

LEATH & ROSS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

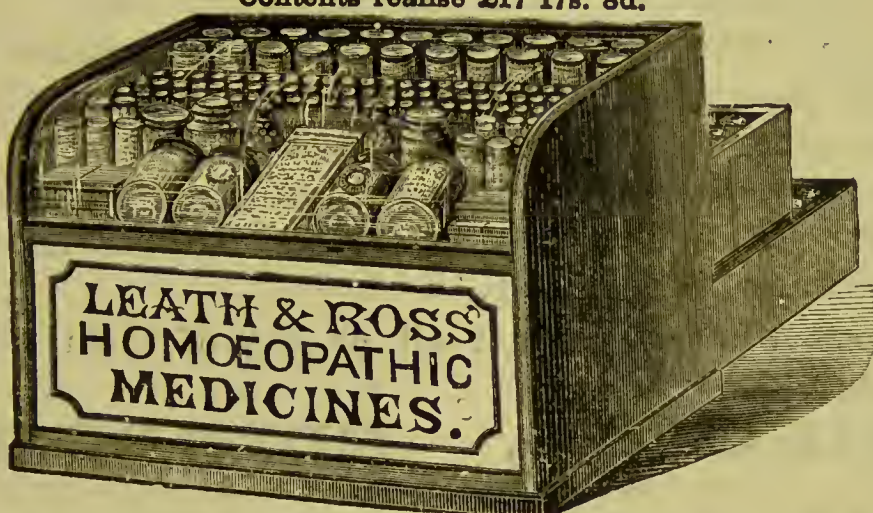
9 VERE STREET, W.,

AND AT 5 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C., LONDON.
Wholesale and Export Department—9 VERE STREET, W.

OUR £10 10s. AGENTS' SHOW CASE.

Contents realise £17 17s. 8d.

DIMENSIONS.—Length, 18 in.;
Breadth, 13 in.; Height, 13 in.



DESCRIPTION.—A Handsome Bent Glass Case, with three drawers, the contents of top drawer visible, the Pilules and Tinctures arranged in the other two in alphabetical order.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF MEDICINES PUT UP READY FOR SALE.

PILULES—Sixpenny Bottles	—	2/9 per dozen.	TINCTURES—Sixpenny Bottles	—	2/9 per dozen.
Ninepenny	—	4/-	Shilling	—	5/-
Shilling	—	5/-			

Subject to Cash Discount.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Neuraline	—	1/1½	Berberine	—	1/1½	Linimentum Auricularis	—	1/1½
Glykaline	—	1/1½	Chilblain Liniment	—	1/1½	Bryonia Liniment	—	1/1½
Phospho-muriate of Quinine	1/1½		Odontalgic Essence	—	1/1½	Corn Eradicator	—	1/1½

All the above Proprietary Articles, 9/6 per dozen. Subject to Cash discount.

OUR £6 6s. AGENTS' SHOW CASE.

Contents realise £10 18s. 8d.

DIMENSIONS.—Length, 20 in.;
Breadth, 15½ in.; Height, 9½ in.



DESCRIPTION.—A Handsome Bent Glass Case, with two drawers, the contents of top drawer visible, the Pilules and Tinctures arranged in alphabetical order.

5—FACTS—5

"Coffee which makes the politician wise,
And see through all things with his half-shut eyes."—*Pope*.

1.—THAT THOS. SYMINGTON & CO.'S "EDINBURGH" COFFEE ESSENCES
have the Largest Family Sale throughout the World. Pure
and Strong.

"The most delicious and the rarest beverage in the world."—*Disraeli*.

2.—THAT their DANDELION COFFEE ESSENCE affords great Relief to
Sufferers from Biliousness or Indigestion, and is highly praised.

"One sip of this will bathe the drooping spirits in delight
Beyond the bliss of Dreams. Be wise, and taste!"—*Milton*.

3.—THAT their "PYRAMID" MALT EXTRACT contains more active
principle (*Diastase*) than any other kind, and is therefore invaluable
for strengthening delicate Children and Invalids.

"Cull'd from sheaves of August gold."—*Anon.*

**4.—THAT "for the Table, the Nursery, or the Sick Room, these pre-
parations are indispensable."**

**5.—THAT those who sell or use all or any of them will favourably
remember**

SYMINGTON, EDINBURGH.

13—GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS—13

Have been Awarded the following Specialities of

THOS. SYMINGTON & CO., EDINBURGH,

For Purity and Excellence of Quality:—

Essence of Pure Coffee	...	...	...	...	In 6d., 1s., and 2s. Bottles.
Do. Coffee and Chicory	...	...	...	...	In do. do.
Do. Dandelion Coffee	...	...	...	...	In 1s. and 2s. Bottles.
"Edinburgh" Coffee and Milk	...	...	...	...	In 1-lb. Tins.
"Edinburgh" Chocolate and Milk	...	...	...	...	In do.
"Edinburgh" Cocoa and Milk	...	...	...	...	In do.
Prepared Taraxacum (Dandelion)	...	...	...	...	In $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Tins.
Do. do. with Pure Coffee	...	...	...	...	In do. do.
"Pyramid" Malt Extract	...	...	...	...	In 8-oz. (fluid) Bottles.
Do. do. with Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	...	In do. do.

THOS. SYMINGTON & CO., 61 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS—BEAVERBANK, EDINBURGH.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist & Druggist."

The Chemist and Druggist

SUPPLEMENT

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1890.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1845, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—£565.—LONDON, City.—Lock-up shop, business good-class Dispensing and Prescribing; returns last year £565, increasing; *net profits* £359; well-fitted shop and good stock; about £600 required, or offer considered.

2.—£1,850.—LONDON, S.E.—Thickly-populated locality; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns from *profitable trade* £1,350 yearly; large shop and good stock; commodious house attached; vendor having purchased a larger business is the sole cause of sale; price about £1,000; worth attention.

3.—£520.—LONDON SUBURB (near the Crystal Palace).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £520 yearly, *good profits*; well-fitted shop and good stock; held on lease; good garden attached to house; price about £475.

4.—£900.—LONDON, N.—Retail and Prescribing Business, situate in main road; returns, chiefly cash, between £900 and £950 yearly, *profits being good*; single-fronted shop; good appearance; house held on lease, 16 years unexpired; price £900.

5.—£500.—LONDON, N.W.—Handsomely-fitted shop; good Retail and Dispensing; returns £500 yearly; 6-roomed house and shop; held on lease; rent £70; immediate possession; price £400.

6.—£600.—LONDON, N.W.—Retail and Prescribing Business; returning between £500 and £600 yearly; single-fronted well-fitted shop, with large house; price £400; trial allowed if wished.

7.—£550.—MIDDLESEX.—Retail and Dispensing Business; corner shop; well fitted and stocked; returns over £550 yearly, *very profitable*; small house, low rent; the business would suit for a branch; price £450.

8.—£700.—KENT.—Good town; Retail and Dispensing Business; returns last year £700, *increasing, with good profits*; handsomely fitted shop and good stock; large and convenient house, on lease; price about £500, or reasonable offer considered.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country; particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & Co. Register Vacancies for Situations FREE OF CHARGE.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE.

A JACCIO, CORSICA.—To be Sold or Let on long lease, property of 60 acres, with pleasure-grounds and park, three substantial houses, wine-cellar, stabling (5 horses), and coachhouse; extensive orange, lemon, and cedar groves, well planted with fruit-trees of best varieties; abundant water and complete system of irrigation; two acres of wire-fenced poultry run; large farm of flowers and scented shrubs and herbs or the manufacture of essential oils and perfumes; distillery worked by steam, and complete modern installation in full work. Address, X. Y. I., care of Messrs. B. Bradshaw & Co., Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London.

TO Chemists Fitting up or making alterations.—The entire fittings of a Chemist's shop, £45.—Drawers, Counters, Show-cases and Carboys, &c.—For Sale, one 12-ft. range new mahogany drawers, with plate-glass labels and knobs, £9; one 12-ft. ditto, pine drawers, gold labels and glass knobs, £6 12s.; one new bent tooth-brush case, 25s.; three 3-gallon, 9s. 6d.; four 4 gallon, 12s.; and three 6-gallon carboys, 15s. 6d. each; 180 shop rounds and jars, gold-labelled, £9; plate-glass counter show-case, 36 x 18, 35s.; 6-ft. dispensing-screen, mirror centre and marble slab, £5 10s.; ditto, new design, £7 10s.; good bent-front brush-case, 21s.; mahogany wall case, 60 x 47, 55s.; 24 2-lb. blue jars, labelled, 36s.; 12 3-lb. ditto, 24s.; 12 4-lb. best pink ditto, labelled, 5s. each; 6-ft. bent-front case, good second-hand, £4 10s. B. Tomlinson & Sons, Medical Fitters, Bond Street, Birmingham.

PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

QUALIFIED Partner to open small London Business. "Rhef," 166 Shepherd's Bush Road.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity.—Partner wanted, prepared to invest at least £500, to extend a well-established and successful Chemist and Druggist's Business in Manchester; returns doubled every 12 months during last 3 years; two original medicinal specialities of great value and growing demand. Hemingway, Higher Chatham Street, Manchester.

APPRENTICESHIP.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

IN a good Retail and Dispensing business, an educated youth as Apprentice: must have passed the Preliminary examination. Apply to R. Wright, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Buxton.

F. J. BRETT,

VALUER, LEICESTER,

60 St. Stephen's Road.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Fashionable town: first-class Retail, Dispensing; net profit £500; illness sole cause of sale; price £1,200.

HOME COUNTY.—£3,500 returns: General, Retail, and Prescribing, with local Wholesale; owner retiring; this business is capable of considerable development: net profit averages £550 for last 3 years; at valuation of stock and fixtures, about £1,200.

MIDLANDS.—General, Retail, with some local Wholesale; returns £1,100; price about £700.

WORCESTER.—Returns £350; profitable Retail and Prescribing; price about £300.

SHEFFIELD.—Branch Retail; returns about £400; price £125; chances for young man of limited means.

SURREY.—Pretty district; Unopposed Retail, Dispensing and Prescribing; full prices; returns £250; good stock and fixtures; about £250.

Mr. Brett has buyers of good-class Businesses, returning £1,000 to £2,000. Vendors can at once be supplied with cash buyers.

MESSRS. BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS & VALUERS,
30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.

Established 1870.

VENDORS will find our Offices a quick medium for the Sale of genuine Businesses. Strict confidence guaranteed. Several good-class Businesses wanted returning £700 to £1,500. Town or country.

PURCHASERS are invited to apply (stating their requirements) for particulars of businesses, sent free on application.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

YORKSHIRE.—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; free prices; returns £1,100; net profit £400; same hands 10 years; rent £40; good house; large garden; price £800.

NOTTS.—Rising Market Town.—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,100; net profit £350; low rent; well fitted and stocked shop; price £700 or valuation.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Death Vacancy; unopposed Mixed Country Business; now returning over £1,000 under management; has done £2000; good house and garden; price £600 or valuation.

MID-SUSSEX.—Old-established Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, returning £750; capable of considerable increase; low rent; large house and garden; price £600.

KENT.—Unopposed; village, population 2,500; neglected business; returns £4 weekly, should do £12; rent £25; large house, and garden stocked with fruit trees; price £150.

BERKSHIRE.—Unopposed good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Trade; returns £400; good profits; low rent; 8-roomed house, large garden; price £500 or offer.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Market Town.—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Trade; returns £800 under management; rent £30; 9-roomed house and garden; price £600 or offer.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Large Town.—Good-class light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £400, should do £1,000; same hands 47 years; good house, in excellent position; price £330.

SUFFOLK (Borders of).—Unopposed Retail and Prescribing Business, returning £600; rent £22; good house; large garden, fruit trees, &c.; price £300 or offer.

NORTH DEVON.—Good-class Retail and Prescribing Business, returning £450 at full prices; net profit £220; rent only £18; good house; price £300; slight opposition and good prospects for increase.

Terms for Sale and Valuation on application.

Messrs. Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry St., Aldgate, London, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

YORKS, W.R.—£200 cash, principally light Retail, Dispensing and Prescribing; good opening for beginner; satisfactory reasons for leaving. "Lux," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A DISPENSING and light Retail Business near Manchester, with Post Office and Telegraph attached; no agents need apply. For particulars, address G., care of T. Jones & Co., Broom Street, Withy Grove, Manchester.

SMALL Mixed Country Business for immediate disposal in Midlands; capable of increase; rent and taxes low; old-established; good house and premises. Address 139/21, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Business; good town in the Midlands; cash Retail trade; excellent house and premises, on lease; cash price, £550; good reason for disposal. A. Z., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Mr. G. B. CROCKER,

Trade Valuer, Transfer Agent, & Accountant,
15 WALBROOK, E.C.

SUFFOLK.—Unopposed light Retail and Prescribing trade; returns £740 yearly; price £400; rent £20; capital chance for a beginner.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Mixed Retail and Prescribing trade; returns £1,500; rent £50; valuation of stock and fixtures will be accepted.

HOME COUNTY.—Good-class Country Retail and Dispensing, with a little Stationery and Post Office; giving a net profit of £300 a year; price £50 goodwill, and valuation; part purchase money payable by instalments.

KENT COAST.—Retail and Dispensing; returns £800; price £800; fine commanding premises in centre of busy town.

ESSEX.—Retail and Dispensing in centre of busy town; returns £550 under a manager; low rent; price £380, or offer.

LONDON, S.W.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; for many years under a manager; handsome pharmacy; price £850.

LONDON, S.—Ready-money Retail and Dispensing, with good sale of proprietaries; returns £800; price £750, or offer; good house.

Valuations for Probate or Transfer conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Terms on application.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued

FOR immediate disposal, a Chemist's Business, 40 miles from London; a rare opportunity for a pushing man; Prescribing, Dispensing, and General Retail, with Dentistry; returns about £550. Apply first to Z., care of Mr. Epiphano, 86 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

EXCEPTIONAL Opportunity.—A small but growing business, doing about £10 a month (18 months ago was clearing £200 a year); nice house and garden in a growing neighbourhood; low price taken, if sold at once. Apply, F. W. Stimpson, Wordsworth Road, Harrow.

LONDON, W.—Business for sale, corner shop, doing under manager about £350; could be increased by personal attention; price £300, part can remain; house and shop in good repair, and well fitted. 140, 33, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO Chemists and Druggists.—For immediate disposal, arising from the death of the late proprietor, the business formerly successfully carried on in a market town in Norfolk; income about £300. For terms and particulars apply to Grimwade, Ridley & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Ipswich.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—To Chemists and Druggists.—For immediate disposal, a Mixed General Business in a large Suffolk village; no goodwill; stock and fixtures at valuation; last year's returns stated to be £650; capital required about £200. Apply to Grimwade, Ridley & Co., Ipswich.

FOR SALE.—An old-established Country Business; first-class Dispensing, Prescribing, and Retail, with Seeds; no oils or other heavy trade; good prices; increasing returns, at present £800; convenient premises at low rent. Apply "Chemist," care of Mr. Bingham, 106 Cotham Road, Bristol.

FOR Sale in London, Business established 21 years; principally Homoeopathic; good profits; returns over £500; can be very much increased; well-tenanted shop; price £550; satisfactory reason for leaving. For further particulars, address "Homoeopathic," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHATHAM, KENT.—Genuine Retail, Prescribing, and Agricultural Business, conducted for more than half a century by the late Mr. Gabriel French; price £1,150, including the valuable proprietary articles; rent £80; lease 14 years. Apply in the first instance to Thompson, Pharm. Chemist, Camden Road, Tunbridge Wells.

£70 WILL buy the fixtures and a small amount of the stock of an old-established, unopposed, profitable little Business near Birmingham; fixtures only £50; a capital chance for a beginner, proprietor having bought another business. Particulars from M.D., care of Southall Brothers & Barclay, Birmingham.

FOR immediate disposal through death of proprietor, a Mixed Business, in a rapidly growing neighbourhood; weekly takings before death from £14 to £16, but through unsatisfactory management have since decreased; price £200, or valuation; 12 years' lease at £40 per annum. Apply to Hill, 57 Hyde Park Road, Southsea.

A GROWING Business opposite a City Railway Station, doing £500 under management; good profits; short hours; low rent; well worth the attention of a pushing young man with £300 at his command; or owner would treat for a partnership. Apply to "Times," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON Suburb (South).—Light Retail and Prescribing Business in main thoroughfare; returns £700; principal would do £1,000; low rent; long lease; 8 rooms and garden; well fitted; large stock; price £400; part can remain; owner going into dentistry. "Rhus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

HULL.—General, Retail, and Prescribing, with Dispensing; established 30 years; returns over £500; good Proprietary Article; most excellent opportunity for adding Dentistry; 6-roomed house; low rent; long lease; satisfactory reasons for disposal; open to good offer. "Chemist," Miss Sebillito, Post Office, Porter Street, Hull.

£85.—Small Branch, in best position of densely-populated, large manufacturing town, 10 miles from Charing Cross; proprietor going into Wholesale; excellent opportunity for small capitalist, and Dentistry; low rent. "Beta," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PROFITABLE Prescribing and Retail Business (seaside); unopposed; returns £450; portion sub-let, leaving rent nearly nil, with other advantages; to effect immediate sale, on account of illness, low cash price accepted, or open to other terms if amount of cash at command is stated. "Statim," care of Evans, Gadd & Co., Exeter.

30 MILES from London; quite unopposed and very attractive surroundings; light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returning £850 at full prices; same hands 25 years; good house, with large garden, greenhouse, &c.; price £500 or reasonable offer. A. J. D., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SURREY.—Unopposed Country Business; charming locality; no other within a radius of 6 miles; full prices; established 5 years; improving; owner taking to a larger; convenient house, newly papered and painted; shop nicely fitted and exceedingly well stocked; garden stocked with fruit trees; warehouse and stable; price £250 or offer. "Ardrossan," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£1,500.—In fashionable inland town, in high public favour, best-class Dispensing and select Retail, with exceptionally good Proprietaries; rapidly increasing; satisfactory reasons for disposal; references required and given. Apply to M. P., care of Heaton, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, London, S.E. No Agents.

£600.—**LIVERPOOL.**—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; capital opening for dentistry; well fitted shop and good stock; pleasant situation, with side door in private road; good modern house with every convenience; every investigation desired. Apply, A. Z., Messrs. Clay, Dod & Co., 52 St. Anne Street, Liverpool.

GOOD Country Business for disposal, centre of High Street; all Prescribing and Light Retail; no heavy trade; good prices, increasing returns, at present about £400; convenient premises at low rental, large garden; every investigation; trial allowed; cash price £250; a bargain. J. Cole, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Advertiser wishes to sell his Light Retail Business, in town of 6,000 inhabitants; returning £850; net profit nearly £400 after deducting all expenses; good house and garden; cash price £500; will give month's introduction. Genuine applications only to "Kino," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Branch Retail (neglected), corner shop; busy thoroughfare, centre of large manufacturing town, agricultural district; well situated for doing good Prescribing business; returns £3 to £4 per week; rent £30; price, stock and fixtures, £70. Write, "Cochineal," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£300.—**SURREY.**—Light Retail; large increasing neighbourhood, main road; nicely-fitted shop; 5 rooms, cellar, garden, side entrance; returns £4 10s. weekly; may be greatly increased under personal management; good opening for dentistry; rent £32; advantageous lease; no agents. Address "Opal," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

THOMAS TOMLINSON & SON, 9 New Cannon Street, Manchester, have Chemists' Businesses for disposal in Blackpool (Branch), about £200; Southport, about £375; St. Helens £300; Bradford, about £400; Nottingham, about £500 with wines and spirits; Staleybridge, £500; Bolton, £40; outskirts of Bolton £60; Wales, £500; suburb of Manchester, £450; Liverpool, £200; and several others.

BIRMINGHAM.—Chemist's Business and Dental Practice for disposal (owner retiring); large corner shop and good house; private entrance for dental patients; operating and waiting rooms; low rent; could be worked together or separately; main road, large traffic; populous neighbourhood; a certain fortune to a pushing man; no agents; price £500. Address, L. W. S., 162 Aston Road, Birmingham.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON, Chemists' Valuers, 9 New Cannon Street, Manchester, have for disposal in suburb, a Business doing nearly £950 a year, to which several specialities are attached, out of two of which a fortune might be made with capital to carry out, which is the one thing lacking with present owner; serious indisposition and causes which will be explained are sole reasons for disposal; price £450 net.

THOMAS TOMLINSON & SON, Chemists' Valuers, Arbitrators, &c., 9 New Cannon Street, Manchester, have for disposal an excellent profitable Chemist's Business in a good manufacturing town about 8 miles from Manchester; returns £800, which might be easily increased to £1,200, as will be shown; best situation in the town and nearest to stations; ill health of active partner, and consequently dissolution of partnership, the sole causes of disposal; price £500.

TWO places on the South Coast for sale; none need apply who do not command £550 for either; would suit Surgeon, Chemist or Botanist Druggist; the first is a house, garden, and fixtures, used 7 years as a "Provident Dispensary." The second 34 years in hands of present Surgeon as an "Electric Dispensary"; over this is "The Hall of Science and Anatomy," from which a fortune may be made by an energetic man; rent £50. Apply, "Dr." 23 Queen's Road, Brighton.

THOMAS TOMLINSON & SON, Chemists' Valuers, 9 New Cannon Street, Manchester, will shortly have for disposal, owing to death, a splendid genuine Mixed Business, doing upwards of £1,750 a year, in a thriving and healthy manufacturing town in Cheshire, to which is attached a branch shop in the same street; the stock and fixtures are now being scheduled and valued by them; the inventory and prices can be inspected when complete; the rent will be about £40, and the profits average 30 per cent. Particulars will be sent to likely buyers on application.

GLASGOW For disposal, small Business, Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing, with Dentistry; suitable for open Surgery or for Chemist or Dentist entering medical profession desiring daytime to attend lectures and open shop at night; price £100 or good offer. Apply, S. Sugden, Pharmacist and Dentist, 820 Crown Street, Glasgow.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

WANTED to purchase for Cash, a small light Retail Business; must be genuine and within about an hour's ride from London; a village or small town not objected to. Address, "Bromide," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, in suburbs of London or good market town, a genuine Retail Business returning £600 to £1,000, showing average profits; cash ready to £800; thorough investigation required. F. J. L., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, a thoroughly genuine good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, in good provincial town, returning from £800 to £1,000; must bear the strictest investigation; trial required; cash ready. Address all particulars to A. Holmes, Brighton, St. John's Wood Road West, Bournemouth.

WANTED at once, a good light Retail, returning from £900 to £1,500; Midlands or South or West of England preferred; must stand strict investigation; all communications treated confidentially; cash ready; no agents answered. Address, 137/8 Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ADVERTISER is open to enter into Partnership with a firm manufacturing well-established Proprietary Article, and wishing to extend. Strictest investigation to be offered, and every particular, in confidence, to 132/17, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

IMPROVER or Junior in good-class country business (indoors). Apply, with full particulars, to R. Walker, Chemist, Royston.

WHOLESALE.—Wanted, a young man who can put up orders neatly. A. B. Butler, McCulloch & Co., Covent Garden, London.

WANTED, Assistant (indoors); for a Mixed business; comfortable home. Apply with usual particulars, T. Wardle, Chemist, Burslem.

JUNIOR, early in August; must be able to dispense; no Sunday duty; salary £25. Send carte, with age, height and reference, C. F. Smart, Littlehampton.

JUNIOR Assistant for seaside for season, well up in dispensing; an Extractor preferred. Full particulars, with photo, to Outts, Medical Hall, Morecambe.

IMPROVER or Junior, in good-class country business; good address at the counter a necessity. Photo and usual particulars to E. Wightman Bell, F.C.S., Spalding.

WHOLESALE.—Junior Invoice Clerk wanted. Apply with full particulars, to C. W., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AN Assistant required accustomed to a first-class business. Please enclose photo to "Chemists," Messrs. Heaton, Squire, and Francis 38 Southwark Street, S.E.

WANTED, an Improver or Turnover; no heavy work or Sunday duty. Apply, R. H. Treweek, Chemist and Stationer, Pembroke. An Apprentice wanted also.

WANTED, a Junior Invoice Clerk; must have had experience in the Wholesale Drug trade. Apply personally to Messrs. Gule & Co., 15 Bonverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C.

AN Assistant with Minor qualification, accurate and careful Dispenser, who has been accustomed to a good-class trade. B. Keen, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Park Street, Bristol.

WANTED, an Assistant for Season; outdoors; accustomed to a high-class business; must have good address and experience. Apply, with carte, to the South Eastern Drug Company.

AT once, competent Assistant (qualified preferred) for Dispensing business; indoors. Age, height, salary, photo if possible, to B. Whitrow, 15 St. Joan's Road, Tunbridge Wells.

FOR JAPAN.—Qualified English Assistant; about 25; first-class London experience and references indispensable. Apply by letter to Dakin Bros., Creechchurch Lane, Lendenhall Street, London, E.C.

MANAGER wanted at once for good Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing business; hours easy; no Sunday duties. Apply, stating age, salary, and references, to Lofthouse & Saltmer, Hull.

IMMEDIATELY, a qualified Assistant, aged about 23, with good experience in Dispensing. Apply, giving references and full particulars, to Sells & Son, The Grosvenor Pharmacy, Tunbridge Wells.

MANAGER or Assistant, with a view to purchase in 12 months; outdoors. Full particulars, amount of cash, &c., at personal interview. G. J., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED shortly, a fully qualified Assistant for the Dispensing department in a provincial Drug stores; outdoor. Apply, first instance, stating age, experience, salary required, R., care of Ralms & Co., York.

WANTED, early in September, a competent Assistant; must have unexceptionable references; accustomed to a country trade, and understand Welsh. Apply, stating particulars, to J. Harrison Jones, Denbigh.

WANTED, Locum-Tenens for a fortnight in a country business from August 4; must be sober and willing to be generally useful. Apply, stating salary required, and reference, to Griffith, Chemist, Chichester.

WANTED for Light Retail Drug store business, Junior Assistant, aged about 19. Send full particulars of age and salary required, enclosing carte de visite, or apply, Marshall Bros., 15 Fawcett Street, Sunderland.

WANTED at once a qualified Assistant; age about 24; able to Prescribe and Extract Teeth. Apply personally, or if by letter please send usual particulars and enclose photo (returnable), to 118 Kingsland Road, London, N.E.

IMMEDIATELY, a qualified Assistant, aged about 25 years; indoors; must be well up in Dispensing and capable of taking entire charge occasionally; one only kept; liberal salary given. D., 164 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.

IMMEDIATELY, a good Junior Assistant, not under 20 years (indoors); light trade; time for study. Apply, stating previous experience, references, salary required, enclosing C.D.V., to W. Jacobs, Medical Hall, Guildford, Surrey.

MESSRS. THOS. G. STONHAM & SON, Maidstone, have a vacancy for a qualified Assistant as Dispenser (indoors). Apply by letter, stating age, height, qualification, experience had, and salary required; send photo, to be returned.

WANTED a thoroughly reliable Assistant, about 30, for Mixed country trade; outdoors; no Sunday work. Apply, stating previous engagements, salary required, and usual information, photo, &c., to Robson & Son, Chemists, Scarborough.

WANTED, Junior or Improver in Mixed Country Business; Veterinary attached; good Counter hand and Dispenser; abstainer; time for study; comfortable home; moderate salary. Full particulars to W. H. Bell, Medical Hall, Banwell, Somerset.

WANTED, as Manager of a large glue and size factory, a thorough business man; knowledge of manufacturing not absolutely necessary, but preferred; liberal salary to a suitable person. Address, "Olio," care of Messrs. Deacons, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

A QUALIFIED Assistant, about 30, outdoors, no Sunday duty, for a Mixed country business, with heavy goods, oils, paints, &c.; salary £80 and a commission; an energetic one who can Prescribe, Extract, &c., may find this a permanency. Address, J. Morton, Rimsbottom.

A LONDON Pharmacist, proprietor of an old-established flourishing business, desires the co-operation of a capable young Pharmacist and good man of business, or would purchase a Wholesale Manufacturing Business. "Pharmacist," care of C. Umney, Esq., Southwark Street, S.E.

WANTED, a young Analytical and Pharmaceutical Chemist possessing a thorough knowledge of Malt and Brewing. Apply by letter, stating explicitly age, experience, salary required, and all particulars, to M. B. & Co., care of Crossley, Moir & Co., Advertising Agents, 57A Coleman Street, E.C.

WANTED, by an old-established retail Chemist, M.P.S., East London, a Junior Improver, or Turnover Apprentice; one from the country preferred; comfortable home; small salary; no objection to an elderly Chemist in needy circumstances. Address, "Chemist," 50 Hayter Road, Brixton, S. W.

CHEMIST wanted; a thoroughly practical young man for India, with a sound general knowledge of analytical and practical chemistry; good constitution indispensable; a liberal salary to a suitable person. Address, "India," care of Messrs. Deacons, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

IMMEDIATELY,—Qualified Assistant wanted in a first-class French business; must be a quick and accurate Dispenser; not under 25; knowledge of French and good references indispensable. Send photo (returned), age, experience, salary, "Aristol," Bureau Restant, Poste Centrale, Paris.

WANTED, an Assistant, with good experience as Manager, for Chemist's widow; middle-class Retail and Dispensing; one with Minor qualification and able to Prescribe preferred. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo and references, with salary required (indoors), to Mrs. Dolman, Cheltenham.

PARIS.—Immediately, an active and experienced Counterman (seeking a permanency and speaking French fluently) for a high-class Retail establishment; must be tall and of good address; liberal salary. Apply by letter, with photo (to be returned), to A. B. C., care of Messrs. Maw & Son, Aldersgate Street, London.

STRONG youth as Improver or Apprentice in a Family and Agricultural business; must be willing to deliver parcels, &c., when required, and make himself generally useful; short hours; small salary given to one with a knowledge of the business; character required. T. E. B. Blankley, Dispensing Chemist, Market Place, Brigg, Lincolnshire.

WANTED, an experienced and qualified Assistant, with view to Partnership, in an old-established, first-class Retail and Dispensing business in a provincial town; returns over £2,000 at full prices. Apply, with full particulars and references, enclosing carte, to "Dynamo," care of Messrs. Barrow, Harveys, and Co., Giltspur Street, London.

R. E. CHARLES, Chemist, Brecon, wants a Junior Assistant about 20; hours 8 to 8, no Sunday work; state when disengaged, &c.

ACTIVE and energetic Assistant for Counter; outdoors. State age, height, salary required, and enclose photo. Wand, Chemist, Leicester.

AT once, competent Assistant, indoors, for about 6 weeks (during holidays). Apply personally to J. H. Lewis, 22 and 24 Great Portland Street, W.

WANTED, qualified Chemist, not under 25; good counterman and dispenser; good salary. References and photo to Oldershaw, Chemist, Nottingham.

QUALIFIED; age not under 30; good wages to good salesman. Apply, with full particulars, 100, 30, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IMMEDIATELY.—Qualified Assistant to manage Branch (in or out doors). Apply by letter, stating experience, salary required, &c., to H. Cooper, 24 Greek Street, Soho, W.

HICKS & CO., Cardiff, have a vacancy for a qualified Assistant; must be a good dispenser and counterman. State age, height, references, salary required (outdoors), and enclose carte.

IMMEDIATELY.—Junior wanted in a Retail Dispensing business; no heavy work; hours light; must be neat and accurate. State age, height, experience, reference, salary required (outdoors), and enclose photo, to be returned, F. H. Neale, 33 and 34 Mortimer Street, Heme Bay.

WANTED, outdoor Assistant, Minor qualification, quick and accurate Dispenser; good counterman, for good-class Retail in large manufacturing town. Apply, with usual particulars, to "Lancas," care of Messrs. Hodgkissons, Treacher & Clarke, 101 Whitecross Street, London, E.C.

JUNIOR; early in August; indoors; age from 18 to 21; must be fairly well up in Retail and Dispensing; good references indispensable; abstainer preferred. Apply by letter only, with full particulars, Denzil Thomson & Co., 137 Queen's Crescent, N.W. Letters unanswered within three days considered declined.

A VACANCY occurs in a quick business, with large turnover, for a first-class Assistant (not over 30); one well acquainted with oils and colours essential, and whose character will bear strict investigation, will find this a permanency; outdoors, and no Sunday duty; applicants will oblige by giving full particulars, salary, &c. Francis, Chemist, Burnley.

MANCHESTER.—Wright & Barnaby, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 225 Oxford Street, require an indoor Assistant, about 24 years of age, with Minor qualification; must have had experience in a good Dispensing business; two assistants and an apprentice kept; state age, height, salary, when at liberty, and enclose carte. Apply to Mr. Barnaby.

CONFIDENTIAL Assistant or Manager of Branch for good-class London suburban business; healthy locality; liberal salary; home comforts; none but smart, energetic, good all-round men need apply; good appearance and address, with capacity to Prescribe well and Dispense efficiently essential; enclose photo. Address "Pharmacist," care of C. Umney, Esq., Southwark Street, S.E.

A VERY comfortable berth, with liberal treatment, can be offered a qualified Assistant, in a good medium class business, near City; essentially an active and pushing Counterman, capable of increasing business; a conscientious man with his wits about him, desiring a permanency, would be thoroughly appreciated; indoor bachelor and sociable quarters. Apply, with particulars of experience, salary required, age, height, and photo, to "Pharmacy," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

WHOLESALE; wet counter; 13 years' experience; aged 29. W., 1-6 Walmgate, York.

JUNIOR, Temporary; time for study preferable; Loudon. "Statim," 3 Methley Street, Kennington.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; Minor qualification; aged 30. "Chemicus," 14 Gerrard Street, Aston, Birmingham.

JUNIOR, August; good experience; good references; aged 23; height 5 ft. 7½ in. B., 102 Walmgate, York.

LOCUM-TENENS; disengaged August 1; good references; qualified. "Chemist," Brunswick Pharmacy, Worthing.

TO Manage a Branch; can extract teeth, &c.; qualified; married; good prescriber. "Chemicus," 76 Wellington Street, Batley, Yorks.

LOCUM-TENENS during absence; long experience; gentlemanly address; moderate terms. "Ph. Ch." 39 Powis Square, W.

ASSISTANT; aged 24; height 5 ft. 5 in.; 7 years' first-class experience; disengaged. "Statim," 5A Milverton Street, Kennington.

JUNIOR Assistant; aged 21; height 5 ft. 10 in.; 7 years in good Retail and Dispensing business; good references. J. B., 1 Globe Road, Leeds.

ASSISTANT, qualified, chiefly for Dispensing, in good business; City or W. district preferred; aged 24; excellent references; disengaged. Marshall, 22 Crofton Road, Camberwell, S.E.

SENIOR; Manager; Minor; 32; tall. T., 49 Gillespie Road, High-bury, N.

JUNIOR (21); town or country; unqualified. Davies, 115 Turnpike Lane, Horesey, N.

OUTDOORS; aged 29; disengaged shortly. "Statim," Mr. Stedman, Chemist, Maling, Kent.

LOCUM-TENENS (45); qualified; disengaged until August 10. Williams, 70 Ledbury Road, W.

WHOLESALE.—Young man (24) wants situation; good references. W., 92 Copenhagen Street, N.

TEMPORARY.—Minor student, for one month during vacation. F. B., 805 Fulham Road, London, S.W.

ASSISTANT; Dispenser, fair Prescriber, and Tooth Extractor; unqualified. E. Banwell, Somerset.

JUNIOR; accustomed to Wholesale; short hours. Address, "Minor," 6 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.

LOCUM-TENENS.—A. M. notifies old clients; disengaged August 15. "Veritas," 139 Deuton Street, Carlisle.

AS Assistant; qualified; aged 24; London or suburbs. "Chemicus," Hooper & Co., 55 Grosvenor Street, W.

LOCUM-TENENS; good Prescriber, Tooth Extractor; qualified; aged 40. Allen, 395 Brixton Road, S.W.

LOCUM-TENENS; good references; aged 30; disengaged. R., 7 Union Square, Newington Causeway, S.E.

ASSISTANT; aged 24; disengaged; London preferred; good references. "Ipecac," 47 Upper George Street, W.

LOCUM-TENENS; Minor; 30; disengaged July 26 to August 23; good reference. J. F., 293 Battersea Park Road, S.W.

ASSISTANT, aged 24; London and country experience; good references. C. E., 8 St. Mary Street, Bow Road, London, E.

JUNIOR (London), with time for study; 6 years' experience; disengaged early in August. Leytham, South Regent Street, Lancaster.

CHEMIST'S Assistant or as Dispenser to Surgeon; aged 24; good references; in or near London. "Lemon," 31 Stanmore Street, N.

TRAVELLER, calling upon Chemists and Stores throughout London, wants additional Commission. L., 194 Harrow Road, Paddington, W.

WHOLESALE.—Advertiser requires situation in drug warehouse in any capacity. Address, H. C., 23 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

JUNIOR Assistant; aged 21; 4½ years' experience in good Retail. J. K. L., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Manager or Locum-Tenens; aged 25; 11 years' experience; Dispense, Prescribe, Extract; disengaged 28th. C. T., 9 Hudson Road, Southsea, Hants.

CHEMIST'S Assistant, or Surgeon's Dispenser; outdoors; experienced; disengaged; 8 years with last employer. Welsford, 3 Zion Street, Plymouth.

JUNIOR, immediately; unexceptionable references; high-class experience. Appt., F. Major, care of J. Markham, Market Place, Kelgate, Murray.

M. R. S. SMITH, 6 Shaftesbury Terrace, Ashley Road, Bristol, Registered Chemist, Manager during absence, illness, or branch; disengaged September 26th.

BRANCH, permanent Manager; qualified; married; 20 years' experience; exceptional references; good Prescriber. "Iodoform," 7 Albert Square, Stepney, E.

AS Analytical Chemist with Wholesale or Manufacturing firm; over 15 years' experience; good qualifications. "Fidells," 4 Lynton Road, Crouch End, Hornsey, London, N.

IMPROVER (19½); 68 inches; quick; abstainer; passed Preliminary and First-aid; in or out; time for study; London or South Coast preferred. 19 Northgate, Sleaford, Lincs.

JUNIOR (Manchester) requires an engagement (outdoors preferred) in light Retail; time for study; abstainer; excellent references; disengaged. S., 33 Cottenham Street, C. on-M., Manchester.

TRAVELLER with long experience and connection wishes to represent a good firm doing business in the North. Address, R. A., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER, branch or otherwise; suburbs of London preferred; 14 years' good experience; efficient Prescriber and Extractor; excellent references; Minor qualification. J., Medical Hall, Wimborne.

WHOLESALE Druggists or Sundries.—Advertiser, practical and experienced, manager for 4 years to Chemist, desires position of trust; excellent references; security given; personal interview; married, one child; aged 29. "Chemicus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER, or Wholesale.—A Pharmaceutical Chemist of good appearance and address wishes to represent a Drug or Sundries house, or to manage a department or business where a varied commercial knowledge will be appreciated; is conversant with optical, scientific, surgical, drawing, and surveying instruments, chemical, electrical, and photographic apparatus; has travelled before. Address, "Clinometer," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS who issue price-lists, &c., are invited to send sample and terms for advertisements to Lewis & Co. 87 Fishergate, Preston, who are willing to pay for advertisements in cash.

A GOOD old German firm in Drugs and Colours, travelling regularly by 6 travellers in all Germany, would undertake, on its own account or on commission, the introduction and sole agency for all the produce of similar articles. Post-paid offers to J. C., 3065, care of G. L. Daube & Co., Cologne.

SPECIAL OFFER TO CHEMISTS.—On receipt of business card we will forward free one box containing a dozen "Captain Cook's Sea Baths"; a striking novelty; sells at sight; pronounced by leading authorities to be the best line of its kind ever introduced. Address, The Manager, 62 High Street, Weston-super-Mare.

TO REGISTERED DENTISTS in England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales.—A gentleman, qualified, and a first-class operator, is willing to give demonstrations (privately at their own place of business) to those who wish to improve their knowledge of English and American modern Dentistry, the Administration of Nitrous Oxide Gas, Gold-stopping, use of the Electric Mallet, and a new, easier and better system of Crown and Bridge work than any yet invented; fee moderate. Apply, "Demonstrator," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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SOAPS dry, roughen, and weaken the Skin, and make it blotchy, dull, and muddy ; the Hair wiry, white, and weak, and the Nails striated and brittle, from :—

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WE are now advertising probably as extensively as anybody in the Soap Trade. We supply as high a class of Soaps as has ever been manufactured, and the world-wide and fast growing demands for our products, and the good profit they bear as compared with competing lines, makes it *apropos* that we should speak a few plain words to our friends among the Chemists. We have supplied an extremely large number of Chemists with goods on exceptionally liberal terms. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the cutters have not been guilty of cutting our goods extremely, and we shall therefore be happy in the future, as in the past, to execute orders for all ; *but if, for private reasons, any think proper to cut our goods extremely, we shall at once refuse to execute their orders on our best terms.* We recognise the fact that the Chemist must live off the profit of some of his sales ; we also recognise the fact that the Soap Trade has been so extremely cut that the only possible object he could have in doing it was to make it a kind of advertisement or a sort of convenience for his customers, so that really what little Soap Trade was left to Chemists was not worth doing. We insist upon it that if the cutter wants to sacrifice anybody's goods for the sake of an advertisement, he can sacrifice somebody else's than ours. Our policy is, and has been from the very first, to keep up the prices of all our preparations, in order to amply repay all for the trouble and expense of handling them, and also to make it most profitable for them to bring our goods to the front, and to supply them instead of inferior articles upon which little or nothing is made. If the Chemist supplies the public for the public's convenience, he is dealing with a thankless master. If he is handling goods as an advertisement solely, he is pursuing a comparatively ineffectual and unprofitable policy.

The only objection that has ever been raised against "Vinolia" Preparations is that they are somewhat high-priced ; but they are the easiest preparations to sell to customers who want a really good thing. "Cheap and nasty" has long been the order of the day in soaps, and "a new departure" is now in order. We prepare and supply all the "Vinolia" Preparations with such extreme care and untiring attention to every detail, and with such taste and skill, that there are no such presentable and high-class products of the same kind in the English market—indeed, they are *sui generis*.

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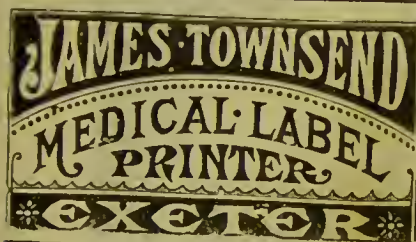
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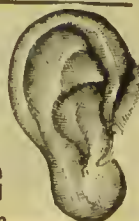
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I. Mr. Turner and his brother do not think themselves qualified to teach simply because they have passed the Major, but they have both studied advanced and "extra-pharmaceutical" work, and have taken care to keep themselves acquainted with modern scientific chemistry and pharmacy.

II. All the work is done on a system which combines the advantages of classes and lectures, and avoids the defects of both; thus, everything is explained and shown, important points are noted, and then, at the next meeting, the class is questioned and further explanations given; so that, by overlapping the work, its unity is preserved, and every man feels safe of his ground.

III. There are never more than 20 students in the laboratory, and 12 to 18 in the dispensary, thus ensuring that every man receives due attention and that the work is properly done. The students have free and full use of all chemicals, apparatus, and museums, according to the time-table of their respective classes, so long as they avoid unnecessary waste.

The premises of the M.C.P. are very spacious, as may be judged from following figures:—The two large Class-rooms, the Minor Laboratory, and the Dispensary are each 18 ft. by 21 ft. and 12 ft. high. The Major Laboratory, the Major Class-room, and the two Museums are each about 15 ft. square. All the class-rooms are provided with charts, diagrams, &c., and the larger ones have also a set of chemicals for use in the classes. The Laboratories and Dispensary contain a liberal supply of chemicals, preparations, and apparatus (all apparatus is provided by the M.C.P.).

Finally it must be noted that the opening of The Manchester College of Pharmacy in August, 1882, was the beginning of a new era of pharmaceutical education in the district, and that Mr. W. Spencer-Turner's name as a trustworthy teacher dates from several years before that time, and that to his constant attention to the needs of students is due the position the M.C.P. holds and maintains for

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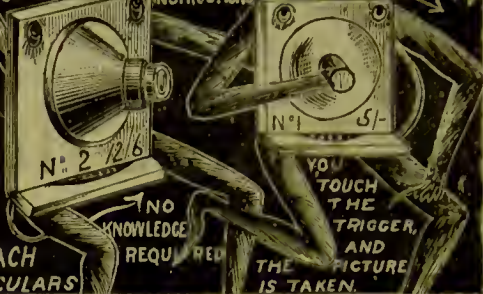
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3rd.—The "Demon" is the only really secret Camera that cannot be detected in use.

4th.—The "Demon" is the only Camera that requires no previous knowledge of photography: you touch the trigger and the picture is taken.

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8th.—The first "Demon" Camera cost us upwards of £250 for tools alone, and as each Camera has to pass through forty-three machine presses before it is completed, several thousands of pounds of machinery are required to produce a single Camera, but we are now enabled to turn out a thousand a day.

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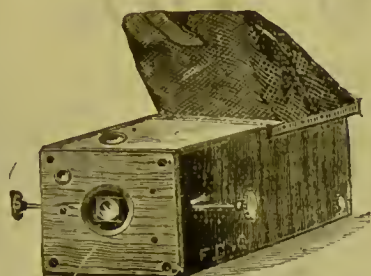


Fig. 13.

PORTABLE HAND CAMERA,

In polished walnut wood, size $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with rapid wide angle lens and improved view finder, will take a series of twelve instantaneous views $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{8}$ without focusing or replenishing; total weight 19 ounces. Portraits, groups, and views can be taken moving or standing; price complete, with lens, shutter, view finder, and 12 metal plate-holders in cloth-bound case (Fig. 13), £1 5s.

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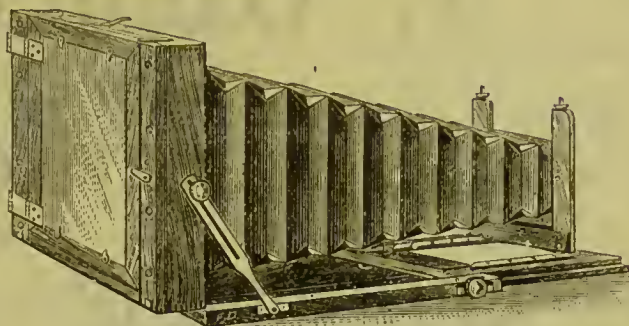


Fig. 14.

DARTON'S IMPROVED DOUBLE EXTENSION LONG FOCUS CAMERA.

Of polished mahogany, with 3 double backs, rack, and pinion adjustment, swing back and front, no loose parts, light, strong, and durable (Fig. 14).

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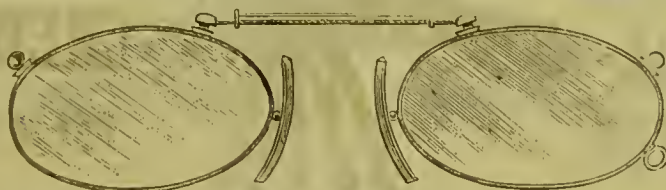


Fig. 15.

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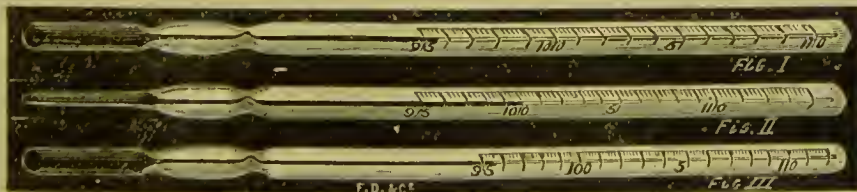


Fig. 16.

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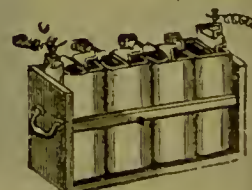
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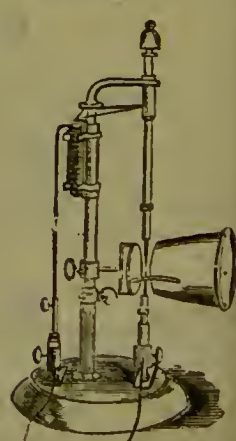
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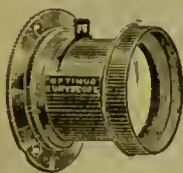
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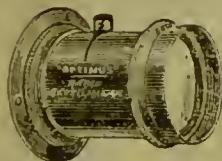
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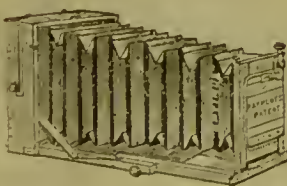


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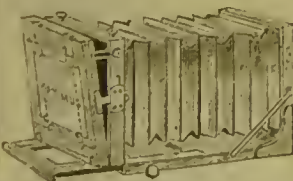


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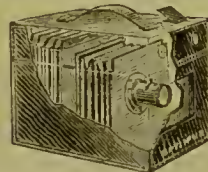
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This is Bynin in combination with Pepsin. It thus affords, in a highly active and agreeable form, the agents required for the digestion of both animal and farinaceous food. It keeps thoroughly well.

Put up in 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz. Bottles, at 23/, 41/, and 72/ per dozen.

USUAL DISCOUNT.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S, Plough Court, Lombard Street, LONDON.

Allen & Hanburys

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOZENGES

ACCORDING TO THE

BRITISH AND THROAT HOSPITAL PHARMACOPŒIAS AND PRIVATE FORMULÆ.

Jujubes and Pastilles

BY PATENT PROCESS.

Non-adhesive, retaining their Brilliancy for long periods.

Black Currant.
Delectable.
Extract of Malt.

Glycerine.
Lichen.
Liquorice.

Magnum
Bonum.
Pectoral.

Pine.
Raspberry.
Rose.

Tamarind.
Violet.
Voice.

CRYSTALLISED FRUIT PASTILLES, Separate or mixed Fruits

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Jujubes and Pastilles can always be made any special flavour, colour, or shape, if a quantity of not less than 56 lbs. be ordered at a time. Quotations given.

Fragrant Cachous,

Fragrant and Refreshing, imparting a sweet odour to the Breath.

These Cachous are both elegant in appearance and most agreeable to the taste, the finest materials only being used in their manufacture. Being supplied in bulk, purchasers can adopt them as their own specialities. They are prepared with the following flavours:—

Ess. Bouquet.
Jasmin.
Jockey Club.

Ginger.
Heliotrope.
Lavender.

Musk. | Mint.
Patchouli.
Tuberoze.

Rose.
Extra Rose.
White Rose.

Violet.
Vanilla.
Millefleurs (mixed).

Effervescent Saline.

This is a finely granulated preparation, which, in dissolving, produces a sustained sparkling effervescence, and a clear bright solution.

It possesses all the advantages of an agreeable Saline, and is an excellent febrifuge. It makes a very pleasant and refreshing beverage, whilst, if taken before breakfast and in adequate doses, it forms an efficient aperient.

Supplied IN BULK, also in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Bottles, labelled either with or without our Name and Address.

Plough Court, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLUBLE GELATINE COATED PILLS.

Advantages OF Gelatine Coating.

The COATING, being mainly composed of Gelatine, is applied whilst the pills are in a plastic condition, thus avoiding the excessive drying and hardening necessary in other forms of coating, which in many instances not only retards the action of the pills, but also impairs their medicinal qualities.

From its nature this coating is readily and perfectly SOLUBLE, undergoing solution at the temperature of the body in a few minutes.

Owing to the TRANSPARENCY of the delicate covering, the characteristic colours of the various kinds of pills are perfectly apparent, and the risk of giving a wrong pill is far less than when all sorts are uniformly white.

Pills are supplied according to the British and Hospital Pharmacopœias, and from numerous private formulæ. They can also be had "pearl coated" if desired.



A Few Selected Formulæ.

78. Aloin, Strychninæ, Belladonnæ et Cascaræ Sagradæ.

Aloin, gr. 1-5th.
Strychninæ, gr. 1-60th.
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1-8th.
" Cascar. Sagradæ, gr. i.

172. Cascaræ Sagradæ Comp.

Ext. Cascar. Sagradæ, gr. iij.
" Nucis Vom., gr. 1-4th.
" Hyoscyami, gr. ss.

316. Ferri Quininæ et Strychninæ Phosphatis.

Ferri Phosph. (Soluble).
Quininæ, aa. gr. i.
Strych. Phosph., gr. 1-32nd.

(Each Pill equals 3i. Easton's Syrup.)

B341. Ferruginous Pills, with Arsenic and Nux Vomica.

Ferri Sulph.
Pot. Carb., aa. p. eq., gr. v.
Acid Arseniosi, gr. 1-60th.
Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, in pills of 5 grains.

443. Mangan. Dioxidi.

Mangan. Dioxidi, gr. ij.

504. Phosphori, Ferri, et Quininæ.

Phosphori, gr. 1-50th.
Ferri Redacti, gr. iij.
Quininæ Sulph., gr. i.

552. Quininæ, Acidi Arseniosi et Nucis Vomica.

Quininæ Sulph., gr. i.
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1-60th.
Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. 1-4th.

558. Quininæ, Ferri, et Zinci Valerianatis.

Quininæ Valerian.
Ferri Valerian.
Zinci Valerian., aa. gr. i.

Full list of Formulæ and Prices on application.

PLOUGH COURT, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Allen & Hanburys

MANUFACTURERS OF

TABELLÆ



Tabellæ, from their portability and exactness of dose, will be found a convenient mode for administering some medicines, especially such as are required to be given at frequent intervals and in small doses, and some that are sweetened with Saccharin may be substituted for ordinary lozenges when it is undesirable to give sugar.

Those which are generally applied to the mouth and throat, such as Chlorate of Potash, Chlorate of Soda, and Chloride of Ammonium, either alone or in combination with Borax, are in numerous cases preferable to the ordinary gargles and mouth washes, and from the facility with which they can be carried in the pocket they can be used at all times.

IN BULK, OR PUT UP IN SMALL BOTTLES AND BOXES.

aconite Tincture, m. j.
 Acid Arsenious, gr. $\frac{5}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$.
 Aoin, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$.
 Aoin Comp.
 Ammon. Chloride, gr. iij.
 " Borate, gr. v.
 " Bromide, gr. v.
 " Bromide, gr. x.
 Ant. Acid (Sir Wm. Roberts).
 Antipyrin, gr. v.
 Antifebrin, gr. iii.
 Antim. Tartarata, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$.
 Belladonna Tinct., m. j.
 Bismuth Carb., gr. v.
 Bismuth and Soda.
 " and Ginger.
 Borax, gr. v.
 Caffein Citrate, gr. j. and gr. ij.
 " Hydrobromate, gr. ij.
 Calcium Sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{10}$.
 Camomel, gr. j., $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{10}$.
 Camphor, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Cannabin Tannate, gr. ij.
 Cascar. Sagrada, gr. ij.
 Chloral Hydrate, gr. v.
 Chloralamide, gr. v.
 Cocaine, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{20}$.
 Codeia, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Confectio Aromat., gr. v.
 " c. Opio, gr. v.
 Gestive, gr. v.
 Digitalis Tinct., m. j.
 Dover's Powder, gr. v.

Euonymin, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Exalgine, gr. j.
 Ginger.
 Hydrarg. c. Cretâ, gr. j., $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Hydrarg. Iod. Rubr., gr. $\frac{1}{20}$.
 " Viride, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
 " Perchloride, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.
 Hyoseyamus Tinct., m. ij.
 *Kino.
 *Lithia Carbonate, gr. v.
 " Citrate, gr. v.
 *Magnesia Carbonate, gr. v.
 " and Ginger.
 " and Peppermint.
 Manganese Dioxide, gr. ij.
 Menthol, gr. j.
 Morphia Mur., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$.
 * " gr. $\frac{1}{40}$.
 * " and Ipecac.
 Nitro-Glycerine, gr. $\frac{1}{160}$.
 Nux Vomica Tinct., m. j.
 Opium Tinct., m. ij.
 Papain, gr. j.
 *Pepsin Porci, gr. ijss.
 *Peppermint.
 Phenacetine, gr. v.
 Podophyllin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$.
 *Potassium Bicarbonate, gr. v.
 " Bromide, gr. v.
 " Chlorate, gr. v.
 * " Chlorate & Cocaine, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$.
 * " and Ammon. Chlor.
 * " Chlorate and Borax.

*Potassium Chlorate, Borax & Cocaine, [gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, " gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.
 * " Iodide, gr. iij.
 " Permanganate, gr. j. & gr. ij.
 Quinine, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.
 * " gr. j. and ij.
 *Red Gum.
 * " and Cocaine.
 *Rhatany.
 *Rhubarb and Ginger.
 * " Ginger and Soda.
 * " and Hydrarg. c. Cretâ.
 Salol, gr. v.
 *Sal Prunella, gr. v.
 *Santonine, gr. j.
 *Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. v.
 * " Bromide, gr. v.
 * " Chlorate, gr. v.
 " Nitrate.
 " Salicylate, gr. v.
 *Salicine, gr. v.
 *Soda Mint.
 Spartein Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Strophanthus Tinct., m. ij.
 Sublimate. POISON.
 " Compound. POISON.
 Sulphonol, gr. v.
 *Sulphur Compound (Dr. Garrod).
 *Tannin.
 * " and Cayenne.
 Urethane, gr. v.

Those of the above Tabellæ marked with an asterisk * may be had
SWEETENED WITH SACCHARIN.
 These will be found much more palatable and pleasant to take, whilst their medicinal value is in no way affected.

In Bottles, to Retail at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each. Wholesale 8s., 21s. and 40s. per dozen.

TABELLÆ SACCHARINI (A. & H.)

CONTAINING $\frac{1}{2}$ GRAIN OF SACCHARIN IN EACH.

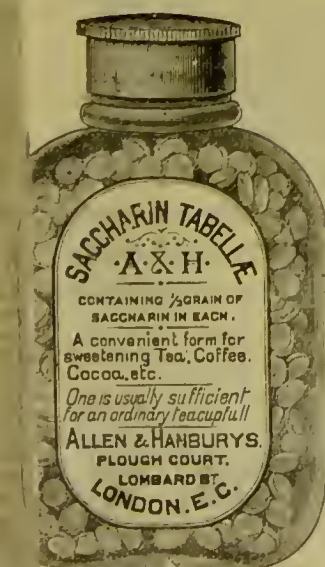
These will be found very convenient for sweetening Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c. One is sufficient for an ordinary tea-cupful.

100 tabellæ in bottle Wholesale prices, 7s. 6d. per doz. bottles.

300	"	"	"	22s.	"	"
620	"	"	"	44s	"	"

PRICES FOR TABELLÆ IN BULK ON APPLICATION.

PLOUGH COURT, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.



EXCLUSIVELY IMPORTED FROM

"PUMILINE."



THE SNOW-GROWING PINE TREE

"PUMILINE" ESSENCE

Is a specially prepared volatile essence, distilled from a particular variety of pine, growing nearest the snow level on the Alps. It possesses exceptional medicinal properties when given internally, or in the form of inhalations, in the treatment of Pulmonary and Diathetic Affections, such as Phthisis, Rheumatism, Gout, &c. It is a valuable deodorizer and disinfectant, and has a peculiarly refreshing and fragrant odour.

"PUMILINE" JUJUBES

For Sore Throat, Cough, Hoarseness, &c., they give immediate relief.

"PUMILINE" LINIMENT

Specially beneficial for use in Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, &c. It is also invaluable for Throat and Chest Affections, and may be taken internally, in doses of 2 to 5 drops.

"PUMILINE" PLASTER

Is most effective in Chronic and Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, and also for Chest Affections.

"PUMILINE" EXTRACT

For Gout, Rheumatism, and Skin Disease; used in BATHS, Ointments, and Liniments.

"PUMILINE" OINTMENT

For all Skin Affections, Irritations, Insect Bites, Burns, &c. This Ointment is a fine smooth homogeneous application. It gives immediate relief in the intolerable itching of Eczema, &c. It is unrivalled both as a medicinal agent and toilet requisite.

"PUMILINE" SOAP

Is a carefully neutralised superfatted Soap, containing no free alkali, and is a Lubricant instead of a Desiccant to the skin. It is peculiarly adapted for use to the delicate skin of ladies and children. It leaves the skin smooth and satiny, and beautifies the complexion. The "Pumiline" Essence which it contains makes it a powerful disinfectant.

"PUMILINE" DRY INHALER

Most effective and convenient pocket inhaler for use in Throat or Lung Troubles. Is invaluable for use during fog or mist.

G. & G. STERN have so arranged their Price List that a *very large margin of profit* is left to Chemists and to the Trade generally. In consideration of this, as well as the fact *that no other* Pine Preparations are in any way equal to "PUMILINE," Chemists will find it much to their advantage to stock the "Pumiline" Preparations.

PRICES—

	RETAIL	WHOLESALE
"PUMILINE" ESSENCE.....	1/6 and 2/6 per bottle.....	15/ and 24/ per dozen.
"PUMILINE" EXTRACT	1/ per bottle.....	9/ per dozen.
"PUMILINE" JUJUBES.....	1/1½ and 2/3 per box	10/6 and 20/ per dozen
"PUMILINE" OINTMENT	1/1½ and 2/9 per pot.....	11/ and 27/ per dozen.
"PUMILINE" LINIMENT	1/1½ and 2/9 per bottle	11/ and 27/ per dozen
"PUMILINE" SOAP...(box of 3 cakes)	1/6 and 9d., and 1/ per tablet.....	15/, 7/6, and 8/ per dozen
"PUMILINE" PLASTER	1/1½ each	9/ per dozen.
"PUMILINE" DRY INHALER.....	1/6 each.....	14/ per dozen.

BESIDES WHICH AN ADDITIONAL DISCOUNT IS ALLOWED TO CHEMISTS AND THE TRADE.

G. & G. STERN, 62 Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, W.C.

Will send Show Cards and Literature Free on Application.

IMPORTANT TO EXPORTERS.

THE

Particular Attention

OF

SHIPPERS

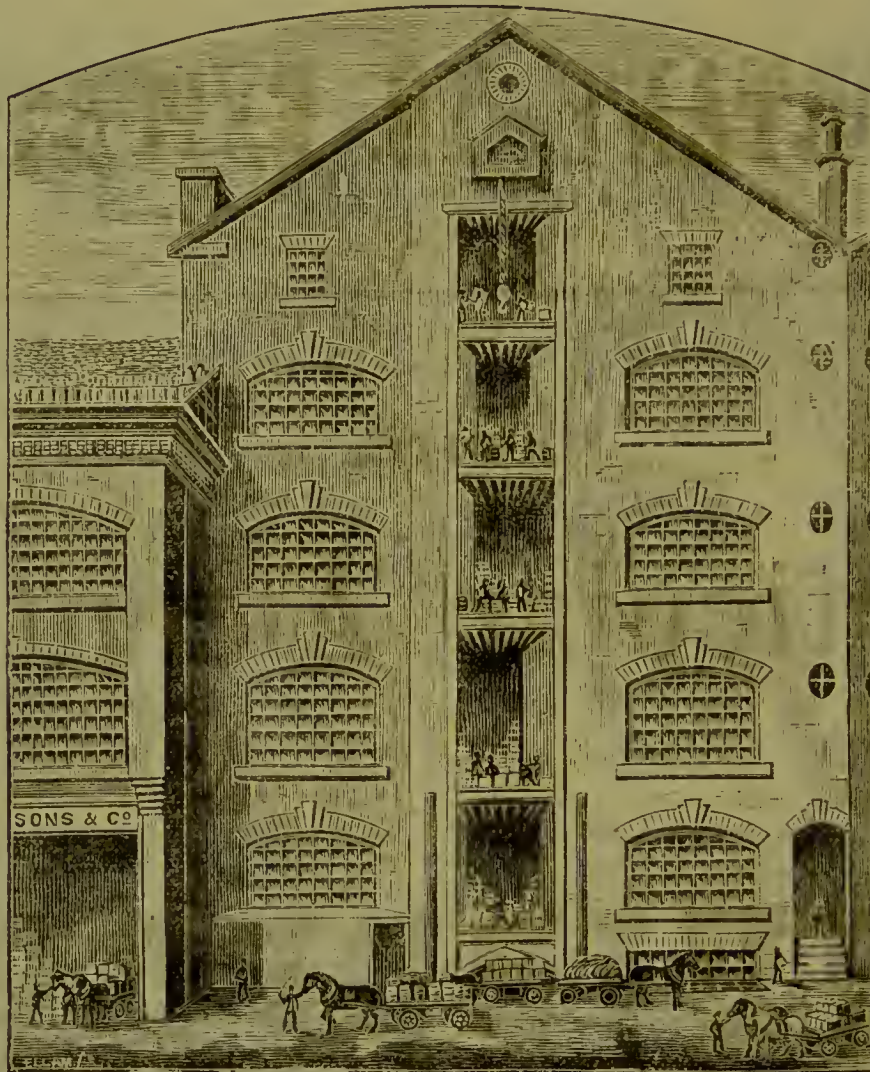
OF

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

IS CALLED TO

Notice on following Pages.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT.



NEW PREMISES, SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.

THE rapid development of this Department of our Business has rendered it necessary to considerably re-arrange and enlarge our Premises. The above sketch represents the addition we have just made, and which, having Five large Floors, each 2,500 square feet capacity, will enable us to still further increase our Stock. (Prices Current of Druggists' Sundries is published in January each year.

N.B.—Export Lists are published in English and Spanish every three months, and we give Special Terms to Buyers in Quantity, and, from our command of the best sources of supply, offer Exceptional Terms to American Buyers.

EVANS, SONS & CO

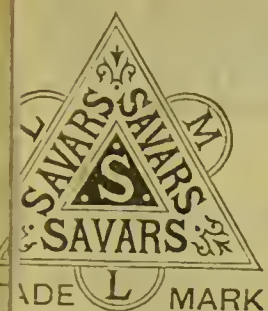
LIVERPOOL.

London :

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB.

Canada :

EVANS & SONS (LIMITED)



SAVARS

TRADE MARK



above is our registered Trade Mark for Druggists' Sundries of all descriptions, and the quality of which we guarantee. The trade are invited to compare our prices, and the facilities we give in way of carriage, &c., and prompt and complete execution of orders.

WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO

SAVARS FEEDING BOTTLES.

Particular attention paid to quality of Bottle, Rubber, &c.

SAVARS ENEMAS.

These are *specially* manufactured for us, and we can guarantee them to stand any climate. We can give low quotations for quantity.

SAVARS TRUSSES,

Bandages, Belts, Elastic Goods, &c., are all *guaranteed* quality.

SAVARS PLAISTERS,

including Rubber Combination, are equal to any and superior to most.

SAVARS PERFUMERY,

Pomades, Toilet Requisites, &c., are also of large assortment.

EVANS, SONS & CO.

LIVERPOOL.

LONDON :

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB.

CANADA :

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED.



DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES



We beg again to call the attention of the Trade to the above department of our business, which has so rapidly increased as to necessitate constant enlargement of our premises. We guarantee quality of all our goods, and all articles of Best Quality bear our Trade Mark as above. The word "Savars" is also registered as a Trade Mark.

Our Price Lists are most complete, and are supplied (as also are our goods) **TO REGISTERED CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS ONLY.**

EVANS, SONS & CO.
LIVERPOOL.

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB,
LONDON.

EVANS AND SONS (LIMITED),
MONTREAL (CANADA).

Offices at BIRMINGHAM, MANCHESTER, PARIS, TORONTO,
VICTORIA (B.O.), SYDNEY, &c., &c.

SAVARS Absorbent Cotton Wool
SAVARS Animal Soap
SAVARS Bay Rhum
SAVARS Bears' Grease
SAVARS Bed Pan, with Cover (Registered)
SAVARS Breast Exhausters
SAVARS Breast Pumps
SAVARS Breast Relievers
SAVARS Brilliantine
SAVARS Brunswick Black
SAVARS Bunion Plasters, Savars
SAVARS Cachou Lozenges
SAVARS Calves' Foot Jelly
SAVARS Camphor Caskets
SAVARS Carbolic Acid Soap
SAVARS Chest Protectors
SAVARS Coal Tar Soap
SAVARS Cold Cream
SAVARS Cologne Cream

SAVARS Combination Medicine Spoon (China)
Corn Plasters, Savars
SAVARS Cosmetiques
SAVARS Cotton Wool
Court Plasters, Savars
SAVARS Cream of Lilies
SAVARS Cubeb Cigarettes
SAVARS Ear Syringes
SAVARS „ Sponges
SAVARS Eau de Cologne
SAVARS Electro Magnetic Machines
SAVARS Emollient Camphor Roll
SAVARS Extract of Limes and Glycerine
SAVARS Family Enema, and other Enemas
Family Adhesive Plaster, Savars
Family Mustard Plaster, Savars
SAVARS Family Magnum Pomades
SAVARS Feeding Bottles
SAVARS Flesh Gloves



TRADE MARK

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES



TRADE MARK

SAVARS Filtering Papers (Circular)
 SAVARS Floral Bloom, in 1/- Bottles
 SAVARS Fluid Dentifrice
 SAVARS Fly Papers
 SAVARS Fossiline, Simple
 SAVARS „ Plaster, Adhesive, Savars.
 Adheres without warming, and may be easily
 removed for the inspection of wounds, &c.

SAVARS Fossiline Pomade
 SAVARS Fuller's Earth, in Packets and Boxes
 SAVARS Furniture Polish
 SAVARS Glycerine Jelly
 SAVARS "Good Samaritan" Chest Protectors
 —Vest shape. These are manufactured from
 selected Lamb's Wool, specially purified
 without chemical aid; they are free from any
 obnoxious colouring matter, cochineal only
 being used, and they have an even surface
 They are the cheapest Vest-shape Protectors
 sold.

SAVARS "Good Samaritan" Porous Plasters.
 —Capsicum, Belladonna, Roborans, and
 Strengthening, spread on a new material
 equal to leather; the cheapest Porous
 Plaster made; quite as effectual as any and
 more comfortable in the wearing.

SAVARS Gutta Percha Tissue
 SAVARS House Thermometer
 SAVARS Improved Higginson Enema
 SAVARS Inexhaustible Smelling Salts
 SAVARS Jewellery Requisites
 SAVARS Juniper Tar Soap
 SAVARS Knife Polish
 SAVARS Lavender Water
 SAVARS Lint
 SAVARS Lip Salve
 SAVARS Marking Ink (Guaranteed)
 SAVARS "May Blossom" Requisites
 SAVARS Medicine Droppers
 SAVARS METAL Polishing Paste
 SAVARS Nail Trimmers
 SAVARS Nipple Shields
 SAVARS Oatmeal Soap
 SAVARS Odorators (Folding)

SAVARS Obstetric Binders
 SAVARS Ozone Water
 SAVARS Parcel Post Envelopes
 SAVARS Perfume Sachets
 SAVARS Perfumery
 SAVARS Poison Stoppers
 SAVARS Pomades—Cantharadine, Castor Oil, Crystal-
 lized, Floral, Fossiline, Marrow, May Blossom
 SAVARS Popular Inhaler
 SAVARS Poudre de Riz
 SAVARS Restorative Smelling Salts
 SAVARS Salicylic Corn Plasters (Savars)
 SAVARS Sealing Wax
 SAVARS Shaving Cream
 SAVARS Shaving Sticks
 SAVARS Soda Water Taps
 SAVARS Starch Glaze
 SAVARS Sulphur Water
 SAVARS Toilet Companion—comprising a variety
 of Savars Specialities arranged in a neat
 partitioned box, handsomely labelled, pecu-
 liarly adapted for a Birthday Gift.

SAVARS Toilet Requisites
 SAVARS Toilet Soaps
 SAVARS Tooth Pastes and Powders
 SAVARS Tooth Picks
 SAVARS Transparent Glycerine Soap
 SAVARS Transparent Wash Balls
 SAVARS Trusses
 SAVARS Vaccination Shields
 SAVARS Violet Powder (guaranteed pure Starch
 Powder)

SAVARS White Fossiline Cold Cream
 SAVARS White Fossiline Pomade
 SAVARESE'S Membraneous Capsules.

Poor Man's Plasters, ordinary, Savars
 Poor Man's Plasters, Porous, Savars.

We call special attention to these Plasters.
 They are the same size as ordinary Poor Man's
 Plasters, but spread on a Patented Material
 equal to Leather, and Porous. They already
 command a large and ready sale.

SAVARS Porous Marginal Plasters, Savars,
 Spread on Leather

SAVARS Pumice Stone
 SAVARS Respirators

*N.B.—For Prices, &c., see our Business Price List, which can be had on application
 accompanied with card.*

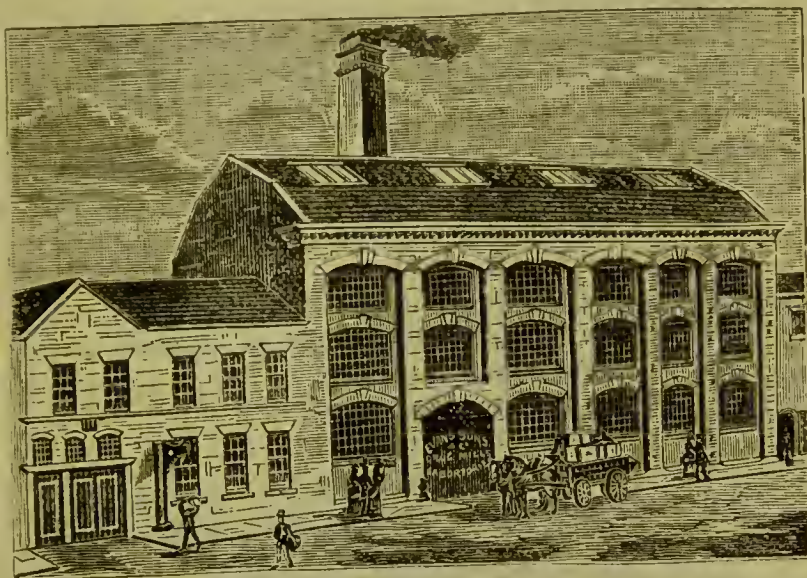
SPECIAL LISTS AND TERMS FOR EXPORT.

EVANS, SONS & CO.

LIVERPOOL,

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, and Dealers
in Druggists' Sundries.

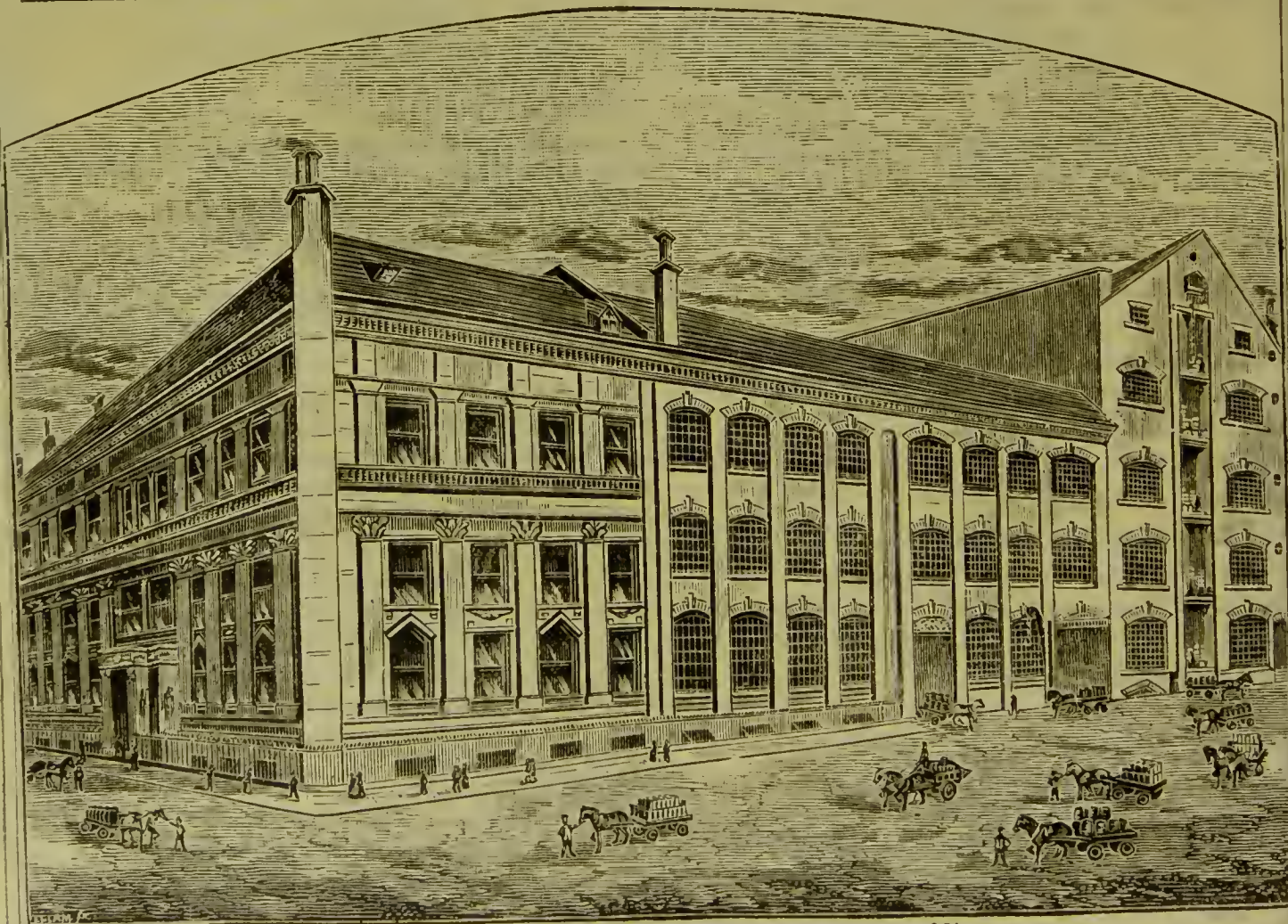
From their command of various markets, special facilities are offered to EXPORTERS.
Export Lists, in English and Spanish, are published every three months, and supplied
on application.



LABORATORIES AND MILLS, FLEET STREET, LIVERPOOL.



TINCTURE HOUSE, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL.



OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES, 56 HANOVER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, LONDON.



WAREHOUSE AND OFFICES, 60 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, E.C.

EVANS AND SONS, LIM., MONTREAL



WAREHOUSE AND OFFICES, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, MONTREAL.
STORE AND OFFICES: FRONT STREET, TORONTO. | AGENCIES: VICTORIA, B.C., AND BOSTON, U.S.A.

The above Firm are open to take Agencies for any article for Sale amongst Chemists and Druggists, their Travellers covering the whole of the Dominion. Applications from the United States to be made direct, or in Europe to EVANS, SONS & CO., LIVERPOOL.

Art of Perfumery.

The smell of violets, hidden in the green,
Pours back into my empty soul and frame
The time when I remember to have been
Joyful and free from blame.

FLOWERS for youth, and diamonds for old age. Thus sing the poets, and thus Nature finds a fitting emblem for every time of life. The buds of spring bloom and develop into the fruit of summer, and crystallise into the golden autumn. The panorama of life changes gradually, sometimes brightening and fading, one scene into another, like gigantic dissolving views. Art follows in the wake of Nature, and lends a charm and fitness to the world of fancy. As music and poetry give inspiration, so the perfumes of flowers are breath to the language of the soul. Some perfumers are artists in their line. All flowers do not readily give up their perfume. These must be imitated, and herein is the perfumer's art. Orange Blossoms with a touch of Lemon, and we have Magnolia. Vanilla and Almond give Heliotrope, Tonka and Rose the scent of New Mown Hay. Some are more complicated, requiring the combination of several flower odours and other materials, sometimes with the addition of a little Musk or Ambergris; but these are more to give permanence than character. They enter more or less into all Bouquets and Extracts. Some materials produce harshness; these must be softened. Others are flat and cloying, and need to be given life and buoyancy. Through all this must be preserved the characteristic odour desired. This the artist keeps constantly in mind, as a sculptor does his model, until finally it is finished, and gives off fragrance as a flower does its perfume. Are not some imitations an improvement on the flower? Yes, if well made, they almost always are. Why? Because of greater variety, and the absence of a sickishness which the individual odour of the flower nearly always has. It is true that some odours blend more happily than others. It is to these that we invite your attention. They are as follows:—



Facsimile of the 1-oz. size.

White Rose
Jockey Club
Lily of the Valley
White Lilac
Heliotrope
Ylang Ylang

Opoponax
Stephanotis
Violet
Wild Lotus
Blue Bells
New Mown Hay

Carnation Pink
Frangipanni
Trailing Arbutus
Sweet Briar
Prairie Flower
Bridal Bouquet

For Price List and comparison of the profits on Bulk and Small Bot le Perfumes, send for our Catalogue and Supplement, which will be mailed to you upon application.

C. A. MANN & CO., PERFUMERS,
48 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK, U.S.A.



A century ago—

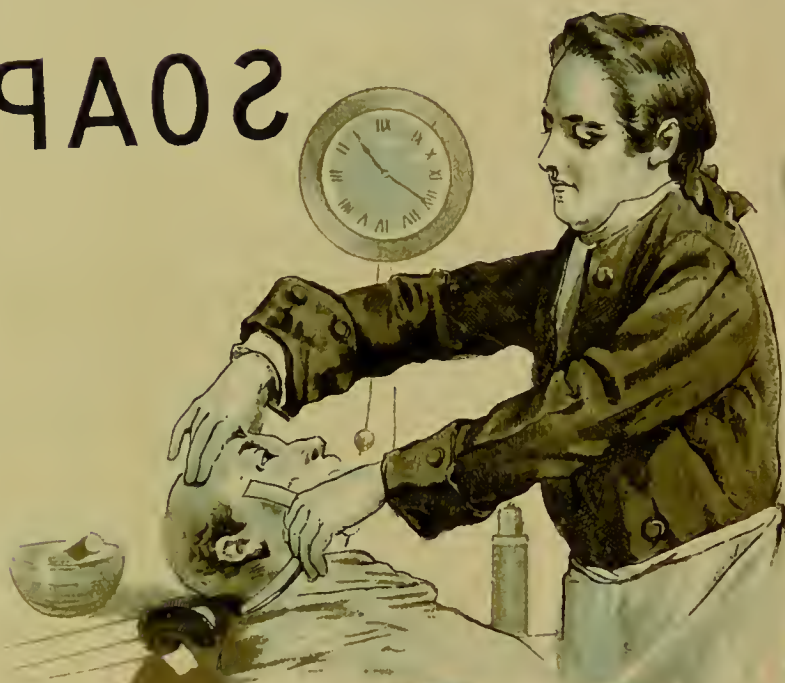
HOLD THIS TRANSPARENCY TO THE LIGHT.
REGD PATENT NO 10,711.

PEARS.

SOAP



Pears
estd
1875



Good morning!

Have you used

Pear's Soap?

Telephone No. 2477.



Telegraphic Address:
"IODINE—LONDON."

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

Works: HOLLOWAY, N.

Offices: 21 MINCING LANE, E.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

AND ORIGINAL MAKERS OF

Concentrated Liquors

FOR THE EXTEMPORANEOUS PRODUCTION OF

Tinctures, Infusions, and Syrups.

PLEASE NOTE.—We are now in a position to supply our
CONCENTRATED LIQUORS for Tinctures, IN BOND, for
Export, Free of Duty.

Fletchers'

Hydrobromate Syrups

Iron and Quinine (with or without Strychnia), in Chemical combination with Bromine, dissolved in pure Hydrobromic Acid, and forming, with the addition of Cane Sugar, a permanent and palatable Syrup.

The special advantage which these Syrups possess over other combinations of Iron and Quinine is that they NEITHER CAUSE HEADACHE NOR INTERFERE WITH DIGESTION.

In cases where even small doses of QUININE produce head symptoms of such severity that the desired benefit of the alkaloid cannot be attained, the **Hydrobromates** may be freely administered without the slightest disagreeable result.

Patients intolerant of IRON in every other form can readily assimilate the **Hydrobromate**.

In the treatment of *Anæmia*, *Chorea*, *Epilepsy*, *Hysteria*, and *Nervous Exhaustion*, **Fletchers' Hydrobromates** are acquiring a daily-increasing reputation.

DOSE.—The ordinary tonic dose is one fluid drachm. In *Chronic Anæmia* and in *Epilepsy*, larger doses may be given at discretion.

WHEN ORDERING PLEASE SPECIFY—

Syr: Hydrobrom. (Fletcher)

*Syr: Hydrobrom: c Strychnia }
(Fletcher)*

Originated and Exclusively Prepared by

*Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists,
Offices, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C. Works, Holloway, London, N.*

PRIVATE TELEPHONE BETWEEN CITY OFFICE AND WORKS.



TELEGRAMS: "IODINE LONDON."

21 Mincing Lane,
LONDON, E.C.

And—*North London Chemical Works,*
HOLLOWAY, N.

Dear Sir,

We have pleasure in submitting to your notice our latest Price List of CONCENTRATED LIQUORS for the immediate production of Tinctures, Infusions, and Syrups.

These Preparations were originated and introduced by us more than ten years ago, and the fact that they have since been approved and recommended by the entire Medical and Pharmaceutical Press and adopted by all the best and busiest Druggists and Dispensers in every part of the World is the surest guarantee of their intrinsic value and of their staying-power against imitations.

The continued growth of our business rendering it necessary that we should be in close touch with the Drug and Chemical Markets, we have removed our Offices to the above address.

As we are now in a position to buy to the greatest possible advantage, we shall be happy to supply you with bulk quantities of all kinds of Drugs, etc., at close market rates, and respectfully solicit your enquiries.

Yours faithfully,

Fletcher Fletcher & Stevenson.

Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

Award of Merit,
International Medical Exhibition,
London, 1881.

Silver Medal,
International
Pharmaceutical Exhibition,
Vienna, 1883.

'For the most useful contributions to Pharmacy.'

Silver Medal,
International Exhibition,
Calcutta, 1884.

LIQUORS FOR SYRUPS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the largely increasing favour with which Syrups have of late years been regarded by the medical profession and the general public, as elegant vehicles for the administration of valuable remedies, they have always laboured under the disadvantage of being peculiarly liable to decomposition. Besides the tendency to fermentation common to all saccharine solutions, the presence of sugar appears in many instances to cause a disintegration or re-arrangement of the saline constituents of the Syrup, on the proper adjustment of which the therapeutical action of these combinations primarily depends. This change in composition is frequently attended with a very marked alteration in colour and taste, a condition of things unsatisfactory alike to the physician, the dispenser, and the patient. In fact, as every phar-

macist is aware, it is impossible to keep such Syrups as Syr. Ferri Iodidi, Syr. Eastoni, Syr. Ferri Phosph. in a condition which at all corresponds to that of the original preparation. Our CONCENTRATED LIQUORS, being entirely free from sugar, are absolutely permanent. They are manufactured by strictly accurate chemical processes, the strength of each LIQUOR is checked by analysis, and the proportion of contained salt stated upon the label. When, therefore, a particular Syrup is required, the dispenser has only to add to a measured volume of CONCENTRATED LIQUOR a certain proportion of simple Syrup, in order to obtain the required combination in a state of the highest perfection.

OLD METHODS.

IT is almost superfluous to point out that Syrups are not exceptions to the universally-admitted rule that no article can be manufactured either so well or so economically on a small as on a large scale. In making a pound of Parrish's Syrup, for instance, the time and labour involved are almost as great as in making a hundred-weight, while the loss of material is proportionately much larger. Then, again, it is self-evident that when a given product is only made occasionally, the result cannot be so satisfactory as when the same thing is made every day. In the latter case, the operator has at his command little points of detail which nothing but experience discovers, but which are just sufficient to mark the distinction between perfection and defect.

WHAT WE CLAIM.

IT has been our determination from the first to maintain a high reputation for our SYRUP LIQUORS, and we think we may justly claim that there is no other class of pharmaceutical preparations which surpasses them in elegance, reliability, or usefulness. They enable the pharmacist to supply a syrup which is brilliant, free from deposit, and *always of the same colour.*

Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

Probably most dispensers have had at some time or other to submit to the annoyance of having Syr. Ferri Iodid. or Syr. Ferri Phosph. returned with the complaint that "the medicine is not right." The result is, that, in spite of a perfectly intelligible explanation, the patient is impressed with the belief either that the drugs are not good, or else that the prescription has been wrongly dispensed.

The use of our CONCENTRATED LIQUORS entirely obviates these objections; and, as one of our correspondents writes, "they enable provincial chemists to vie with the large dispensing establishments in London in producing, without extra expense or trouble, fresh Syrups of a uniform colour."

FURTHER ADVANTAGES.

NOT the least of the advantages which our LIQUORS possess is the very small amount of room they occupy compared with the ordinary Syrups. At the dispensing-counter, where space is an important consideration, a saving of the shelf-room usually allotted to Syrups means just so much more accommodation for other requisites, and hence just so much more assistance to the dispenser. Provided with a supply of each LIQUOR on our list, the pharmacist is prepared for any emergency, with the satisfaction of knowing that his stock is not deteriorating in value, or likely to fail him at the very moment it is most required.

Again, leaving out of the question the amount saved by having no spoiled or worthless Syrup, by the use of our LIQUORS many of the Syrups can be made from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than by any other method. This may be illustrated in the case of Syr. Ferri Phosph., which is a Syrup very largely used, and one of which the manufacturing cost can be arrived at without much difficulty.

Average cost of Syr. s. d.	Cost of Syr. Ferri Phosph.,
Ferri Phosph., B.P.,	B.P., manufactured with
made in small quantities, or purchased from a wholesale house, per lb. ... = 1 2	FLETCHERS' CONCENTRATED LIQUOR :—
	1-lb. bot. Liq. Ferri s. d.
	Phosph. = 3 6
	7 lbs. Syrupus, B.P.,
	@ 2d. = 1 2
	8) 4 8
	7
	Giving 8 lbs. Syr. Ferri
	Phosph., B.P., @ 7d.
	per lb.

Below we give a facsimile illustration of a bottle of our Liquor Ferri Iodidi, which is the only *permanent* solution of ferrous iodide yet produced.



Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

LIQUORS FOR INFUSIONS.

BEFORE the introduction of our CONCENTRATED LIQUORS the dispenser had to choose one of two evils. He must either make an infusion of the crude drug on the spur of the moment, or he must have recourse to a so-called "Concentrated Infusion" presumably eight times the strength of the fresh preparation. The first alternative necessitated a tedious and troublesome delay, and at best yielded a product variable in strength and inelegant in appearance. The second alternative was not less objectionable. The Concentrated Infusion had most of its virtue boiled out of it, and was little better than a solution of colouring matter in weak spirit. Is it surprising that "Concentrated Infusions" should be held in such low repute when one seeks in vain for any characteristic property in them of the drug they are supposed to represent?

THE DIFFERENCE.

WHAT, then, is the special feature of our CONCENTRATED LIQUORS, and wherein lies the difference between them and the old Concentrated Infusions? In this:—The method of preparing the latter is that of boiling the drug in successive portions of water until exhausted. This weak infusion, or decoction, as it should be more correctly termed, is then evaporated down in open vessels to a low bulk, and finally from 15 to 25 per cent. of spirit added as a preservative. The merest tyro in pharmacy knows well enough that in the extraction of the active principles of vegetable substances, prolonged heating is the one thing above all others to be avoided.

Especially is this the case with infusions, the medicinal value of which frequently depends upon an essential oil or other volatile substance which is entirely destroyed by heat. Let anyone, for instance, compare an infusion of *Buchu* made from a "Concentrated Infusion" with an infusion made from our CONCENTRATED LIQUOR. The one is vapid, odourless, and almost tasteless, the other fresh, fragrant, and full of aroma. Why is this? Simply that our LIQUOR is prepared by *re-percolation without heat*, and the solvent used is that found by actual experiment to be the one best suited to the material operated upon.

THE RESULT.

THE result is that the organic constituents of the drug are retained unaltered, and hence an infusion made from our LIQUOR has all the delicacy of flavour and all the characteristic properties of the original material.

We can confidently assert that no pharmacist who has once used our LIQUORS for infusions will ever think of preparing the latter by any other method.

In reporting upon our LIQUORS for infusions, the *Medical Press and Circular* says: "By their use, all the trouble and annoyance of variety of colour and strength, so frequent in our fresh infusions, are avoided, and this, so far as we could trace, without any sacrifice in the therapeutic power of the drug or in the physical characters of the preparation. Indeed, when we consider how much material is wasted in preparing the fresh infusions, we recommend *these admirable preparations, not only on account of their potency and convenience, but also on account of their economy.*" We only add two words of our own to this spontaneous tribute—Try them.

Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

LIQUORS FOR TINCTURES.

It may be asked why a LIQUOR is necessary for making a Tincture since the Pharmacopœia directions are at any rate intelligible and uniform. To this we reply that the method of exhausting a small quantity of a drug with a large volume of spirit is unscientific, slow, and wasteful. It stands to reason that the loss of spirit by evaporation, &c., in making a Tincture must be in direct proportion to the volume of the solvent used. Again, the official method of maceration and pressure, it has been again and again pointed out, is the most inefficient and extravagant that can be devised. Is it not surprising that whilst the superiority of percolation has been demonstrated beyond possibility of doubt, the compilers of the Pharmacopœia should still cling to processes which are as antiquated as they are wasteful?

SCHWEITZER ON PERCOLATION.

IN a very able article on percolation published some time since in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Mr. Julius Schweitzer makes the following apt remarks:—"Percolation enables us to separate the active soluble and volatile aromatic principles of plants in a highly concentrated and natural condition, and from my experiments I have little hesitation in stating that all our proof tinctures, such as tincture of orange peel, henbane, cinchona bark, &c., can be made much more uniformly and economically by exhausting the respective drugs simply by water, and concentrating the percolated products to such a degree that three parts added to five parts of rectified spirit would produce eight parts of tincture, of Pharmacopœia strength. Such a plan, if once introduced, would naturally lead a step further. After ascertaining the best solvent for each drug, *concentrated standard solutions* of

each could be made, and from these, by addition of spirit of wine, or by mixing one or more together, all our tinctures and wines, simple and compound, could readily be made at a moment's notice, with the certainty that in each case they really possess all the soluble active principles of the drugs. I cannot help thinking that by possessing such *stock liquors containing all the soluble active portions of our drugs in a simple and definite form*, the labour of the physician, as well as that of the chemist, would be facilitated."

OUR IMPROVEMENTS.

WE have modified and extended the admirable idea suggested by Mr. Schweitzer, preferring to exhaust the drugs with proof or rectified spirit as in the case of a corresponding tincture, rather than with water. The LIQUOR or *Concentrated Tincture* thus obtained, is first brought to a definite strength, corresponding to four or eight times the strength of the Pharmacopœia Tincture, as the case may be. By means of the special apparatus which we employ the process of re-percolation is carried out in its most perfect form, so that we are enabled to completely exhaust the drug of its active principles, using only the minimum quantity of spirit necessary to hold the latter in solution. In years gone by, the individual pharmacist was in the habit of preparing his own Tinctures, relying on the help of a small hand-press to force the Tincture out of the marc. Such a method, however, was wasteful in the extreme. The spirit retained by the material, especially if the latter were of a spongy nature—squill, for instance—often amounted to from 30 to 50 per cent. of the whole. It is now generally admitted that unless a retail pharmacist can prepare Tinctures in sufficient quantity to render it profitable to employ a still for recovering the spirit from his mares, he cannot prepare his own Tinctures except at considerable loss. He is thus driven to purchase them ready-made. This means storing a bulky and very expensive

Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

stock, the most costly ingredient of which is daily suffering loss by evaporation.

DIFFICULTIES AVOIDED.

OUR CONCENTRATED LIQUORS avoid both these difficulties. They offer the pharmacist the entire constituents of a Tincture in a *fluid* form, and simply require dilution with proof or rectified spirit to produce the official preparation in a state of the highest perfection. The principle which our LIQUORS illustrate has, indeed, been recognised by the authors of the Pharmacopœia in the case of such Tinctures as those of Indian hemp and Nux vomica, which are simply solutions of the respective extracts in rectified spirit. The objections to this particular method are:—(1) The extract used has been submitted to considerable heat, with probable injury to its active principles. (2) It is unnecessary to push the concentration to such an extent as that of a soft extract, which is inconvenient to handle and does not form a clear solution in spirit. The compilers of the Pharmacopœia appear to be particularly unfortunate in hitting the happy medium. The method of preparing Vinum ipecacuanhæ is another illustration. The ipecacuanha having been exhausted by percolation with weak acetic acid, the percolate is evaporated to dryness, and the residue again dissolved, a little later, in the wine. The result is waste of material, waste of time, and undoubted injury to the therapeutical activity of the preparation. In the manufacture of our LIQUORS for TINCTURES, *no heat whatever is employed*, the process being entirely conducted by re-percolation. The product obtained is a highly CONCENTRATED TINCTURE of definite strength, and capable of yielding, on dilution with spirit, a Tincture corresponding in every respect to the requirements of the Pharmacopœia.

TEST YOUR TINCTURES.

WHILST pharmaceutical text-books, including the Pharmacopœia itself, bristle with instructions for ascertaining the purity of the chemical substances used in medicine, only the most meagre attention is given to the testing of galenical compounds. Indeed, it was not until the appearance of the present Pharmacopœia, that any standard was thought necessary even for such extracts as those of nux vomica and cinchona. At the present time, the question of standardising all the more important preparations of the organic Materia Medica is engaging the attention of American pharmacists, and it is to be hoped that in the next edition of the United States Pharmacopœia, definite limits will be laid down, for alkaloidal strength, spirit value, and solid residues of all the principal Tinctures and fluid extracts, data, in which our own Pharmacopœia is lamentably deficient. From a commercial standpoint, it is of serious import to the pharmacist that he should be able to test his Tinctures for alcoholic strength, as deficiency in this respect is not unlikely to land him in the meshes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. The variability of Tinctures, to use no stronger word, is a matter of such frequent observation that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it. The omission of 10 per cent. of rectified spirit reduces the value of a Tincture 3*d.* per lb. It therefore becomes impossible to compare quotations unless the spirit value of two or more samples of Tincture is known to be identical. The Tincture Tables compiled by Mr. F. W. Fletcher, and published in *The Chemist and Druggist* of January 26, 1889, and reprinted on pages 26, 27 of this treatise, afford very complete data upon which to form an opinion as to the genuineness or otherwise of a particular sample. These Tables, which have been in use for some time past, are now generally recognised as standards upon which to base claims for draw-

Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

back of duty. Their accuracy has been fully confirmed by a large number of analyses in the Government Laboratory at Somerset House.

HOW TO MAKE TINCTURES.

IF any one of our TINCTURE-LIQUORS be taken and diluted with proof or rectified spirit in the proportion indicated upon the label, it will be found that the resulting Tincture will closely approximate in specific gravity, percentage of spirit, and solid residue to the figures given in the Tables. The advantage of preparing Tinctures in this way is obvious. Having himself added the required volume of spirit, the pharmacist can *personally vouch* for the full amount being present, and is thus enabled to dispense a Tincture without being haunted by visions of what may happen should some unwelcome customer obligingly offer to divide his purchase, like "*omnis Gallia*," into three parts. *The Practitioner*, a journal in the front rank of English medical literature, writes as follows:—"We have subjected FLETCHERS' CONCENTRATED LIQUORS to a prolonged test, and we are able to report that, when diluted according to the directions given, the resulting tinctures are *indistinguishable in strength, appearance, and efficacy from the official preparations*. They have the additional merit that their strength is constant and easily ascertainable, and that they keep well. From the mere point of view of convenience, therefore, they have obvious advantages, and *we can conscientiously recommend them*." So can we.

COUNTING THE COST.

THE first question put by the go-ahead chemist is, "How about the cost? Granting that your LIQUORS have all the advantages you claim, and that they are as reliable as those who use them assert, will they produce Tinctures more

cheaply than I can buy or make them?" We maintain that our LIQUORS effect a saving of from 15 to 20 per cent. on the cost of Tinctures, &c., made by the old method. As already explained, our process of manufacture enables us to exhaust the various drugs with from one-quarter to one-eighth part of the spirit usually employed. Hence, assuming the loss of spirit by evaporation, &c., to average 5 per cent., we succeed in saving from three-quarters to seven-eighths of the amount which would otherwise be wasted. Besides this, we have to debit the expenses of manufacture with only a fraction of the sum which must otherwise be charged for interest on capital locked up in "duty." The benefit of this economy goes into the pockets of our customers. Here are two illustrations:—

1. A TINCTURE MADE WITH PROOF SPIRIT.

Average cost of Tinct. Calumbæ, B.P., made in small quantities, or purchased, per lb. ... =	s. d.	Cost of Tinct. Calumbæ, B.P., made with FLETCHERS' CONCENTRATED LIQUOR—	s. d.
1-lb. bot. Liq. Calumbæ	2 4	=	6 6
7 lbs. Proof Spirit @ 1s. 4d. ... =			9 4
			8)15 10
	2 4		1 11½
		Making 8 lbs. Tincture at less than 2s. per lb.	

2. A TINCTURE MADE WITH RECTIFIED SPIRIT.

Average cost of Tinct. Aconiti, B.P., made in small quantities, or purchased, per lb. ... =	s. d.	Cost of Tinct. Aconiti, B.P., made with FLETCHERS' CONCENTRATED LIQUOR—	s. d.
1 bot. Liq. Aconiti	3 6	=	8 0
7 lbs. Rectified Spirit @ 2s. 3d. ... =			15 9
			8)23 9
	3 6		2 11½
		Making 8 lbs. Tinct. Aconiti, B.P., at less than 3s. per lb.	

Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

OUR FLATTERERS.

FOR the generous expressions of appreciation which we daily receive from enterprising pharmacists who frankly recognise in the originality of our products, genuine pharmaceutical improvements, we are most grateful. To another class of admirers, whose flattery clothes itself in unstinted IMITATION, we tender also our most profound thanks. The regard which many of our friends the copyists have for us, is so unbounded that they will not even go to the trouble of compiling their own advertisements. They quietly annex our arguments and illustrations, paragraph by paragraph, till we are inclined to think we must have mistaken our vocation as manufacturing chemists, and that we should find a more remunerative occupation in editing the price-lists and circulars of our unimaginative competitors. One firm in the provinces has quite lately discovered that it is not only the originator but "THE ONLY" manufacturer of Concentrated Tinctures. This may seem a little hard on us, but it is rougher still on the rest of their tribe, whose sole reason for existence apparently, is to parody our ideas. Possibly, if these dunder-headed folk had the gift of vision one more inch beyond their nose, they would learn to see that for every page advertisement they give themselves, they give two to us. Sometimes, it is true, they may succeed in capturing a wandering order, but by-and-by the disappointed purchaser returns to the original manufacturers, with the trite remark, "After all, there are no LIQUORS like FLETCHERS'."

"In answer to your inquiry requesting my opinion as to the merit of your **Concentrated Liquors** for Tinctures, Infusions, &c., I can only reply that I have yet to find any preparation of yours to prove otherwise than *satisfactory in every respect*."

Worthing.

Yours faithfully
A. B. Worthing

"As I am a large user of your **Concentrated Liquors**, I write to inquire what is your price for these preparations landed in Melbourne, duty, if any, paid, also N.S. Wales, price on the spot. No preparations of a similar kind give anything approaching the same satisfaction as yours, especially to up-country Druggists—at least, that is my experience. State full terms to good approved buyer."

Kerang.

Douglas Cunningham

"I have much pleasure in saying that, as far as my experience of them goes, your **Concentrated Liquors** are quite satisfactory. I have used them for Tinctures, Infusions, and Syrups, and the preparations made with them are, in my opinion, perfect."

Crouch End.

Gem's Drugg.
G. Bird.

"I am delighted with your new series of **Concentrated Liquors** for Tinctures and Infusions. I find them satisfactory in every way, and decidedly more economical both in time and money than making one's own. You have my hearty thanks."

Glossop.

Yours faithfully
G. B. Glossop

"I have had the pleasure of trying your *Liq. Ferri Iodid.*, *Liq. Ferri Phosph.*, *Liq. Eastoni*, *Liq. Tolut.*, and one or two others, and finding that to once use them creates a want, I should like to stock them on the most favourable terms to myself and introduce them to brother-druggists. I may say that, on first reading your advertisements, I was sceptical as to the medicinal value of such **Concentrated Liquors**, but am happy to state that, having used them now for over twelve months, I am so convinced of their stability and reliability that I intend to make all my Syrups for the future with your Liquors."

Wellington,
New Zealand.

Faithfully yours
H. E. Pennington

Concentrated Liquors for Syrups.

Liquor Calcis Hypophosph.

Each fluid drachm contains 8 grains of Hypophosphite of Calcium.

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYR. CALCIS HYPOPHOSPH.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/6; 1 lb. bots., 4/6.

Liquor Calcis Lactophosph.

Each fluid drachm contains 8 grains of anhydrous Calcium Phosphate combined with Lactic Acid.

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYR. CALCIS LACTOPHOSPH.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Ferri et Calcis Lactophosph.

Contains in each fluid drachm 4 grains of Lactophosphate of Iron and 4 grains of Lactophosphate of Calcium.

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYR. FERRI ET CALCIS LACTOPHOSPH.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Ferri et Manganes. Phosph.

Each fluid drachm contains 8 grains of Phosphate of Iron and 8 grains of Phosphate of Manganese.

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYR. FERRI ET MANGANES. PHOSPH.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/6; 1 lb. bots., 4/6.

Liquor Ferri et Quiniæ et Strychniæ Phosph.

Each fluid drachm contains 4 grains of Phosphate of Iron (Fe_2PO_4), 3 grains of Phosphate of Quinia, and $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of Strychnia.

One volume added to three volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms EASTON'S SYRUP.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 6/6; 1 lb. bots., 12/-

Liquor Ferri Hypophosph.

Each fluid drachm contains 8 grains of Hypophosphite of Iron.

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYR. FERRI HYPOPHOSPH.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/6; 1 lb. bots., 4/6.

Liquor Hypophosph. Comp.

Each fluid drachm contains 4 grains each of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Potass, and Soda.

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYR. HYPOPHOSPH. COMP.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liq. Hypophosph. Comp. c. Quiniâ et Strychniâ.

Each fluid drachm contains 4 grains each of the Hypophosphites of Iron, Lime, and Soda; 2 grains each of the Hypophosphites of Manganese and Quinine; and $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of Strychnia.

One volume to be diluted with three volumes of Syrup or Glycerine.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 5/-; 1 lb. bots., 9/-

Liquor Ferri Bromidi.

Each fluid drachm contains 34.4 grains of Bromide of Iron.

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYR. FERRI BROMID.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Ferri Iodidi.

Each fluid drachm contains 34.4 grains of Iodide of Iron.

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYR. FERRI IODIDI, of full Pharmacopœia strength.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 5/-; 1 lb. bots., 9/-

Liquor Ferri Lactophosph.

Each fluid drachm contains 8 grains of Phosphate of Iron combined with Lactic Acid.

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYR. FERRI LACTOPHOSPH.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Ferri Phosph.

Each fluid drachm contains 8 grains of Ferrous Phosphate (Fe_2PO_4).

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYR. FERRI PHOSPH.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/-; 1 lb. bots., 3/6.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists,

Offices: 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

Works: Holloway, London, N.

Concentrated Liquors for Syrups.

Liquor Ferri Phosph. Comp.

Each fluid drachm contains, in addition to the alkaline Phosphates, 4 grains of Phosphate of Iron, and 5 grains of Phosphate of Calcium, dissolved in pure Phosphoric Acid.

One volume added to three volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms CHEMICAL FOOD.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/- ; 1 lb. bots., 3/6.

Liquor Manganes. Phosph.

Each fluid drachm contains 8 grains of Phosphate of Manganese.

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYR. MANGANES. PHOSPH.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/6 ; 1 lb. bots., 4/6.

Liquor Cocci.

A highly concentrated solution of the colouring matter of Cochineal.

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYRUPUS COCCI.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3 ; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Croci.

In the manufacture of this preparation, only the finest Valencia Saffron is employed.

One volume added to three volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6 ; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Papaveris.

Prepared from the Capsules of the White Poppy.

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYRUP OF POPPIES of full Pharmacopœia strength.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3 ; 1 lb. bots., 5/-

Liquor Rhamni.

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3 ; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Rhœados.

Prepared from the fresh petals of the Red Poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*).

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYR. RHŒADOS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3 ; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Rhei.

In the manufacture of this preparation, only the finest East Indian Rhubarb is employed.

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYRUP OF RHUBARB of full Pharmacopœia strength.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3 ; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Limonis.

Prepared from the Fruit, and guaranteed free from Artificial Essences.

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYRUP OF LEMONS of the British Pharmacopœia.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3 ; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Scillæ.

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYR. SCILLÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3 ; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Tolutanus.

Prepared from the finest Tolu Balsam.

One volume added to seven volumes of SYRUPUS, B.P., forms SYRUP OF TOLU of full Pharmacopœia strength.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3 ; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

For some time past I have used your **Concentrated Liquors for Syrups.**

"I have found them a great convenience, and very much more satisfactory than keeping the Syrups in stock, especially as the demand for some of these preparations is very limited."

London,

Yours truly
Samuel W. Lewis

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists,
Offices : 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.
Works : Holloway, London, N.

Concentrated Liquors for Infusions.

Liquor Anthemidis.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. ANTHEMIDIS, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Aurantii.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. AURANTII, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Aurantii Co.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. AURANT. CO., B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Buchu.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. BUCHU, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Calumbæ.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. CALUMBÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Cascarillæ.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. CASCARILLÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Catechu.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. CATECHU, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Chirettæ.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. CHIRETTÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Cinchonæ.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to sixteen volumes forms DEC. CINCHONÆ, B.P.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes, and a quarter-volume Acid. Sulph. Arom. added, and filtered, forms INF. CINCHONÆ ACID., B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Cuspariæ.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. CUSPARIÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Digitalis.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. DIGITALIS, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Ergotæ.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. ERGOTÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Gentian. Co.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. GENT. CO., B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Hæmatoxyli.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms DEC. HÆMATOXYLI, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Jaborandi.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. JABORANDI, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Krameriæ.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. KRAMERIÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists,
Offices : 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.
Works : Holloway, London, N.

Concentrated Liquors for Infusions.

Liquor Lupuli.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. LUPULI, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Maticæ.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. MATICÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Pareiræ.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to sixteen volumes forms DEC. PAREIRÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Quassia.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. QUASSIÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Quercus.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to sixteen volumes forms DEC. QUERCUS, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Rhei.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. RHEI, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Rosæ Acidus.

One volume diluted with Distilled Water to twenty volumes forms INF. ROSÆ ACID., B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/3; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

"I am very pleased with the **Concentrated Liquors** for Tinctures, Infusions, &c. They are convenient and economical, and the preparations made from them are *satisfactory in all respects.*"

Oxford.

Yours faithfully
W. L. Stevenson

"I have much pleasure in recording my testimony in favour of your **Liquors**, and should *strongly recommend* any chemist who has not tried them to do so."

Nottingham.

Yours faithfully
A. H. Bailey

"I have great pleasure in saying that I have used your new **Liquors** for Tinctures, Infusions, &c., and have always been highly gratified with the results. I look upon them as *elegant*, and I believe, what is more, *correct* pharmaceutical preparations in respect of strength."

Morecambe.

Yours faithfully
John A. Cutts

"The assorted dozen **Liquors** I obtained from you some time ago I find most excellent for the immediate production of Infusions, Tinctures, &c. They are *quite up to standard*, and avoid waste of time and loss of material, as the quantity required can be made instantly."

New Brompton.

Yours faithfully
James Stearns

"So far as I have used your **Concentrated Liquors** for Decoctions, Infusions, and Tinctures, they have proved highly satisfactory, producing better results than either made or bought preparations. The saving in time, labour, and expense is a great feature in favour of them. I consider they ought to more than satisfy the most fastidious of pharmacists."

Clifton.

Faithfully yours
J. Dixon-Randall

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists.
Offices: 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

Works: Holloway, London, N.

Concentrated Liquors for Tinctures.

Liquor Aconiti.

One volume diluted with Rectified Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. ACONITI, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Aloes.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. ALOES, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Arnicæ.

One volume diluted with Rectified Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. ARNICÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Asafœtidæ.

One volume diluted with Rectified Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. ASAFŒTIDÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Aurantii.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. AURANTII, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Belladonnæ.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. BELLADONNÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Benzoini Co.

One volume diluted with Rectified Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. BENZOIN. CO., B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Buchu.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. BUCHU, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/6; 1 lb. bots., 4/6.

Liquor Calumbæ.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. CALUMBÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Camph. Co.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. CAMPH. CO., B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Cantharidis.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. CANTHARIDIS, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Capsici.

One volume diluted with Rectified Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. CAPSICI, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Cardam. Co.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. CARDAM. CO., B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/6; 1 lb. bots., 4/6.

Liquor Cascarillæ.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. CASCARILLÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Catechu.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. CATECHU, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Chirettæ.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. CHIRETTÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists,

Offices : 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

Works : Holloway, London, N.

Concentrated Liquors for Tinctures.

Liquor Cimicifugæ.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. CIMICIFUGÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Cinchonæ.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. CINCHONÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Cinchonæ Co.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. CINCHONÆ CO., B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Cinnamomi.

One volume diluted with Rectified Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. CINNAMOMI, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Cocci.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. COCCI, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Colchici Sem.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. COLCHICI SEM, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Conii.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. CONII, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Croci.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. CROCI, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 12/6; 1 lb. bots., 24/-

Liquor Cubebæ.

One volume diluted with Rectified Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. CUBEBAE, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 8/6; 1 lb. bots., 16/-

Liquor Digitalis.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. DIGITALIS, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Ergotæ.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. ERGOTÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Gallæ.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. GALLÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/6; 1 lb. bots., 4/6.

Liquor Gelsemii.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. GELSEMII, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Gentianæ Co.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. GENTIANÆ CO., B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/6; 1 lb. bots., 4/6.

Liquor Hyoscyami.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. HYOSCYAMI, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Iodi.

One volume diluted with Rectified Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. IODI, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 5/-; 1 lb. bots., 9/-

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists.

Offices : 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

Works : Holloway, London, N.

Concentrated Liquors for Tinctures.

Liquor Ipecacuanhæ.

This preparation is eight times the strength of VIN. IPECAC., B.P.

One volume added to seven volumes of Sherry forms VINUM IPECACUANILE.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Jaborandi.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. JABORANDI, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Jalapæ.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. JALAPÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/9; 1 lb. bots., 5/-

Liquor Krameriæ.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. KRAMERIÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Laricis.

One volume diluted with Rectified Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. LARICIS, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Lavand. Co.

One volume diluted with Rectified Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. LAVAND. CO., B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 6/6; 1 lb. bots., 12/-

Liquor Lobeliæ.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. LOBELIÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Lobeliæ Æthereus.

One volume diluted with Spirit. Ætheris to eight volumes forms TINCT. LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 8/6; 1 lb. bots., 16/-

Liquor Lupuli.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. LUPULI, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Myrrhæ.

One volume diluted with Rectified Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. MYRRHÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 5/6; 1 lb. bots., 10/-

Liquor Opii.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. OPII, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 5/-; 1 lb. bots., 9/-

Liquor Phosphori.

Each fluid drachm contains *one-twentieth* of a grain of Phosphorus in its most active form.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Pyrethri.

One volume diluted with Rectified Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. PYRETHRI, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Quassiæ.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. QUASSIÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Rhei.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. RHEI, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Scillæ.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. SCILLÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists,

Offices: 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

Works: Holloway, London, N.

Concentrated Liquors for Tinctures.

Liquor Senegæ.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. SENEGÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Sennæ.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. SENNÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2/3; 1 lb. bots., 4/-

Liquor Serpentariæ.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. SERPENTARIÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Stramonii.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. STRAMONII, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Sumbul.

One volume diluted with Rectified Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. SUMBUL, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4/6; 1 lb. bots., 8/-

Liquor Tolutanus.

One volume diluted with Rectified Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. TOLUTANA, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Valerianæ.

One volume diluted with Proof Spirit to eight volumes forms TINCT. VALERIANÆ, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 3/6; 1 lb. bots., 6/6.

Liquor Zingiberis.

One volume diluted with Rectified Spirit to four volumes forms TINCT. ZINGIB. FORT., B.P.

One volume diluted with Rectified Spirit to sixteen volumes forms TINCT. ZINGIBERIS, B.P.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 5/6; 1 lb. bots., 10/-

"Your Tincture **Liquors** I have tried and found quite satisfactory, and am likely to use more of them in future."

Plymouth.

Yours truly
A.H. Hetherington

"Your **Liquors** for Tinctures, &c., are excellent. I think the Tinctures made from them are stronger in taste and flavour than those made under my own eye in the old way. Your **Liquors** for Syrups I have used for years with great satisfaction."

Dingwall.

Yours faithfully
J.D. Drwar

"I have used your **Concentrated Liquors** for Syrups for some years past, and have found them highly satisfactory. I have lately had a supply of your **Concentrated Liquors** for Tinctures, &c., and can speak highly as to their utility. I am much pleased with them."

Wath-upon-Deerne.

faithfully yrs
Hensome Beales

"Your **New Liquors** have proved quite satisfactory. In aroma, colour, and taste, they cannot be distinguished from the usual preparations. My fear was that they might not be reliable as regards activity, but I am now so well satisfied in this respect also that I shall certainly not go back to the old system."

Oldham.

Yours truly
W. W. W. W.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists,

Offices: 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

Works: Holloway, London, N.

Pure Cane Sugar



(ITHURIEL BRAND.)

Specially Refined for Pharmaceutical use.

It is necessary to be extremely careful in the selection of Sugar for Medicinal Syrups. Much of the Lump sugar of commerce contains Lime Salts and Silica, and is "blued" with Ultramarine.

Syrup made from such sugar is totally unfit for use with our CONCENTRATED LIQUORS. The presence of Ultramarine is especially objectionable, since, being a Sulphur compound, it is decomposed on the addition of an acid, Sulphuretted Hydrogen being liberated and Sulphur set free.

In order to place within the reach of pharmacists a uniform article upon which reliance can be placed, we have recently introduced a specially refined CANE SUGAR (*Ithuriel Brand*), which we guarantee ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ANY ADMIXTURE WHATSOEVER. The sugar is in the form of white, dry, crystalline granules. It dissolves readily in half its weight of distilled water, *without the aid of heat*, yielding a brilliant and perfectly neutral Syrup.

It is *par excellence* the sugar for all Pharmaceutical purposes.

SYRUPUS B.P.—To prepare the official Syrup it is simply necessary to place in a jar or other suitable vessel, (say) two pints of *cold* distilled water, and (say) five pounds of Pure Cane Sugar (*Ithuriel Brand*). After a few minutes' stirring, perfect solution is effected, and a brilliant neutral Syrup obtained, *requiring no straining or filtration*.

Syrup prepared as above should always be used with FLETCHERS' CONCENTRATED LIQUORS.

Supplied in 7-lb., 14-lb., and 28-lb. Tins (free), at 6d. per lb., or in 1 cwt. Kegs (included) at 45s.

Special Quotations for quantities of 5 cwt. and upwards.

.....
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists,

Offices: 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

Works: Holloway, London, N.

Recent Opinions of Pharmacists.

Telegraphic Address:

"KIRKUP, Newcastle-on-Tyne."

MEMORANDUM

FROM

GEORGE J. KIRKUP,

Manufacturing Chemist,

299 Westgate Road, 9 and 73 Westmorland Road,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

All Communications to be addressed to 299 Westgate Road

To

July 4th 1890
 Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher
 & Stevens
 London

Sent.

I have for some time used your Concentrated Liquors for the production of Syrups, Viaticines &c., & have always found the preparations made from them perfectly satisfactory. I can therefore strongly recommend your liquors.

Yours faithfully
 George J. Kirkup



Brook's Bar.
 MANCHESTER

July 4/90

Gentlemen.

Your Concentrated Liquors have given me complete satisfaction. The liquor for Symplics is far superior to any other made & those for Liniments & Sprays are cheap & convenient as well as produce preparations not to be equalled by Liniments & Sprays made by the ordinary or wasteful orthodox method.

Yours faithfully
 F. W. Bates

G. THOMPSON.



DISPENSING CHEMIST

High Street
 Loughborough

July 4th 1890

Gentlemen.

I find your "Concentrated Liquors" most reliable & have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the satisfactory results I have at all times obtained from them. As personal chemists & dispensers they are most convenient & besides being economical I can with confidence recommend them.

Yours faithfully
 George Thompson

Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevens

Recent Opinions of Pharmacists.

MEMORANDUM.

FROM

→ EDWIN FISHER, ←

Dispensing Chemist,

PROPRIETOR OF THE
BLACK CURRANT
COUGH ELIXIR.

160, STAMFORD STREET,

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

July 13, 1890.

To Messrs Fletcher & Stevenson
London.

Gentlemen

I have used your Concentrated Liquors
for Symples & Infusions with the greatest
satisfaction for some time. I was especially
impressed at the very fine results obtained
when I first used them & I assure you that
for the future I shall always use them.

Very truly yours
Edwin Fisher.



G. W. Worfolk
Family & Dispensing Chemist

July 3, 1890

Gentlemen

In answer to yours of
the 1st inst.

I have pleasure in saying
that our extensive use of your
Concentrated Liquors for
Symples & Infusions has
fully justified my adoption
of them in my pharmacy
for uniformity of strength
& appearance, convenience &
price I like them very much.

Yours truly
G. W. Worfolk

J. H. DOWNING
MEMBER OF THE
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

King Street,

Southwell, July 7 1890

Messrs Fletcher Fletcher & Stevenson
Holloway London

Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in
giving a favourable verdict on your
Concentrated Liquors for Symples
& Symples especially they find some
admirable preparations and must
be a great boon to pharmacists who
have often been limited to give some
of the ordinary formulas prepared
by hand.

Yours faithfully
J. H. Downing

Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

CHEMISTS WHO DON'T USE OUR LIQUORS, AND DON'T WANT TO, SHOULD NOT READ THIS PAGE.

TOWARDS the end of last year we presented every chemist in the United Kingdom with a copy of our "Portfolio," which, being handsomely bound and interleaved with blotting-paper, besides containing a variety of information interesting to the pharmacist, was intended to form a useful addition

to the prescription-desk or dispensing-counter. The free distribution of 10,000 copies of so expensive a book was a bolder venture than had yet been attempted by any firm, and we were therefore proportionately gratified to receive in return, in addition to a large increase of business, many flattering en-

1.—Have you received a copy of our "Portfolio"? *Yes*

2.—Do you find it useful? *Yes*

3.—Are you using our CONCENTRATED LIQUORS for Infusions? *Yes*...Tinctures? *Yes* Syrups? *Yes*

4.—If not, will you favour us with a trial order, to be

sent CARRIAGE PAID, and PACKAGES FREE?

Remarks

Our Concentrated Liquors save a great deal of Time, Labour & Expense

Name and Address *[Redacted]*

Chemist [Redacted]

comiums on our enterprise from leading pharmacists. With a view of ascertaining whether the "Portfolio" was generally appreciated, we recently sent out a number of double postcards, the return half of which is shown on this page.

From the replies received we have selected two for facsimile reproduction, because they appear to us to illustrate two very opposite types of pharmaceutical character which are of special interest at a time when we are persistently assured that "the trade is going to the dogs." We

1.—Have you received a copy of our "Portfolio"? *Yes*

2.—Do you find it useful? *have not used it.*

3.—Are you using our CONCENTRATED LIQUORS for Infusions? *No*...Tinctures? *No* Syrups? *No*

4.—If not, will you favour us with a trial order, to be sent CARRIAGE PAID, and PACKAGES FREE? *No opening*

Remarks

Name and Address

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

have erased the names and addresses of the writers, and will assume that the first is from Mr. Prosper, of Thrive Square, Worktown, and the second from Mr. Cobweb, of Slumber Street, Grumbletown. Prosper and Cobweb were fellow-apprentices twenty years ago, and have remained more or less "chums"

Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

BUT CHEMISTS WHO WANT TO SAVE TIME, WORRY, AND MONEY MAY READ EVERY WORD.

ever since. They generally arrange to take their summer holiday together, although, owing to the dejected appearance of his friend, Prosper has for some years past insisted upon paying the piper. We come upon them now on a wet evening in the smoking-room of a north-country hotel, and overhear the following colloquy:—

"Come, Cobweb, old fellow, chirp up. You look about as cheerful as the weather."

"Yes, I should like to see you 'chirp up,' as you call it, if one of those infernal Stores were to open opposite *your* place."

"Why, my dear fellow, we've got three in Worktown, and they're just building another at the corner of our square."

"Good heavens! what *shall* you do?"

"Do! why do as I've always done—fight them with their own weapons. I can buy just as cheaply as any Store, and market articles I am content to sell at market price."

"Well, Prosper, for my part I'd sooner shut up than sell a quarter-pound of citric acid or a drachm of quinine for sixpence, which is what the Stores are doing."

"And pray what do *you* expect to get?"

"Why, I've *never* charged less than threepence an ounce for citric acid, and you know, Prosper, as well as I do, it used to be fourpence in our apprenticeship days; and as for quinine, it always was tenpence a scruple, and I'm hanged if I'll take less from anybody."

"My dear Cobweb, I scarcely know which to admire the more, your intelligence or your modesty. It is really heroic of you to sacrifice yourself on the altar of *semper cadem*, and I'm sure the public in Grumbletown must thoroughly appreciate paying you 300 per cent. for providing them with citric acid, and 1,000 per cent. for allowing them to have quinine."

"Rubbish! I don't get anything of the sort."

"Might I ask, then, what you consider the market price of these two articles?"

"Well, the last citric acid I bought was at 2s. 8d. per pound, and I haven't had any quinine since it was 10s. 6d. per ounce."

"Ah, I see, you must have had a truckload of each; but are you aware that the market price of citric acid, during the last six months, has not exceeded 1s. 4d. per pound, and that quinine was sold last week at 1s. an ounce?"

"Impossible!"

"Not at all—it is *sober* fact. But where have you been, Cobweb, not to see the weekly Market Report in *The Chemist and Druggist*?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, I join with four others, and we have it in turns; but as I am last on the list, I don't get it till it's a month old, and the Market Report is then generally torn out."

"But at any rate, you might give your customers credit—"

"Credit! I needn't give them what they are only too ready to take, to any extent."

"I was about to remark, Cobweb, if you had restrained your wit, that you might give your customers credit for the possession of an article of which you don't seem to 'carry stock,' as the Yankees say—I mean ordinary commercial intelligence. Most of the daily papers print, at least once a week, reports of the Mincing Lane markets, and their readers know the current rates for such things as citric and tartaric acids, and quinine, just as well as they know the price of 'Allsopps' or 'De Beers.'"

"And if I were to sell these things at grocers' or store prices, I shouldn't make enough on them to pay my gas bill."

"Perhaps not; but it would open up the certainty of a trade in a class of goods for which the public prefer to have a personal guarantee,

even if they pay twice as much for doing so. Such things as tinctures, for instance, and—"

"Yes! tinctures! a particularly happy illustration. Why, here we poor down-trodden chemists have to pay about 10 per cent. more for our tinctures, just to benefit Boniface, and not one penny of it do we get back from the public."

"Then why do you buy tinctures at all?"

"That's a fine question for *you* to ask, Prosper, when only about two years ago you persuaded me to give up making my own, because the loss of spirit was so great."

"True enough; but then—I told you to use FLETCHERS' CONCENTRATED LIQUORS, didn't I?"

"There was some new-fangled thing you told me about, but I forget the name."

"But, bless me, Cobweb, surely you must have seen them advertised?"

"I never read advertisements, for I believe they're all humbug: if a thing's good, it will sell without being advertised."

"Your ideas are original, only they are about a century and a half behind the times. You seem to forget that since you and I were apprentices the conditions of trade have completely changed. At that time manufacturers depended for their connection upon travellers, who made a 'journey' once in six months, and for whom the grateful chemist religiously saved up his orders. Nowadays a firm that wants to 'move on' sends out in a single day 10,000 'paper travellers' at a less cost than *one* of the human species?"

"That's all very fine; but who, do you think, bothers his head to read circulars and advertisements?"

"Well, evidently not you, old chap, or you wouldn't be still in that delectable spot Grumbletown. For myself, I should as soon think of not counting my cash as of not going through the advertisements in the *Journal* and *The Chemist and Druggist* every Saturday morning. Between ourselves, Cobweb, it's half the secret of success. Now, there's a tip for you."

"Well, Prosper, I can't give you the lie, for if I had a quarter of your business I know I should be a rich man. But what were you saying just now about these LIQUORS?"

"Why, that they will make Tinctures a good 20 per cent. cheaper than you can buy them, and without an atom of trouble. But the makers explain all about them, and how to test Tinctures, in their 'Portfolio,' which I daresay you use every day."

"No, I don't. I recollect one coming, but I didn't bother to open it."

"Well, Cobweb, you certainly lick creation for good honest block-headedness. Then I suppose you don't even use FLETCHERS' SYRUP-LIQUORS?"

"No; confound the Syrups! I'm always getting into some bother with them. There's Parrish's, for instance, goes as thick as mud, and iodide of iron in about a week is the colour of treacle. I've offended no end of customers with both of 'em, and they won't believe it's the cursed nature of the things."

"Cobweb, don't swear. I've not had to throw away an ounce of any syrup since I commenced using FLETCHERS' LIQUORS, about four years ago; and, where I used to sell a pound of 'Chemical Food,' I can safely say I now sell a hundredweight."

"Well, Prosper, you might as well send me on this 'Portfolio' you've been talking about."

"Not I! It's far too useful to part with; and, what's more, I believe it's at a premium, for 'twas out of print some time ago. But just send Fletchers' a postcard, and ask them to send you some samples, and by return of post you'll get a neat little case containing half a dozen of their LIQUORS."

"Well, perhaps I may; but it's dry work talking 'shop.'"

"So it is, old fellow; we'll have some whisky and Apollinaris!"

"Quid rides?"

Mutato nomine de te fabula narratur."

—Horace, *Satira* I. 70.

Opinions of the Press.

The Lancet.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

1881.

FLETCHERS' CONCENTRATED LIQUORS are all good and extremely convenient, for they only require dilution with simple syrup to yield the ordinary syrups. Syrups are very troublesome, especially in country practice, on account of their liability to change, and Messrs. FLETCHER may be congratulated on having overcome this difficulty. Syrups prepared in this way will of course be uniform in action, and appear, moreover, to have the additional advantage of being economical.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1888.

1888.

FLETCHERS' CONCENTRATED LIQUORS are valuable and most serviceable preparations. We have tested them all. THEIR PURITY AND STRENGTH ARE UNQUESTIONABLE.

The British Medical Journal.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1888.

CONCENTRATED infusions and decoctions have long been in use, and we have now become accustomed to the employment of CONCENTRATED LIQUORS for the preparation of SYRUPS, but it has only quite recently been proposed to prepare TINCTURES from concentrated solutions.

Messrs. FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON, of the NORTH LONDON CHEMICAL WORKS, HOLLOWAY, whose name has been identified for a number of years with the manufacture of concentrated preparations, have submitted to our notice a number of their solutions from which TINCTURES and INFUSIONS can be made. THEY HAVE INTRODUCED A DISTINCT NOVELTY in the form of preparations which, by dilution with a certain volume of spirit, are converted into pharmacopœial TINCTURES, or, by dilution with water, become INFUSIONS or DECOCTIONS.

It is manifestly very convenient to have a CONCENTRATED LIQUOR from which can be extemporaneously made either a TINCTURE or an INFUSION of the drug. We have compared TINCTURES, &c., made from these CONCENTRATED LIQUORS, with similar preparations made exactly according to the B. P. METHODS, and we find that they are PRACTICALLY IDENTICAL IN CHARACTER.

London Medical Record.

APRIL 15, 1880.

CHEMICAL Syrups are much in favour with the profession, but they are a source of considerable trouble to the pharmacist, owing to their natural tendency to decomposition, as well as to other causes needless to enumerate. Messrs. FLETCHERS' CONCENTRATED LIQUORS being of definite strength, and unalterable both in composition and appearance, any quantity of a required Syrup can be made by their instrumentality at a moment's notice. Thus freshness and certainty of composition are ensured—no trifling boons both to prescriber and pharmacist.

The Practitioner.

NOVEMBER, 1888.

WE have subjected FLETCHERS' CONCENTRATED LIQUORS to a prolonged test, and we are able to report that, when diluted according to the directions given THE RESULTING TINCTURES, &c., ARE INDISTINGUISHABLE IN STRENGTH, APPEARANCE, AND EFFICACY FROM THE OFFICIAL PREPARATIONS. They have the additional merit that their strength is constant and easily ascertainable, and that they keep well. From the mere point of view of convenience, therefore, they have obvious advantages, and WE CAN CONSCIENTIOUSLY RECOMMEND THEM.

The Chemist and Druggist.

DECEMBER 3, 1887.

WE announced some time ago that Messrs. FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON had introduced a new series of LIQUORS for the preparation of Infusions, Tinctures, &c. It is now generally admitted that this Firm's Liquors for making Syrups are A DISTINCT INDICATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PROGRESS, and that it is possible to prepare concentrated solutions of chemical salts, such as the LIQUORS for Syrups are. We have subjected the new LIQUORS to some crucial tests, which are calculated to show whether the preparations made from them approximate to the official preparations or not. The comparison between the LIQUOR Infusions and fresh Infusions is DISTINCTLY IN FAVOUR OF THE FORMER as regards appearance, while in other respects they are not inferior. The Tincture LIQUORS were equally satisfactory. These CONCENTRATED LIQUORS HAVE A HIGHER CLAIM THAN THAT OF MERE CONVENIENCE: THEIR POTENCY IS UNQUESTIONABLE, and they provide the element of CONSTANCY where that can generally not be ascertained, or even obtained, by the ordinary methods.

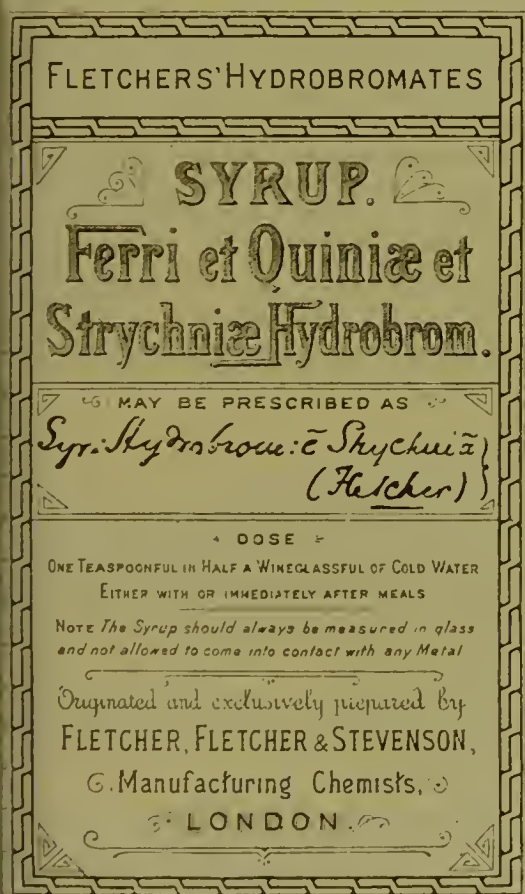
Do not dispense mean imitations with plagiarised labels and pirated synonyms.

Insist upon getting FLETCHERS' HYDROBROMATES, which are alone recognised by the Profession as of specific value in the treatment of *Anæmia, Epilepsy, Hysteria, Neuralgia, and Nervous Exhaustion.*

These Preparations can now be supplied in *original bottles*, containing thirty-six doses, put up in *recherche* style, in handsome cartons, each provided with glass measure and stirring-rod, to retail at 4/6 each (stamped).

Supplied in 1-lb. Bottles (unstamped) for Dispensing only at 5/- and 6/- per lb.

FACSIMILE OF LABEL.



From **The Medical Press and Circular,**

April 17th, 1889.

NOTHING could be more elegant as a pharmaceutical preparation than Messrs. Fletcher's SYRUP OF THE HYDROBROMATE OF QUININE. The taste is agreeable, and free from the many unpleasant flavouring agents that are so often used to conceal the bitterness of quinine. The Syrup has the further advantage of keeping well, not producing an appreciable deposit after being kept in an uncorked bottle for a very considerable time. *But its chief value consists in its prevention of cinchonism, and of this property we speak with much confidence, from personal experience.* In the convalescence of fevers, and in the many forms of *asthenia* that are so common in large cities, we have found it of much benefit, and in none more so than in the *anæmia* of young girls of sedentary occupation, whose opportunities for out-door exercise are too few. Amongst other cases we have tried its efficacy in the treatment of *alcoholism*, and have found that it gives tone to the stomach, promotes digestion, and restores the tone of the voluntary muscle tissue, getting rid of the tremor that is so characteristic of alcoholic saturation. FOR CASES IN WHICH QUININE IS ADVISABLE THE PRESCRIBER CAN OBTAIN ALL THE GOOD EFFECTS OF THE ALKALOID WITHOUT ANY OF ITS DISADVANTAGES BY PRESCRIBING FLETCHERS' SYRUP OF THE HYDROBROMATES.

ORIGINATED AND EXCLUSIVELY PREPARED BY

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists,

Offices: 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

Works: Holloway, London, N.

Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

IMAGINARY CONVERSATIONS.

(With Apologies to the Shade of W. S. Landor.)

Scene.—A modern Pharmacy. *Dramatis Personæ.*—
Dr. BRAIN (a leading physician); Mr. SUMBUL (a front-rank pharmacist).

"Good morning, Dr. Brain."

"Do you know, Mr. Sumbul, I've almost decided to give up prescribing fresh Infusions? People are getting so fastidious about their medicine. So many of my lady patients say, 'Doctor, I can't take that horrid muddy-looking stuff you prescribed for me last week. Can't you give me something nice and bright, so that I can persuade myself it's a glass of sherry?'"

"Yes doctor, the public seem determined to be dosed aesthetically or not at all."

"And then, Mr. Sumbul, I'm inclined to think that the idea of extracting the active principles of a drug by simply soaking it in boiling water is, after all somewhat barbaric."

"Undoubtedly the process is crude in the extreme. It is a relic in fact, of a period when the Art of Pharmacy was unknown."

"That is indisputable; but at the same time I am at my wit's end to know what to prescribe in place of them."

"Well, doctor, have you tried Concentrated —"

"Now, for heaven's sake, Mr. Sumbul, don't suggest Concentrated Infusions. I should lose half my patients in less than a week. I come across the concoctions occasionally at the Hospital, though the Dispenser told me the other day he should only keep one of them in future, for they were all alike, and Buchu did just as well either for Orange, or Calumba, or Gentian."

"A very good joke, doctor, if there were less truth in it. No; I was about to ask if you had tried FLETCHERS' CONCENTRATED LIQUORS."

"No. I've never seen them. Are they made by the same firm which manufacture FLETCHERS' SYRUPS OF THE HYDROBROMATES?"

"Yes, and I can show you some of them if you will come round to the dispensing counter."

"Thank you. I am always interested in any new improvement."

"Here, doctor, is FLETCHERS' LIQUOR BUCHU. A fluid ounce of LIQUOR makes a pint of Infusion. They are all the same strength."

"How convenient! But do you think the concentration can be carried to such an extent without injury?"

"O, yes, doctor, I think there's little doubt of that. The makers guarantee that *no heat whatever* is employed throughout the process, which is based on the principle of cold reperculation."

"What a splendid idea; I wonder no one ever thought of it before."

"Well, several have *since*, and so there are lots of imitations, some of them much cheaper, but I've never seen any LIQUORS fit to compare with FLETCHERS."

"Perhaps not, but you know, Mr. Sumbul, the proof of the pudding is in the eating."

"It is, doctor, and suppose we apply the same test to these LIQUORS. Into this beaker I have measured 19 drachms of distilled water, and will now add 1 drachm of LIQUOR BUCHU. There!"

"Well, the solution is certainly beautifully clear, and what a delightful aroma. And the taste is simply perfect. How fresh, pungent, and aromatic."

"Yes. I know of no other preparation of Buchu so elegant. Then here are the LIQUORS of Chiretta, Gentian, Orange and Cascarella. See, I have diluted them all, and the Infusions produced are not only brilliant, but are as pure and delicate in flavour as the Buchu."

"Mr. Sumbul, I am delighted with them. Never make a single ounce of fresh Infusion for any of my patients again. And, if you take my advice, you'll throw all your old stock of Concentrated Infusions down the sink."

"That I have already done, doctor, but here on the desk is FLETCHERS' 'Portfolio' containing full information about all their LIQUORS."

"What a capital book. Why, they seem to make LIQUORS for TINCTURES too."

"O, yes. I make all my Tinctures that way now. All you have to do is to take a measured volume of LIQUOR and then add to it either Proof or Rectified Spirit, as the Pharmacopœia directs, and there you have your Tincture, either much or little, ready at a moment's notice."

"I should like to see some Tinct. Card. Co. and some Tinct. Gentianæ Co. made from these LIQUORS."

"With pleasure, doctor. Here they are. These have been made about a week. I always notice that the Tinctures improve very much by keeping. When first mixed you can sometimes scarcely smell anything but spirit, but in a day or two the pure aroma of the drug is fully developed. In this respect they seem to behave like perfumes."

"Well, Mr. Sumbul, I never wish to see any better Tinctures than these. They are all that could be desired in appearance, aroma and flavour. By the way, how useful these LIQUORS would be in the Hospital!"

"Yes, they take up so little room."

"Ah, but I don't mean that only. Why shouldn't the LIQUORS be dispensed just as they are, or, at any rate, those that are miscible with water. Just think what a quantity of spirit they would save. I believe our Tinctures cost us about £400 a year. It seems to me that by using FLETCHERS' LIQUORS we ought to save something like £300, which we now spend in dosing the patients with alcohol."

"You have certainly hit the nail, doctor, and the only difficulty I can see is in convincing your committee that the difference is worth saving."

"Look here, Mr. Sumbul, send up to the Hospital some samples of each of the LIQUORS you've been showing me, and I'll bring them before the committee myself at next week's meeting. Why, bless my soul, these LIQUORS will be as valuable to us as our share of the Hospital Sunday Fund."

Recent Opinions of Pharmacists.

From Mr. WILLIAM BUCKLEY, Wholesale Druggist,
LEES.

Those of your CONCENTRATED LIQUORS which I have tried I have been well satisfied with.

Yrs Truly
Wm Buckley

From Mr. W. T. DEEKS, Pharmaceutical Chemist,
SHANKLIN, I.W.

I have always found your LIQUORS very satisfactory.

Yours truly
W. T. Deeks

From Mr. JAMES HINDS, Pharmaceutical Chemist,
COVENTRY.

Referring to your CONCENTRATED LIQUORS, which I have been using for several years, in my opinion, they stand alone in their utility for the purposes for which they have been introduced. Every pharmacist should become acquainted with them by having in stock those most needed in his business.

Faithfully Yours
James Hinds

From Mr. T. JENKINS, Dispensing Chemist,
MERTHYR TYDVIL.

I have had several supplies of your CONCENTRATED LIQUORS for Tinctures and Infusions, and consider them very satisfactory, a great saving in time and money. Shall continue using same to the exclusion of all others.

Yours Faithfully
Tom Jenkins

From Mr. NATHANIEL J. LEWIS, Dispensing Chemist,
ROCK FERRY.

I have had over seven years' experience in the use of your chemical Liquors for Syrups, and I have always found them satisfactory. In the present year I have had a supply of your Liquors for Tinctures and found them very handy in the dispensing department; your Liquors for Infusions also are without a fault.

Yours faithfully
N. J. Lewis

From Mr. J. C. B. MORRIS, Dispensing Chemist,
BRECON.

Having used your CONCENTRATED LIQUORS for some time for Syrups, Infusions, and Tinctures, I can strongly recommend them.

Yours faithfully
John C. B. Morris

From Mr. A. SMITH, Dispensing Chemist,
NEWPORT, MON.

I think your CONCENTRATED LIQUORS for Tinctures, &c., are excellent, and effect a great saving of time. The preparations made with them prove quite satisfactory.

Yours truly
A. Smith

From Mr. ALFRED STATHERS, Dispensing Chemist,
FILEY.

I have tried your CONCENTRATED LIQUORS and like them very much. I consider them a great boon to the trade.

Yours Respectfully
A. Stathers

From Mr. J. TULLY, Dispensing Chemist,
HASTINGS.

Your CONCENTRATED LIQUORS are exceedingly convenient, uniform, reliable, and economical, fully representing the preparations for which they are intended.

Faithfully
J. Tully

From Mr. J. WATTS, Dispensing Chemist,
DUDLEY HILL.

I can highly recommend your CONCENTRATED LIQUORS for Tinctures, Infusions, and Syrups. In using them I have found a great saving of time, labour, and waste, and in regard to strength, aroma, and appearance, they are quite satisfactory. I consider them well worthy a trial, and I am strongly convinced they will please the most fastidious of pharmacists.

Yours Faithfully
John Watts

TINCTURE TABLES,

BY

F. W. FLETCHER, F.C.S.

(Reprinted from *The Chemist and Druggist*, January 26, 1889.)

TABLE I.

TINCTURES IN WHICH THE AMOUNT OF SPIRIT CAN BE ASCERTAINED BY SIMPLE DISTILLATION.

STANDARD TINCTURE	I. Sp. gr. of Spirit used	II. Sp. gr. of Tincture	III. Sp. gr. of Distillate	IV. Proof Spirit indicated per cent. by volume	V. Solid in- gredients used per cent.	VI. Solid residue dried at 45° to 50° C. per cent.	VII. Solid residue dried at 120° C. per cent.
Tinct. Aloes	'920	'941	'926	95	10	4'51	3'83
„ Aurantii	'920	'936	'923	97'5	10	3'61	3'04
„ Belladonnæ	'920	'924	'922	98'3	5	1'48	1'21
„ Calumbæ	'920	'927	'924	96'6	12'5	1'08	0'94
„ Cantharidis	'920	'924	'923	97'5	1'25	0'32	0'26
„ Cascarillæ	'920	'924	'923	97'5	12'5	0'78	0'70
„ Catechu	'920	'970	'931	90'7	17'5	10'99	9'10
„ Chirata	'920	'927	'922	98'3	12'5	1'22	1'05
„ Cimicifugæ	'920	'936	'927	94	12'5	3'82	3'10
„ Cinchonæ	'920	'952	'931	90'7	20	6'52	5'81
„ Cinchonæ co.	'920	'942	'929	92'4	18'45	4'69	4'07
„ Cocci	'920	'938	'926	95	12'5	3'57	2'81
„ Colchici seminis	'920	'929	'924	96'6	12'5	1'46	1'10
„ Conii	'920	'930	'923	97'5	12'5	1'31	0'99
„ Croci	'920	'933	'925	95'8	5	2'70	2'21
„ Digitalis	'920	'939	'925	95'8	12'5	4'37	3'77
„ Ergotæ	'920	'931	'924	96'6	25	2'33	1'88
„ Gallæ	'920	'966	'933	88'8	12'5	10'82	9'12
„ Gelsemii	'920	'929	'926	95	12'5	1'71	1'55
„ Gentianæ co.	'920	'940	'924	96'6	12'5	4'86	4'22
„ Hyoseyami	'920	'935	'924	96'6	12'5	3'56	2'74
„ Jaborandi	'920	'944	'927	94	25	4'29	4'10
„ Jalapæ	'920	'936	'924	96'6	12'5	4'34	3'48
„ Krameriæ	'920	'932	'923	97'5	12'5	2'60	2'28
„ Limonis	'920	'934	'929	92'4	12'5	1'18	0'80
„ Lobeliæ	'920	'933	'923	97'5	12'5	2'91	2'07
„ Lupuli	'920	'941	'929	92'4	12'5	3'65	3'28
„ Opii	'920	'941	'925	95'8	7'5	4'13	3'98
„ Quassiæ	'920	'922	'921	99'1	3'75	0'19	0'14
„ Scillæ	'920	'937	'928	93'2	12'5	3'55	2'50
„ Senegæ	'920	'934	'924	96'6	12'5	3'40	2'5
„ Serpentariæ	'920	'928	'926	95	12'5	1'08	0'93
„ Stramonii	'920	'923	'922	98'3	12'5	0'61	0'50
„ Valerianæ	'920	'930	'925	95'8	12'5	2'16	1'59

TABLE II.

TINCTURES WHICH REQUIRE SPECIAL TREATMENT BEFORE THE AMOUNT OF SPIRIT CAN BE ASCERTAINED BY DISTILLATION.

STANDARD TINCTURE	I. Sp. gr. of Spirit used	II. Sp. gr. of Tincture	III. Proof Spirit (by special process) per cent. by volume	IV. Process used in Estimating Spirit	V. Solid Ingredi- ents used per cent.	VI. Solid Residue Dried at 45° to 50° C. per cent.	VII. Solid Residue Dried at 120° C. per cent.
Tinct. Aconiti	'838	'855	147'6	A	12'5	2'67	1'50
„ Arnica	'838	'844	154	A	5	0'42	0'29
„ Asafoetida	'838	'855	150'5	A	12'5	5'62	3'95
„ Benzoini composita	'838	'890	138	A (neutralised)	21'8	14'67	12'13
„ Buchu	'920	'936	—	B	12'5	2'88	2'49
„ Camphora co. ..	'920	'923	97'2	A (neutralised)	1'25	0'72	0'38
„ Capsici	'838	'842	155'2	A	3'75	0'68	0'40
„ Cardamomi co. ..	'920	'950	92'3	B	15'65	6'34	4'30
„ Cinnamomi	'838	'846	153'2	B	12'5	0'68	0'66
„ Cubeba	'838	'847	152'2	B	12'5	1'42	0'94
„ Laricis	'838	'846	152'2	A	12'5	1'85	1'62
„ Lavandula co. ..	'838	'842	155'2	B	3'42	0'63	0'50
„ Myrrha	'838	'845	151	B	12'5	1'96	1'60
„ Nucis vomica	'883	'832	123	A	1'5	1'14	1'05
„ Pyrethri	'838	'852	150	A	20	2'01	1'78
„ Rhei	'920	'940	97'7	B	13'75	4'30	3'47
„ Senna	'920	'967	83'3	B	20	9'72	6'50
„ Sumbul	'838	'848	152'3	A	12'5	3'22	1'75
„ Tolutana	'838	'880	141'5	A (neutralised)	12'5	12'00	—
„ Valeriana Ammon.	'896	'903	112'3	A (neutralised)	12'5	2'04	1'48
„ Zingiberis	'838	'842	154'2	B	12'5	0'70	0'40
„ „ Fortior	'838	'853	150	B	50	1'73	1'12

Specific Gravities.—It must be understood that in every instance these correspond to a temperature of 15'5° C. Column I. of each table indicates the sp. gr. of the spirit used in making the tincture. Column II. of each table represents the sp. gr. of the finished tincture. Too much importance must not be attached to slight deviations in the latter. The percentage of moisture and of soluble matter in the vegetable substances used in tincture-making are always liable to variation, and as such differences would principally affect the sp. gr. of the tincture, to draw a hard-and-fast line would be unreasonable. As a matter of practice, it will probably be found that an allowance of '005 will be more than sufficient to cover any natural discrepancy.

Table II. comprehends those tinctures in which the alcohol cannot be correctly determined by simple distillation, and includes all tinctures prepared with rectified spirit, as well as those containing appreciable quantities of volatile substances which would affect the alcohol value of the distillate as deduced from its specific gravity.

First, as to rectified-spirit tinctures free from volatile oil, &c. These are dealt with as follows:—

Method A.—(See Table II. Column IV.) Fifty cubic centimetres of the tincture are accurately measured at a temperature of 15'5° C. About 45 c.c. distilled water are then added, and when the mixture has cooled to 15'5° C. it is further diluted to exactly 100 c.c. and distilled as already described. The percentage by volume of proof spirit indicated by the sp. gr. of the distillate at 15'5° C., multiplied by 2, will be the percentage by volume of proof spirit contained in the original tincture. On no account should rectified-spirit tinctures be

distilled without dilution, as, unless the apparatus is of the most perfect construction, serious loss of alcohol will certainly occur. Tinctures which contain a volatile acid, such as tinct. benzoin. co. and tinct. tolutana, or a volatile alkali, such as tinct. valeriana ammoniata, must, after dilution, be carefully neutralised, as otherwise volatile matter will pass over with the spirit and interfere with the result.

Method B.—Tinctures containing an appreciable amount of volatile oil, &c., are best treated in the manner recommended by Allen. Fifty c.c. of the sample are diluted with distilled water to about 200 c.c. This causes a separation of essential oil, resinous matter, camphor, &c.; a few c.c. of a saturated solution of calcium chloride are then added, the mixture well shaken, and then 4 or 5 c.c. of saturated sodium phosphate solution are introduced. The precipitated calcium phosphate carries down with it the oily matter, &c., hitherto held in suspension, and the mixture will filter bright. The precipitate left on the filter is washed with a small quantity of distilled water, and the filtrate and washings made up to 250 c.c. One hundred cubic centimetres of this are then distilled, and the distillate made up to 100 c.c. The percentage of proof spirit therein, as indicated by the sp. gr. multiplied by 5, will be the percentage by volume of proof spirit contained in the tincture under examination.

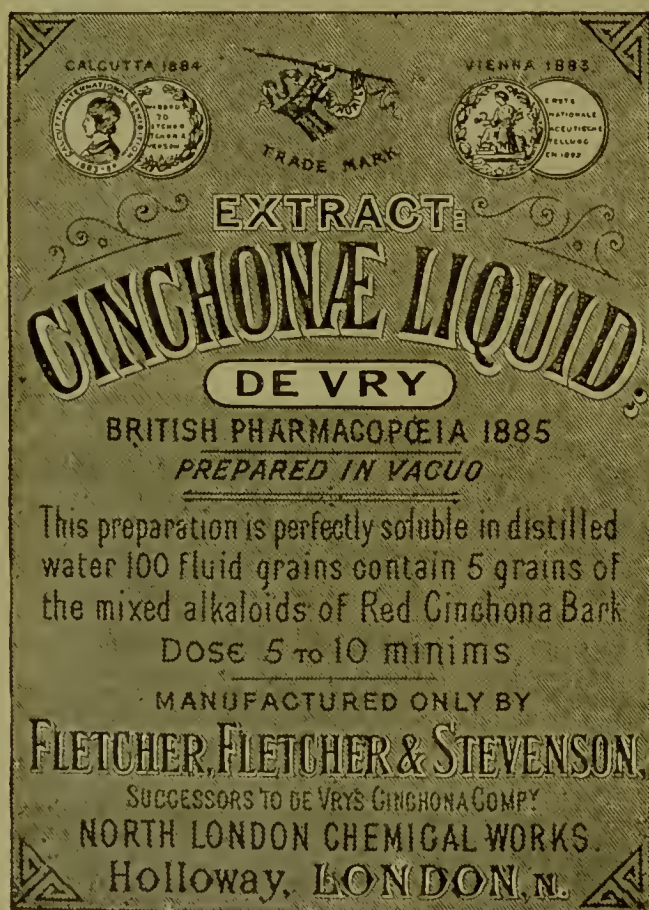
Solid Residue.—Column V. in the Tables represents the total amount of solid ingredients prescribed for each tincture, calculated into percentages. Columns VI. and VII. indicate the corresponding amount of solid residue obtained by evaporating 10 c.c. of tincture, and dried respectively at 45°–50° C. and at 120° C.

Extract. Cinchonæ Liq.

(De Vry.)

Ext. Cinchonæ Liq. (De Vry) is a TRUE LIQUEFIED CINCHONA BARK, containing fully 5 per cent. of alkaloids, and presenting in a permanently soluble form ALL THE COLLATERAL PRINCIPLES (*Cinchotannic Acid, &c.*) by which the medicinal properties of the alkaloids are well known to be enhanced. Being thus of definite strength, the DOSE of the Extract may be determined with SCIENTIFIC ACCURACY, and, by its use, Cinchona Bark may be administered with a PRECISION PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN.

FACSIMILE OF LABEL.



Ext. Cinchonæ Liq. (De Vry) corresponds to the following characters and tests, which may be found convenient for purposes of comparison :—

APPEARANCE. — Orange-red colour, perfectly translucent, not depositing even after long keeping.

FLAVOUR. — Agreeable aromatic astringent *Bark* flavour, with persistent bitter after-taste, free from acidity.

SOLUBILITY. — *Miscible in all proportions with distilled water*, forming clear solutions, from pale yellow to red, according to strength, and which do not deposit or become turbid.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY. — About 1.150.

ALKALOIDS. — Yields to chloroform or benzoated amylic alcohol 5 per cent. of the mixed alkaloids of Red Cinchona Bark, half of which consists of quinine and cinchonidine.

No EXTRACT claiming to represent the *Pharmacopœia* preparation which fails to answer the above tests can be deemed satisfactory or be compared with a WELL-MANUFACTURED PRODUCT either alone or as an ingredient in compound Medicines.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. bots., 3/6 ; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. bots., 6/6 ; 1-lb. bots., 12/- each.

Special quotations for quantities in bulk.

An open Letter to Indentors.



21 Mincing Lane,
LONDON, E.C.

And—North London Chemical Works,
HOLLOWAY, N.

Dear Sirs,

Owing to the growth and extension of our Export Trade we have found it necessary to issue an enlarged Price Current, a copy of which will, on application, be regularly mailed free to any part of the world. Being actual MANUFACTURERS of nearly every pharmaceutical preparation, we are prepared to guarantee the highest standard of purity, and the price of each item being carefully revised monthly, we think that the great majority of our quotations will show a decided inducement to our friends to entrust their indents to our hands.

We have lately issued our third "Special Telegram Code"—registered—, a copy of which will be mailed to all regular correspondents, and, if necessary, their addresses registered free of charge with Reuter's, under one single indicator. This Code, compiled at great trouble and expense, contains many thousand different combinations, and is believed to be the most perfect ever brought before the Drug Trade, as by an ingenious arrangement any ordinary message, order, &c., can be coded in one word, and we make every effort to ship such goods per first mail steamer, the cases being marked T.O. (Telegraphic Order), precedence being always given to cable orders.

Yours faithfully,

Fletcher Fletcher & Stevenson.

English Tinctures

IN BOND, FREE OF DUTY.

.....

WE desire to call the particular attention of buyers in the Colonies, India, and elsewhere, to the fact that we are now shipping ENGLISH TINCTURES, LINIMENTS, AND MEDICINAL SPIRITS, manufactured in our own Laboratories from pure grain spirit and standardised drugs.

ADVANTAGES.

COLONIAL Houses who have had to complain frequently of the inferior quality and variable strength of Tinctures made abroad, will not be slow to recognise the advantages which we are now enabled to offer. The difference in quality, for example, between Tinct. Hyoscyami, B.P., made from pure grain spirit, and English Biennial Leaves, costing from 6s. to 8s. per lb., and a Tincture made from Continental henbane, worth 10d. per lb., and common potato spirit is so self-evident as to require no comment. The superiority of our Sal Volatile, and Sweet Spirit of Nitre is equally marked. Our Spirit Ammon. Aromat. is *absolutely colourless*, very fragrant, and of full Pharmacopœia strength.

Spirit Ætheris Nitrosi is free from acid, and guaranteed to yield in the nitrometer from five to seven times its volume of Nitric Oxide Gas.

BELOW GERMAN PRICES.

AS we were the first firm to ship English Tinctures in bond, we have reaped the benefit of being ahead of our competitors, and our extensive plant is now in full working order, thus enabling us to cope successfully with even the most pressing demands. The prices of our English Tinctures will be found to compare favourably with those of German makers, whilst our rates for PACKAGES are fully 20 per cent. less. Besides this, we can offer prompt shipment from LONDON, thus entirely avoiding the tedious delay and high charges involved in transshipping goods sent from Hamburg or Bremen.

We invite a careful comparison of the prices given in our List on the opposite page, and especially to the inducement we offer buyers of 500 lb. and upwards, viz., *to deliver c.i.f. any PORT IN THE WORLD.*

.....

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists

Offices : 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

Works : Holloway, London, N.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists.

English Tinctures and Spirits.

FREE OF DUTY.

Prepared in our own Laboratories strictly according to the formulæ of the British Pharmacopœia, 1885,
with Pure Grain Spirit and Selected Drugs.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
ACID Sulph. Arom. B.P. ...	1/-	TINCT. Digitalis B.P. ...	11
ESS. Menthae Pip. „ ...	3/6	„ Ergotæ „ ...	1 3
„ Zingib. Fort. „ ...	2/3	„ Ferri Perchlor. B.P. ...	11
LINIMENT Aconiti „ ...	1/6	„ Gallæ „ ...	1/-
„ Belladonnæ B.P. ...	1/6	„ Gelsemii „ ...	1/2
„ Camp. Co. „ ...	1/11	„ Gentian. Co. „ ...	1/-
„ Opii „ ...	1/6	„ Guaiaci Ammon. „ ...	1 4
„ Saponis „ ...	9	„ Iodi B.P. ...	1 10
SPIRIT Aetheris Nit. „ ...	10	„ Hyoscyami „ ...	1 10
„ Ammon. Arom. „ ...	9	„ Jaborandi „ ...	1/2
TINCT. Aconiti B.P. ...	1 4	„ Jalapæ „ ...	1/-
„ Aloes „ ...	1/-	„ Kino „ ...	1/-
„ Arnicae „ ...	11	„ Krameriaë „ ...	11
„ Asafoetidaë „ ...	1 2	„ Laricis „ ...	1 4
„ Aurantii „ ...	11	„ Lavand. Co. „ ...	1 2
„ „ Recent B.P. ...	1/4	„ Limonis „ ...	1 1
„ Belladonnæ B.P. ...	9	„ Lobeliaë „ ...	1 1
„ Benzoin Co. „ ...	1 6	„ Lupuli „ ...	11
„ Buchu „ ...	9	„ Myrrhaë „ ...	1 4
„ Calumbæ „ ...	9	„ Nucis Vom. „ ...	1 1
„ Camph. Co. „ ...	10	„ Opii „ ...	2 3
„ Cannabis Indicaë B.P. ...	1 4	„ „ Ammon. „ ...	3 -
„ Cantharidis B.P. ...	11	„ Podophylli „ ...	1 6
„ Capsici „ ...	1 -	„ Pyrethri „ ...	1 4
„ Cardam. Co. „ ...	10	„ Quassiaë „ ...	9
„ Cascarillaë „ ...	10	„ Rhei „ ...	1 9
„ Catechu „ ...	11	„ Scillaë „ ...	10
„ Chirataë „ ...	11	„ Senegæ „ ...	1 3
„ Cimicifugæ „ ...	11	„ Sennæ „ ...	1 -
„ Cinchonæ „ ...	1 6	„ Serpentariaë „ ...	1 2
„ „ Co. „ ...	1 5	„ Stramonii „ ...	1 -
„ Cinnanomi „ ...	1 3	„ Sumbul „ ...	1 3
„ Cocci „ ...	1/-	„ Tolutana „ ...	1 4
„ Colchici Sem. „ ...	1 7	„ Valerianaë „ ...	1 -
„ Conii „ ...	1/-	„ „ Ammon. B.P. ...	1 1
„ Croci „ ...	4 8	„ Veratri Viridis „ ...	1 4
„ Cubebæ „ ...	2 1	„ Zingiberis „ ...	1/-
		„ „ Fort. „ ...	1 5

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The above quotations are F.O.B. LONDON. Orders (assorted) for 500 lbs. delivered C.I.F. *any port in the World*; and for 1,000 lbs. C.I.F. *Winch. Qts. and Cases FREE.*

Offices, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C. Works, Holloway, London, N.

Acid.

Sulphuric

FOR SHIPMENT

Guaranteed best Concentrated Sulphur-made Sulphuric Acid, of full strength; packed in 4 x 42 lb. screw-stoppered jars with whiting, in strong iron-bound cases.

ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MINERAL WATER TRADE, ICE FACTORIES, &c. :—
Liquid Ammonia, Ether, Whiting, Fruit Essences, Soluble
Essences of Lemon, Ginger Ale, &c.,

of guaranteed purity and flavour, and at the closest possible prices.

.....
From the
"MINERAL WATER TRADE REVIEW,"

March 18, 1890.

"A line, which it will be observed Messrs. FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON offer exceptionally well, is sulphuric acid, guaranteed made from sulphur, and not from 'pyrites.' As this latter always contains varying quantities of arsenic, its use for the mineral-water trade is obviously not unattended with risk. The strength of 'O V' (Oil of Vitriol), for *export*, is of great importance, since the charges for freight, insurance, and packages far exceed the cost of the acid, and the Firm are careful to ascertain that the specific gravity approaches 1.840, which is the strongest known in commerce. From extended connec-

tions in nearly every part of the world, they are always prepared to quote any of their goods required by mineral-water makers, such as soda-water bottles, essences, whiting, C.I.F.—that is, delivered on ship to any port desired, and in the currency of the country. As an indication of the extent to which sulphuric acid is shipped, Messrs. FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON showed us orders which arrived by *one* mail for nearly 300 cases. Owing to the recent improvement in trade and general advance in wages, all raw materials, jars, whiting, and labour have increased in price, and it is not unlikely that a still further advance will shortly be marked in O. V. Our readers are therefore advised to place contracts early in the season in order to avoid disappointment."

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS given for either Home or Foreign Buyers,
either F.O.B. London or C.I.F. any port in the World.

.....
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists.

Offices: 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

Works: Holloway, London, N.

Copaiba Liquors

(STEVENSON).



Liquor Copaibæ, Buchu, et Hyoscyami.

(STEVENSON)

Composition: *Purest Balsam Copaiba, with
Essence of Buchu and Hyoscyamus.*

Dose:—One fluid drachm.

LIQUOR Santal ꝑ Buchu et Cubebâ.

(STEVENSON)

The recognised value of Pure Sandal Wood Oil is much increased in this special Liquor, which has further the advantage of miscibility in Distilled water.

Dose:—One fluid drachm.

Liquor Copaibæ, Buchu et Maticæ.

(STEVENSON)

Composition: *Purest Balsam Copaiba, with
conc^d. Essence of Buchu and Matico.*

Dose:—One fluid drachm.



Liquor Copaibæ, Buchu et Santal Flay.

(STEVENSON)

Composition: *Purest Balsam Copaiba,
combined with pure Sandal Wood Oil, and
conc^d. Essence of Buchu.*

Dose:—One fluid drachm.

Liquor Copaibæ.

(STEVENSON)

Composition: *Purest Balsam Copaiba,
rendered miscible with Distilled water.*

Dose:—One fluid drachm.

Liquor Copaibæ, Buchu et Cubebæ.

(STEVENSON)

Composition: *Purest Balsam Copaiba, with
Essence of Buchu, and Cubebs.*

Dose:—One fluid drachm.

All the above are perfectly miscible with Distilled Water.

Supplied in 1-lb. Stoppered Bottles at 5s. each.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists,

Offices: 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

Works: Holloway, London, N.

Telephone No. 2477.



Telegraphic Address :
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Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

Works : HOLLOWAY, N.

Offices : 21 MINCING LANE, E.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS.

AND ORIGINAL MAKERS OF

English Tinctures

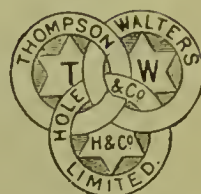
IN BOND.

FOR EXPORT, FREE OF DUTY.

Made in our own Laboratories from STANDARD DRUGS
and PURE GRAIN SPIRIT.

NOW READY.**THOMPSON, WALTERS, HOLE & CO.'S**

REVISED ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUEFOR **1890** OF**DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES**

Surgical Instruments,

CHEMISTS' SHOW CASES AND SHOP FITTINGS,

PERFUMERY, TOILET REQUISITES,

Patent Medicines & Proprietary Articles

MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR EXPORT ORDERS

Every attention is given to Export Orders, and Indents sent through Merchants should bear our name.

Our goods give universal satisfaction, and buyers may, with confidence, favour us with a trial order and be assured of the most satisfactory results.

THOMPSON, WALTERS, HOLE & CO., LIMITED,Telegraphic Address—
"BEATROP LONDON."**CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.**Telegraphic Address—
"BEATROP LONDON."

[See following pages.]

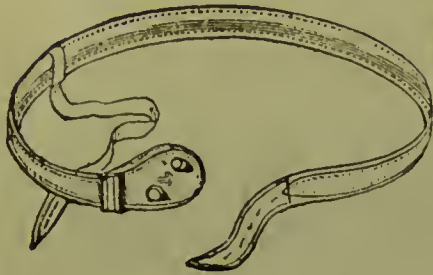


FIG. 1.—Single Circular Truss.



FIG. 5.—Salmon & Ody's Single Truss.

TRUSSES.

For INGUINAL HERNIA, covered Basil and Moleskin.

	Single.	Double.
Figs. 1 and 2 per doz.	12/6	21/6
Salmon & Ody's Principle, covered Basil and Moleskin, Fig. 5 (made to order) ..	23/0	45/0
Salmon & Ody's Principle, covered Basil and Moleskin (Circular)	22/0	36/0
For SCROTAL HERNIA, covered Basil, Fig. 6 ..	36/0	60/0

(For all other kinds see Catalogue.)

These Prices are subject to the following Discounts:—

5 per cent. on Orders of less than 1 gross.
10 " " " 1 gross and upwards
12½ " " " 2 " "

All Trusses manufactured by us are of the Best Quality, and we invite trial orders.

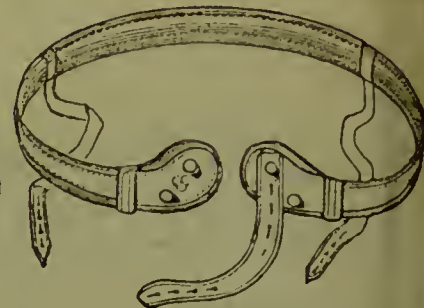


FIG. 2.—Double Circular Truss.

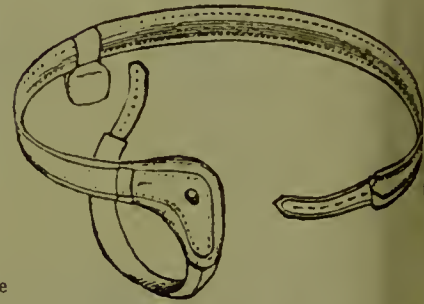


FIG. 6.—Truss for Scrotal Hernia.

PERFUMES.

GUARANTEED OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY, & PUT UP IN ATTRACTIVE STYLE



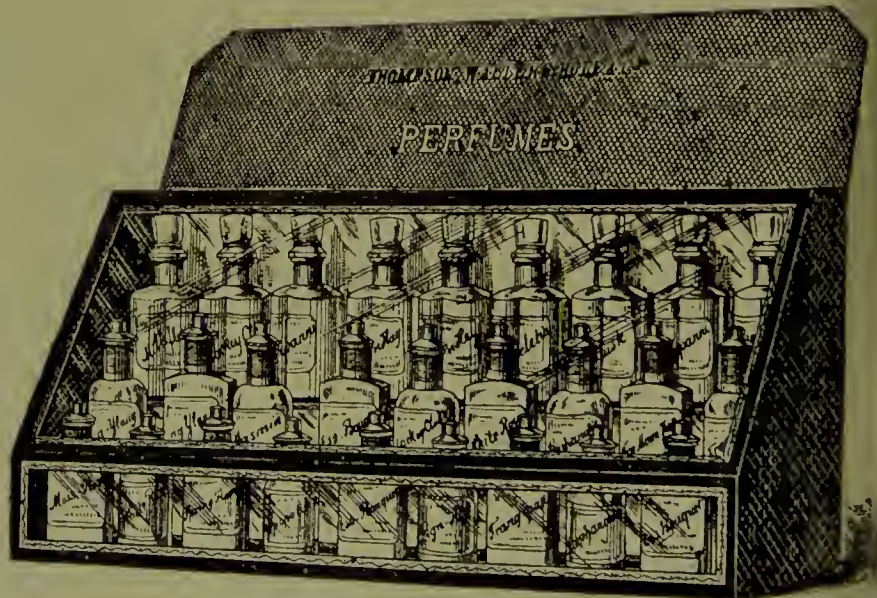
T. W. H. & Co.'s Trefoil Perfume Bottle.

2d. size, per doz., 1/4, on Fancy Cards containing 2 doz.

6d. size, per doz., 3/10.

1s. size, per doz., 7/6.

2s. 6d. size, in the new registered trefoil bottle, very handsome, per dozen, 19/0.



PRESENTATION CASE.

A handsome raised Show-case, with glass front, lifting lid, as above, presented gratis with first orders for Perfumery (assorted), as put up by us, amounting to £5 net.

ESS BOUQUET, JASMINE, WHITE ROSE, JOCKEY CLUB, MOSS ROSE, NEW MOWN HAY, HELIOTROPE, PATCHOULI, STEPHANOTIS, YLANG-YLANG, IMPERIAL, &c., &c.

Cavallier Frères' Extracts, &c., in original $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 lb. Bottles, per lb. 9/6; 5-lb. Tins, per lb. 9/0.

THOMPSON, WALTERS, HOLE & CO., LIMITED

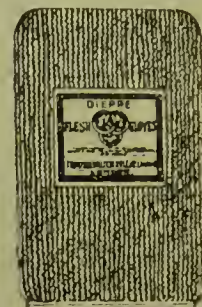
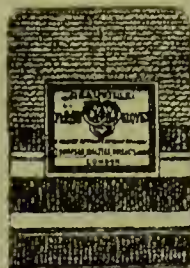
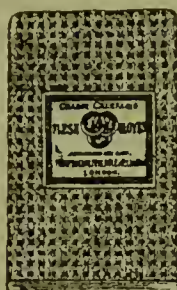
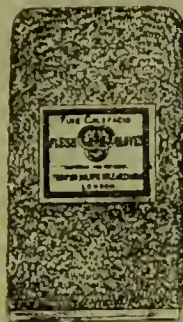
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Telegraphic Address—
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FLESH GLOVES.

Before placing your next Order please note the following Prices and Discounts.



Cat. No.		Gloves.
713	BRIGHTON, White Honey Comb, stout per doz.	5/6
714	" " " thin "	4/6
715	" brown " "	5/6
715A	" " thin "	1/6
716	CALEFACIO, coarse or fine "	5/6
716A	" fancy stripe border... .. "	2/3
717	DEAUVILLE, brown and white, striped "	4/3
718	" brown striped "	4/3
719	DIEPPE, granite colour "	5/6
720	LOOFAHS AND TURKISH GLOVES, single gloves "	3/6
721	SCARBOROUGH, dice pattern, brown and white "	5/6
721A	" " fancy colours "	3/9
722	SULTAN, white with red stripes "	6/-
723	TURKISH, thin white, No. 1 "	3/4
723A	" " No. 2 "	2/-
724	" thick "	4/9
725	" striped "	3/8
726	UNION, one side hard brown, the other soft white "	6/3
727	VICTORIA, brown, with red and white stripes "	6/3
727A	FELL'S Hygienic "	7/6

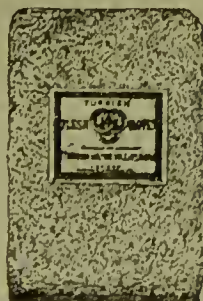
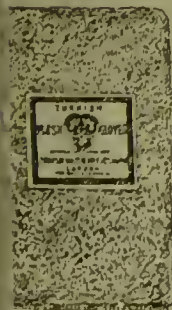
SPECIAL DISCOUNTS AS UNDER:—

7½ % for order of 1 gross.

12½ % for order of 3 gross.

10 % for order of 2 gross.

20 % for order of 5 gross.



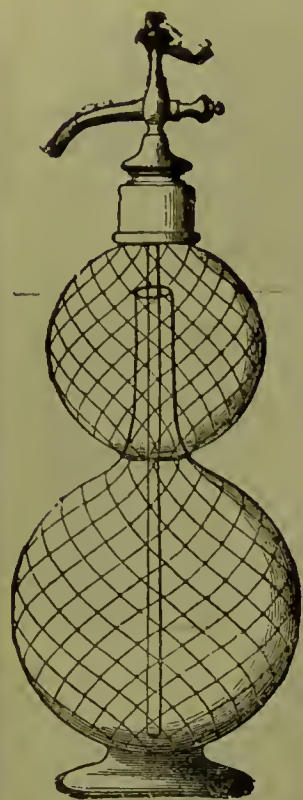
MANUFACTURED BY

HOMPSON, WALTERS, HOLE & CO., LIMITED,

Telegraphic Address—
BEATROP LONDON."

CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—
"BEATROP LONDON."



SELTZOGENES.

Buyers of these goods are invited to write to us once for quotations, stating the probable quantities required. We hold a large stock, and are in a position to quote

VERY CUT PRICES.

MENTHOL CONES

(**DRAGON BRAND**).



Fig. 2.

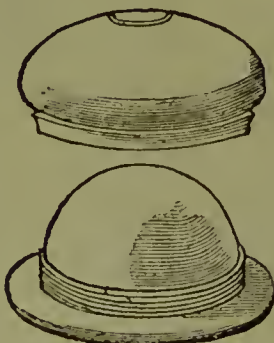


Fig. 4.

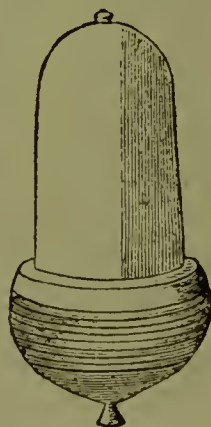


Fig. 5.

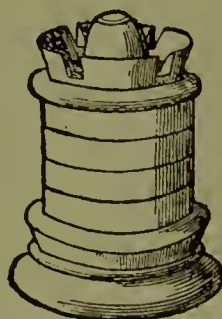


Fig. 6.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 13.

No. 1.—Boxwood Case, Bullet Shape, on fancy cards containing 1 doz.	per doz	1/9
" 2.—Boxwood Case, Pedestal Shape, 1 dozen in cardboard box	"	1/9
" 3.—Boxwood Case, Acorn Shape, 1 dozen in cardboard box	"	3/0
" 4.—Boxwood Case, Crown Shape, 1 dozen in cardboard box	"	3/3
" 5.—Vegetable Ivory, Acorn Shape, 1 dozen in cardboard box	"	3/9
" 6.—Vegetable Ivory, Castle Shape, 1 dozen in cardboard box	"	4/0
" 7.—Nickel Screw Cap Bottle, small size	"	2/0
" 8.—" " " large size	"	2/3
" 9.—Glass Shade, with China Foot, small size	"	2/9

No. 10.—Glass Shade, with China Foot, largest size conc (as Fig. 9), in glass top box	per doz	per d
" 11.—Boxwood, Acorn Shape (as Fig. 5)	"	"
" 12.—" " " on foot (as Fig. 3)	"	"
" 13.—" Barrel " in glass top box	"	"
Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13 can be had in glass top boxes of 1 dozen assorted	"	"
No. 14.—Polished Wood Case, Pedestal Shape, 1 doz. in cardboard box	"	"
" 15.—Penny size, in pink cardboard box	"	per gr
" 16.—Glass Shade on Bogwood Pedestal	"	per c
Handsome glass top Counter Cases, containing 4 doz. assorted in case	"	es

On all orders for Menthol amounting to £1 10s. we allow an extra 5 per cent. discount; for orders amounting to £2 10s. we will allow an extra 10 per cent. discount. Customer's Name on in addition to the extra discount, and present gratis, a handsome glass top raised stand for showing Menthol.

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[See preceding page]

COMPLEXIONS RESTORED



BY
Pears' soap.

"THE HOUSE OF PEARS."

SOAPMAKERS TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established 100 years.

A VOICE FROM THE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

SIR,—As a retail chemist and druggist, I should like to add a line to the notice of Messrs. Pears' establishment in your last issue.

It is quite natural that a journalist should make the most of the success of so advertising a firm; but, for my own part, I believe Messrs. Pears' success lies, to a considerable extent, in their uniformly just and liberal business policy in their transactions with the retail trade. I have dealt with them over twenty years. Of them a retailer may buy a not very large parcel (£5 gross) at the same rate as the large houses pay for, say, a £1,000 order. Some years ago the large stores combined to boycott the firm for this, and supplied their customers with a substitute made for this purpose. This did not do, and the stores were compelled very soon to return to the genuine article.

The soaps sent out by Messrs. Pears are always good alike. They have repeatedly referred to me individuals who have sent their orders direct to the firm. They always send a reminder of the dates when payments are due, and, in short, after a rather wide business experience, I consider them a *model wholesale house*. I think this word rather magnanimous on my part; they have just refused me a second card of "Bubbles."

Yours obediently,

REDHILL.

THOMAS PADWICK.

[REPRINTED FROM THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, JANUARY 25, 1890.]

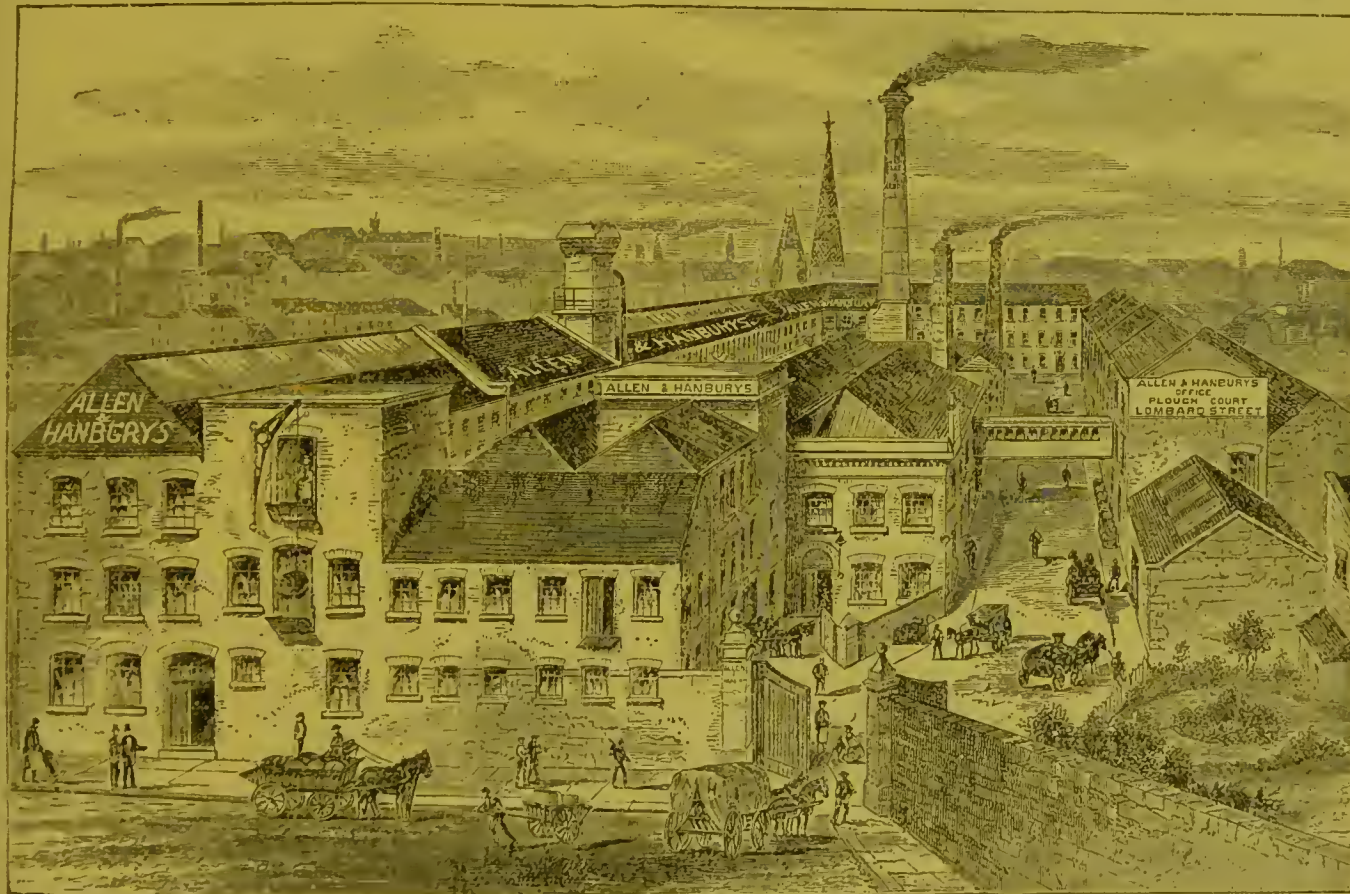
MESSRS. ALLEN & HANBURY'S.

WE believe it is only some fourteen years ago since the famous old City firm of pharmacists whose name heads this article made their *début* as wholesale druggists, and we are told that the development of their business as manufacturers and wholesale dealers has occurred almost entirely within the past ten years. They had undoubted advantages: a name to conjure with, the experience and traditions of a century and a half in the trade, and abundant capital to meet all exigencies of modern business. But after allowing for these excellent equipments, their progress—in the face of the vigorous competition which now prevails—has been somewhat astonishing. We heard that they had lately extended their manufacturing premises at Bethnal Green, and our town traveller thought the opportunity a

guarded, where the well-known oils are prepared; and there are, besides, all the usual developments of a modern manufacturing pharmaceutical business.

THE JUJUBE DEPARTMENT

is of particular interest, especially as it is a little out of the usual run of what we see in drug warehouses. This is located in the old part of the building. First we enter the "jujube laboratory," a spacious and lofty room, beautifully light and scrupulously clean. All round by the walls various jujube pastes are being produced in steam-pans of different capacities. In one of the largest about 4 cwt. of gum was being dissolved. A mechanical stirrer, driven from a shaft crossing the laboratory, kept the contents in continual



WORKS AT BETHNAL GREEN.

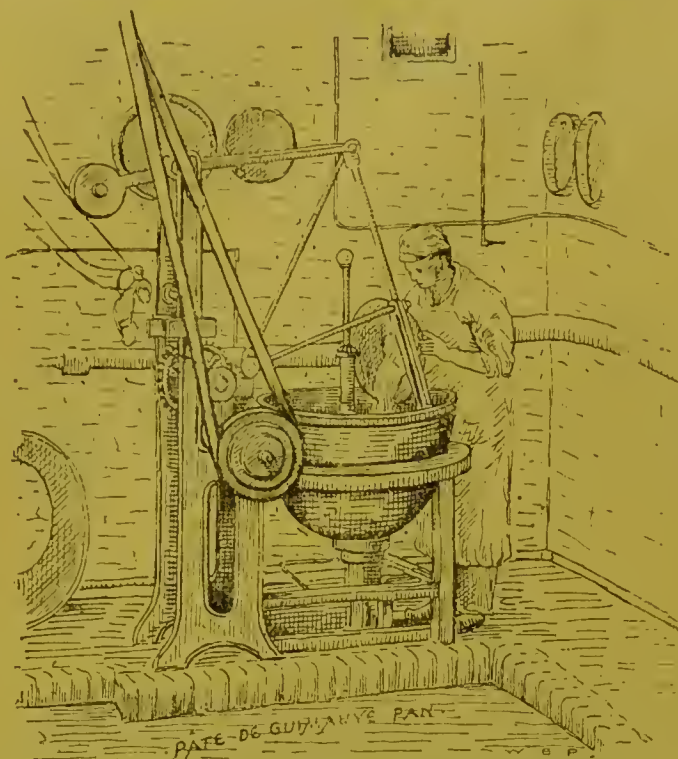
good one to call upon them. He had a very polite reception, and was shown round both the new and old premises. The new buildings are very spacious, more than doubling, we should suppose, the working area previously occupied. The warehouses and factories altogether now cover an area exceeding 27,000 square feet. The full frontage measures 170 feet, and the depth on the west side is 340. At the time of our representative's visit most of the departments were in full work in their new quarters, and a walk through the many floors and sections showed how carefully and skilfully the new buildings had been designed with a view of introducing such conveniences and arrangements as had been suggested by experience.

Messrs. Allen & Hanbury's business at Bethnal Green is a collection of several distinct manufacturing operations worked along with a general wholesale drug trade. Jujubes and lozenges are produced on a very large scale; extract of malt and its combinations is another extensive business; there is a department specially set apart, and rather jealously

motion. There was another pan in which *Pâte de Guimèvre* was being prepared. The pan itself was kept revolving, and by an ingeniously constructed stirrer the paste was being worked simultaneously in a circular and in a vertical direction. To attain the proper consistence and character this paste seems to require an enormous amount of this whipping, beating, and stirring. If the machine is constantly at work it turns out 1 cwt. of the *Pâte de Guimèvre* or *Pâte de Lichen* daily. There are more steam-pans in an adjoining apartment of the same size, and here we watch the interesting process of moulding the pastilles. The moulds are made in a few minutes by dibbing with suitably shaped pieces of wood on shallow trays filled with starch powder. Then comes a man with a vessel containing the jujube in a molten condition. The vessel has five spouts, and five moulds are therefore filled at each tip of the vessel. In a very few minutes the tray is filled, and is carried away into a drying-room for the pastilles to set.

Adjoining the laboratory we peep into the store room

where tons of gum and sugar and other materials are kept; and as we pass on we look into a small room, where several



girls occupy themselves exclusively with the manipulation of the starch sifting it, filling the trays, &c. They are dressed

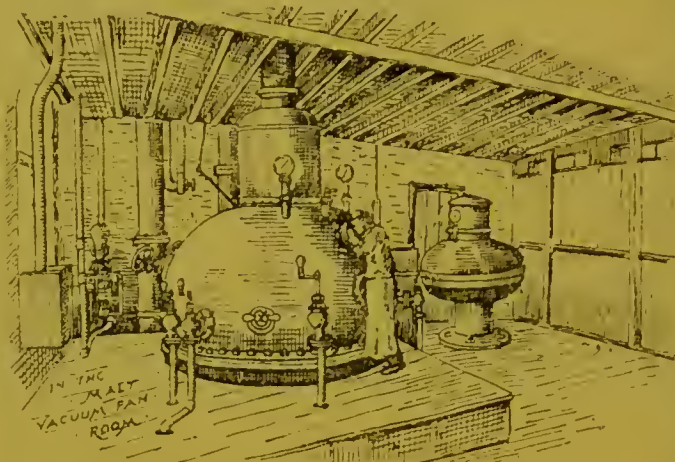


STARCH ROOM.

in pretty caps and frocks, and are white as millers, presenting one of the most picturesque scenes of the establishment. Afterwards we see the dried pastilles being sifted from the starch, then washed, and lastly stuck on pins, dipped in a gelatine bath, in order to receive the final coating, and then by a simple little piece of machinery deftly removed from the pins without any contact with fingers, and passed into store trays ready for packing into tins.

The manufacture of pastilles, which we have briefly described, is only one of the operations of this department. The square or oblong jujubes are, of course, prepared in sheets, and cut by special machinery; all sorts of medicated lozenges are being manufactured in paste, stamped by hand, and subsequently dried. Elsewhere acidulated drops and other boiled goods are manufactured. We look into a top drying-

room as we pass along, and see trays of finished jujubes stacked on a framework, so planned that currents of dry air pass through the whole. The quantity of stock represented there is calculated by tons. The lozenge factory, which is quite distinct from that where the jujubes are made, seems to be almost, if not quite as big a business.



EXTRACT OF MALT

is a very important speciality with Messrs. Allen & Hanburys. It occupies three large floors. The malt, having been raised by a steam-lift to the top floor, where it is stored and ground, is thence passed down a shoot to the mashing-tun on the ground floor. Hence the wort is supplied to the vacuum pans, and here are three air-pumps—one for the smaller pharmaceutical pan worked from a shaft running through the apartment, and two for the malt-pans, each worked by an engine of its own, the engine and pump for the largest pan being a very powerful machine, while that for the second, though not so large, is remarkably compact and pretty in construction. The malt-pans are worked on the first floor, the larger one being let through the floor for about its lower third. From the top of its large copper dome rises the wide tubular connection with the condenser, which it joins above the roof, a special construction with iron ladder and gallery having been built for it. The condenser is of the construction known as Gegenstrom's, and it is found to be very effective. This pan was working admirably when we saw it, the liquor boiling vigorously at a temperature bearable by the hand; and seeing the power and efficiency of the apparatus we were scarcely surprised to find that this one pan easily produces 12 to 14 cwt. of extract in the day.

A considerable quantity of extract of malt is used in the manufacture of the

MALTED FOOD

for which the firm have made a high reputation, and this manufacture occupies a considerable space and numerous hands. The cooking and combination of drying in a special apartment, where the temperature is very carefully watched. When completed it is raised to a large apartment on the first floor, where it is tinned, labelled, and finished for despatch from the warehouse.

The very frequent recurrence of artificially-warmed rooms as stages for most of the manufactures which we are visiting suggests a question as to the number of these apartments, and we are told that in the works there are in all

SEVENTEEN DRYING-ROOMS

in use. As we continue our peregrinations we come upon a department where castor and cod-liver oils are specially treated to yield the well-known special products which

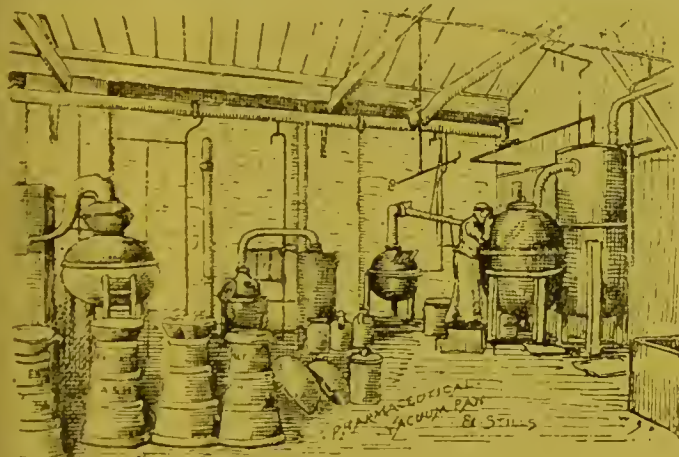
Messrs. Allen & Hanburys have so extensively advertised. We shall have to postpone our description of the processes employed till a more convenient occasion. The department was resting at the moment of our visit, and the proprietors manifested a tendency to change the conversation when we inquired about the details, so that what we do not know about it is the exact measure of the information we can give as to

HOW THE TASTELESS OILS ARE PREPARED.

The departments already mentioned are, after all, only the outer limbs of the business carried on at Bethnal Green.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORIES AND THE DRUG WAREHOUSES

form its body. The chief manufacturing laboratory is a room 130 feet long by about 20 feet wide, with rooms annexed on one side, each about 28 feet deep. This laboratory is covered by a ventilating glass roof, and is beautifully light and airy. In this building are stills, condensers, and steam-pans in great variety, and here and there amid modern apparatus we find utilised some of the older pharmaceutical



appliances which have been handed down from the ancestors of the firm. For instance, at one end of the laboratories was an old-fashioned sand-bath with furnace beneath. The extent of the pharmaceutical operations here carried on

and in communication with the apartment a comfortable and well-equipped private room and experimental laboratory for the manager of the department.

The manufacture of tinctures, &c., is conducted in another room, where a large series of various-sized percolators is arranged on a wooden stage under the skylight, giving the operator every opportunity of seeing his work while the packing is proceeding. The grinding of drugs is carried on in another apartment, and the "wet" warehouse itself occupies three distinct rooms, two of which are devoted to unflammable fluids, such as concentrated infusions and decoctions, fluid extracts and weak tinctures, and the other to strong spirits, ether, &c. This latter room is of large size and excellently lighted by a skylight the whole length of one side and about 4 feet wide. Special care has been taken here to minimise the risk of fire. The ceiling is formed of patent fire-resisting plates, and the apartment is lighted by two large Wenham lights, so arranged that they are supplied with air by pipes from the outside, and the products of combustion are similarly carried away, so that the flame is completely excluded from



A SIDE OF ONE OF THE PILL-ROOMS.

communion with the atmosphere of the room, and as the flame is not entirely extinguished by turning off the tap, lighting is not required.

Besides these rooms and the warehouses, stores, and packing departments, there are sections devoted to the manufacture of granular effervescent preparations, coated pills, and compressed tabellæ. Mr. F. J. Hanbury brought the first machine the firm used for making tabellæ from America, after visiting the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and six or eight more were subsequently added; but these are now all superseded by automatic machines of great ingenuity. Pills are made and coated on a scale of considerable magnitude, six rooms being devoted to this department. The stock-room for finished pills is very compactly arranged in cabinet style.

In the middle of the buildings are to be seen long workrooms, where a number of girls are employed bottling, boxing, labelling, and wrapping the various products of the house, which are then transferred to the adjoining warehouse for packing and delivery to carts, for which a specially covered yard is provided.

A considerable part of the old building is now utilised as a bottle department. On one floor new bottles are received. On another old ones are cleaned, elsewhere they are dried. Near this, too, is a carpenters' shop, where most of the joinery required all over the premises is produced; and in cellars underneath we find big stores of cod-liver oil in casks. One of the bays of the cellar is shown in our sketch on the next page, but it by no



IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY.

may be estimated from the fact that there are twenty-four open steam-jacketed pans, the largest of which has a capacity of 300 gallons. Most of these are of copper, but there are some of cast iron, some of iron enamelled, and others of block tin. At the other end was a large water-still.

means represents the stock. This is heaviest about April, after the arrival from the firm's factories in Norway of the produce of the season's fishing.

The various operations of this factory obviously require large amounts of heat and power, which are furnished in all parts. There are numerous engines worked from two boilers. The original one of 40-horse power is what was provided for

two establishments are in telephonic communication, while a journey from one to the other need not occupy much over a quarter of an hour.

THE PLOUGH COURT BUSINESS

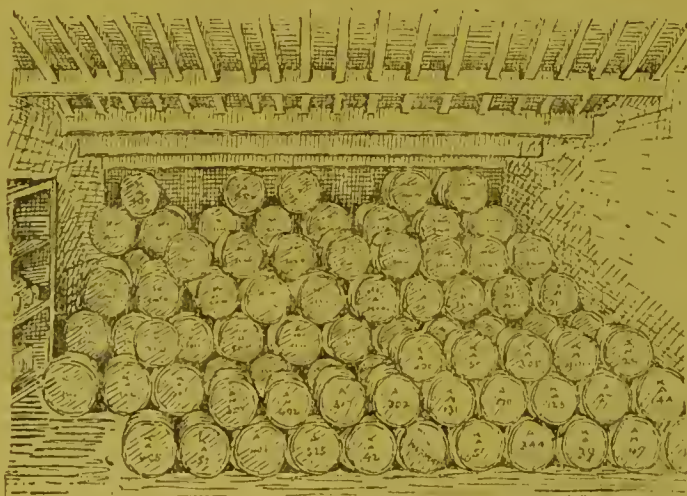
was founded by Silvanus Bevan, who was admitted an apothecary in 1715, and who practised previously in Cheap-side. After the Great Fire the houses forming Plough Court were not rebuilt for some years, and there is good ground to believe that the first occupant of one, or probably of both, of them was the father of Alexander Pope, and that here the poet was born in 1688. In what year Silvanus Bevan moved there is uncertain, but his brother and partner Timothy, when admitted an apothecary in 1736, is described as of Plough Court. Other Bevans appeared in the pharmacy business, and they married Heathcotes and Barclays and Gurneys. Then the business passed into the hands of Samuel Mildred and William Allen, who, on the retirement of Mr. Mildred, was joined (1797) by Luke Howard. William Allen married Charlotte Hanbury, and this led to the introduction of her nephews, Daniel Bell Hanbury and Cornelius Hanbury. When their day and generation had passed, the business was carried on by their sons, Daniel and Cornelius. We need say nothing of the former—his memory is enshrined in the annals of British pharmacy as perhaps its brightest ornament. His cousin, Cornelius Hanbury, the present head of the firm, like his early predecessors, is a licentiate of the



ONE OF THE FINISHING-ROOMS

the works until recently. A new fine Galloway boiler of 80-horse power has now been fixed, and both are used as required. The new boiler is situated in an open yard, protected by a corrugated iron roof. Beneath the yard is a

Apothecaries' Company, and was for some years treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society. It is he who, in association with his son, Frederick Janson Hanbury (the well-known botanist), has so widely extended the operations of the firm



A Corner of the long COD LIVER OIL Cellar.

large underground tank, in which the rainwater from the extensive roofs is collected, and also the condensed water from the numerous pans, steam-heated rooms, &c., and thence by a Worthington pump it is forced into the boiler at a temperature often not much below boiling, for exhaust steam is also blown into the water of this tank.

Most of the office work in connection with Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' business is transacted at Plough Court. The



PLOUGH COURT AS REBUILT, 1873.

in the directions we have briefly indicated in this article; and these gentlemen are maintaining and extending their enterprises by constant personal attention to its management and conduct.

“YOU DIRTY BOY.”



TERRA-COTTA STATUETTES, £6 6s. each (^{25 inches} high.)

OR

FREE with an opening Order of £50

(Upon Conditions to be obtained on application).

11, 12, NEW OXFORD STREET

Pears' Soap.

Soap Makers
by Appointment to



H.B.M.
The Prince of Wales.

6^d. SIZE (unscented) - - - 4/- Per Dozen

1/- " (all Shapes) Washing or Shaving 8/- "

1/6 " Ditto ditto 12/- "

2/6 " (The Washing Tablets are perfumed with Otto of Roses) 20/- "

TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE

(Three Tablets in each Box).

2/- per Box of 3 Tablets - 16/- Per dozen Boxes.

Discount: 20 PER CENT.



IMPORTANT STATEMENT.



No Dealer in the Kingdom, "Wholesale or Retail," for any quantity whatever obtains more than the above 20 PER CENT. Discount.

(Signed),

A & F Pears

A. & F. PEARS, 71-75, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

RETAIL PRICES

WHOLESALE PRICES

JAMES SWIFT & SON, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS,

University Optical Works:—81, Tottenham Court Road, London.

Special Appointment to H.M. Home and Colonial Governments.—Seven Gold Medals awarded.

❖ The Memorandum Camera. ❖

This Apparatus has been specially designed by Mr. CHAPMAN JONES (Professor of Practical Chemistry, S. Kensington, and Normal School of Mines, Jermyn Street, S.W.), to facilitate the making of Photographic Memoranda. The Lens with its maximum aperture of $f/4$ gives about eight times as much exposure in a given time as the Lenses usually supplied with Hand Cameras, and it therefore enables one to work almost from sunrise to sunset with exposures rapid enough to take objects in motion, such as running horses. Dark streets, doorways, &c., which could not be photographed quickly for want of light with ordinary Lenses, can be photographed with full exposure and even increased rapidity. The Lens Mount has been specially adapted, the Iris Diaphragm needing no projection whatever for its accommodation, and the Lens Tube sliding in a jacket or outer tube with sufficient range to focus anything from infinity up to a distance of two feet from the Camera.

The shutter is specially designed for taking full advantage of the rapidity of the Lens, and for giving exposures of almost any shortness. With the long aperture in the blind, the exposures may vary from about a fifteenth of a second to the sixtieth or less, according to the extent to which the spring is wound up. If still shorter exposures are required, it would be advisable to have the opening in the blind shorter, and if it were square instead of three inches long, the exposures would range to about the two hundredth part of a second. The shutter is readily set open for indoor work, and for time or flash-light exposures.

The plates used are quarter plates cut in half, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$. The cutting is easy and certain by the use of the gauge and a steel cutting wheel, and this method entirely obviates the difficulty of obtaining plates of special size and their extra expense. The changing arrangement adopted is SAMUELS', which is easy and certain.

The finder and view meter specially constructed for use with the Camera shows, at once, the amount of subject included on the plate when in a vertical or horizontal position. It is properly placed on the Camera in a moment, by merely standing it so that the projection bears against the front of the Camera.

When the apparatus is used for copying printed matter, diagrams, drawings, &c., it will be advisable to use the negatives themselves for inspection, and to facilitate the reading of such small photographs a magnifier is used, to which is attached a spring that retains the negative in proper position and allows it to be shifted as may be required. By the aid of this apparatus such negatives are almost as easy to study as the originals themselves.

As already indicated the Camera is not specially constructed for secret use, but its size and shape renders it particularly easy to disguise its real character, should that be desired, by wrapping it up in paper like a parcel, by enclosing it within a satchel or hand-bag in which the necessary opening for the Lens is provided, and in many other ways. The weight of the Camera, when charged with twelve plates, is less than 35 ounces.

This Camera is undoubtedly the only instrument made suitable for the artist, military officer and newspaper correspondent.

FIG. 1 shows the Camera with view meter and finder on it	...	...	Price	£6	6	0
FIG. 2 .. the Finder with its hood folded over its screen	...	...	Price	0	10	6
FIG. 3 .. the board for cutting the Sensitive Plates, which gives the exact position for cutting the quarter plate through the centre of its length	...	...	Price	0	3	6
FIG. 4 .. the Steel Wheel for cutting the plates	...	...	Price	0	0	6
FIG. 5 .. the Positive Eye-Piece with spring clip for holding negatives of manuscript, &c., while being read under magnification	...	...	Price	0	12	6
Leather Sling Case for carrying Camera, with lock and key	...	...	Price	0	8	6

Directions for re-charging the Camera with Plates.

All that will be necessary is to lift the lid at the end of Camera which will expose the small leather changing bag. By giving the bag a gentle pull it will leave the rebate clear, into which the metal frame fits fastened to the bottom of changing bag. After taking out the bag the twelve sheaves can be readily removed and re-charged.

A plate can be exposed, and then be removed to the back of the reservoir by lifting the lid up at back of Camera, and pulling up the small brass lever on the left-hand side of the box, which will lift with it the exposed plate; it must then be carried with the finger and thumb to the top of bag, when the plate can be placed behind those unexposed and thus bring an unused plate into register.

The Lens can be had separately, price £3 : 12 : 0 nett.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

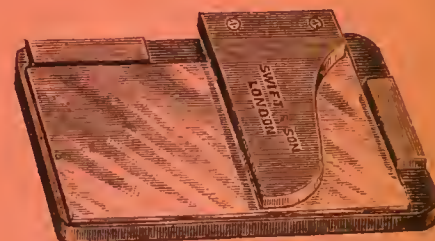


FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

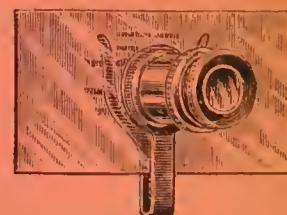


FIG. 5.

JAMES SWIFT & SON, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS.

University Optical Works:—81, Tottenham Court Road, London.

Special Appointment to H.M. Home and Colonial Governments.—Seven Gold Medals awarded.

New Portable Long Focus Landscape Lenses.

JAMES SWIFT & SON beg to inform Professional and Amateur Photographers that the undermentioned series of Lenses have been designed to meet a wide-felt want. Each Lens is composed of three glasses, cemented together, thus presenting but two reflective surfaces.

For covering power, these Lenses will prove to be of about half the diameter of those usually employed upon a similar sized plate.

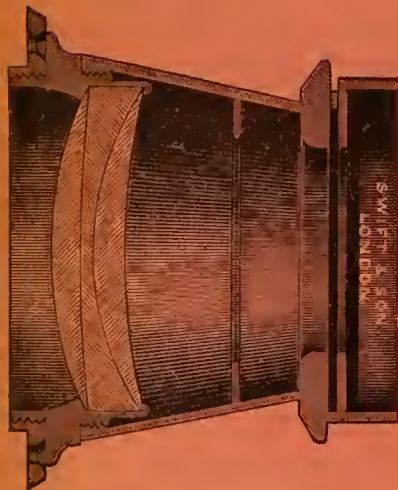
J. SWIFT & SON guarantee these Lenses to produce pictures containing Panoramic and Aerial perspective, such as cannot be obtained with Lenses of shorter focus. They will be found to be a great boon in photographing Mountainous Scenery or exceptionally distant Landscapes. Owing to their great focal length the most distant objects (that would otherwise be lost to view with a Lens of ordinary focus for same covering power) are rendered perfectly and clearly defined. The list below is the first of its class that has ever been introduced to the notice of Photographers.

Size of Plate.	Equi. Focus.	Price with Waterhouse Stops.	Price with Iris Diaphragm.
5 × 4 ...	9 in. ...	£2 19 0	£3 14 0
6 " 5 ...	11 in. ...	3 5 0	4 0 0
8½ " 6½ ...	16 in. ...	4 10 0	5 5 0
9 " 7 ...	18 in. ...	4 15 0	5 10 0
10 " 8 ...	20 in. ...	5 9 0	6 4 0
12 " 10 ...	22 in. ...	6 16 0	7 13 0
15 " 12 ...	25 in. ...	7 19 0	8 19 0
18 " 16 ...	28 in. ...	9 0 0	10 0 0
22 " 28 ...	31 in. ...	12 12 0	13 17 0
25 " 22 ...	34 in. ...	17 2 0	18 7 0
28 " 24 ...	38 in. ...	20 0 0	21 5 0

WIDE ANGLE LANDSCAPE TRIPLE LENSES,

The Effective Working Aperture of which is U.S. No. 4, or F. 8.

Each of these Lenses is composed of three distinct single ones cemented together, producing brilliant negatives of Landscapes, pure and simple. They can be strongly recommended where great angle of view is to be embraced. The Wide Angle Landscape Lenses give about double the amount of subject on the plate to the preceding series of Lenses. Architectural subjects are not so satisfactorily rendered when taken with a single as with a double combination, such as the Rapid Paragon, it being impossible to correct single combinations so as to produce straight lines at the margin of the plate.



Size of Plate.	Equi. Focus.	Price with Waterhouse Stops.	Price with Iris Diaphragm.
5 × 4 ...	5¼ in. ...	£2 19 0	£3 14 0
6 " 5 ...	6 in. ...	3 2 0	3 19 0
7½ " 5 ...	7½ in. ...	3 5 0	4 3 0
8½ " 6½ ...	8½ in. ...	4 1 0	4 19 0
10 " 8 ...	10 in. ...	4 19 0	5 14 0
12 " 10 ...	12 in. ...	6 6 0	7 2 0
15 " 12 ...	15 in. ...	7 19 0	8 14 0
18 " 16 ...	18 in. ...	9 9 0	10 10 0
22 " 20 ...	22 in. ...	12 12 0	13 13 0
25 " 21 ...	25 in. ...	17 2 0	18 2 0

PORTABLE PARAGON LENSES, Specially Constructed for Landscapes, Architecture and Copying

Giving either Wide, Medium, or Ordinary Angles, according to the Diaphragm used.

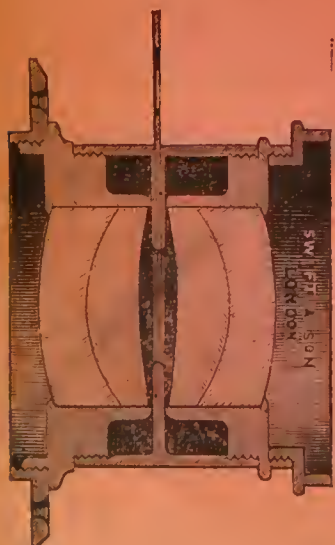
Are universally used by most of our eminent Photographers; this is attributed to their extraordinary definition and flatness of field, as well as the portable way in which they are mounted.

No. 1 to No. 10 being set in a cell 1½ diameter, the same flange answers for all these sizes.

With No. 1 to No. 6 a thin Revolving Diaphragm is used. All the other sizes are supplied with Waterhouse Diaphragms, the Apertures used being those recommended by the Photographic Society of Great Britain as follows:—

Medium Stop Covering.	Equi. Focus.	Price with Revolving Stops.	Price with Iris Diaphragm.
4 × 3 ...	3 in. ...	£2 14 0	£3 9 0
5 " 4 ...	4 in. ...	2 18 6	3 13 6
7½ " 4½ ...	5 in. ...	3 3 0	3 18 0
8 " 5 ...	6 in. ...	3 12 0	4 7 0
8½ " 6½ ...	7 in. ...	4 10 0	5 5 0
9 " 7 ...	8 in. ...	5 8 0	6 3 0
10 " 8 ...	9 in. ...	6 6 0	7 1 0
12 " 10 ...	10 in. ...	7 14 0	7 19 0
13 " 11 ...	12 in. ...	8 2 0	8 17 0
15 " 12 ...	15 in. ...	9 9 0	9 15 0

10% allowed for Cash with Order.



JAMES SWIFT & SON, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS.

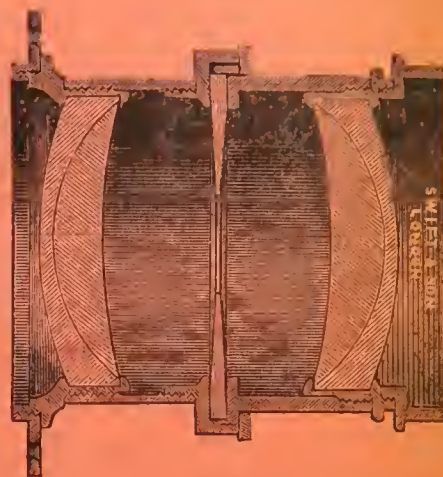
University Optical Works:—81, Tottenham Court Road, London.

Special Appointment to H.M. Home and Colonial Governments.—Seven Gold Medals Awarded.

RAPID PARAGON LENSES.

Are composed of two symmetrically cemented combinations, which are aplanatic, *i.e.*, they work with the full opening, thus importing considerably more light to the sensitive plate than any other rapid out-door lens yet made, whether English or foreign. Their superiority in all kinds of out-door pictures, whether for portraits, groups, instantaneous effects, landscapes, architectural subjects (giving straight lines to the edge of the plate) or dimly-lighted interiors, they are unrivalled. For copying and enlarging purposes these Lenses are unique, and have been supplied to Home and Foreign Governments. With smaller stops, each lens will cover the next or even two sizes larger plates.

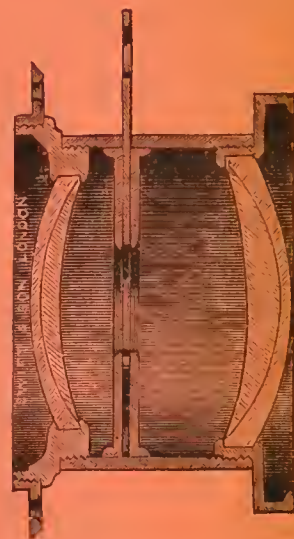
Size of Plate.	Equiv. Focus.	Price with Waterhouse Stop.	Price with Iris Diaphragm.
3 × 3	3 in.	£3 3 0	£3 18 0
4 " 3	4½ in.	3 12 0	4 7 0
5 " 4	6 in.	3 16 0	4 11 0
6 " 5	7½ in.	4 14 6	5 9 6
8 " 5	9 in.	5 3 6	5 18 6
8½ " 6½	11 in.	5 17 6	6 12 6
9 " 7	12 in.	6 15 0	7 10 0
10 " 8	14 in.	7 12 0	8 7 0
12 " 10	16 in.	9 9 0	10 9 0
13 " 11	18 in.	10 7 0	11 9 0
15 " 12	20 in.	13 0 0	14 5 0
18 " 16	24 in.	16 16 0	18 5 0



WIDE-ANGLE PARAGON LENSES.

These Lenses embrace Angles of Pictures of nearly 100° when used with the smallest stop. They are entirely free from distortion and flare, but although not aplanatic like the preceding Lenses (*viz.*, the Rapid Paragons), they work with a larger stop than any other wide angle combination Lens "giving the same angle" now before the Photographie world. The wide angle Paragon Lenses are intended for architectural views, Landscapes, &c., in cramped situations, where longer focus Lenses cannot be used, and for these purposes their advantages have been recognised by many eminent Photographers.

Largest dimension of Plate.	Equiv. Focus.	Price with Waterhouse Stops.	Price with Iris Diaphragm.
3¼ × 3¼	2½ in.	3 12 0	4 7 0
5 " 4	3 in.	3 12 0	4 7 0
7¼ " 4½	4 in.	4 1 0	4 16 0
8½ " 6½	5½ in.	4 19 0	5 14 0
12 " 10	7 in.	6 19 0	7 14 0
15 " 12	8½ in.	9 9 0	10 4 0
18 " 16	13 in.	12 12 0	13 17 0
22 " 20	15½ in.	18 18 0	19 0 0
25 " 22	19 in.	27 0 0	29 10 0



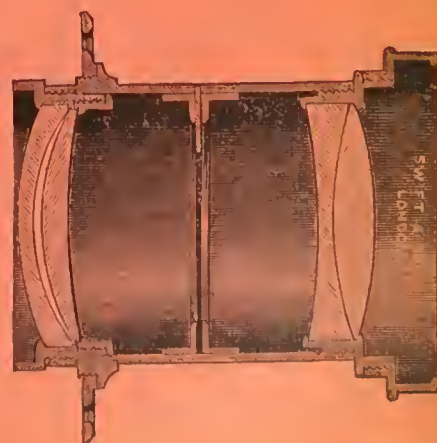
UNIVERSAL PARAGON LENSES

For Portraits, Groups, Studies in Studio and Panel Pictures.

For general purposes and ordinary studio work the Universal Paragon Lenses will be found invaluable to the professional Photographer. They possess several important qualities that are not to be found in any other single Lens intended for indoor work. They will produce magnificently sharp negatives of portraits, groups and studies. No. 4 and No. 5 are particularly adapted for taking high-class panel pictures, and large heads. They also possess great covering power, giving a perfectly flat field and great depth of focus, with sharp outline and absolutely straight line to the margin of the plate. The negatives are perfectly sharp and free from flare and bear a great amount of enlarging.

Group Size.	Back Focus	Price with Waterhouse Stops	Price with Iris Diaphragm
7¼ × 4½	8½ in.	6 15 0	7 15 0
8½ " 6½	10½ in.	8 2 0	9 2 0
10 " 8	13½ in.	11 15 0	12 10 0
12 " 10	16½ in.	14 17 0	15 12 0
15 " 12	20 in.	22 10 0	24 10 0
18 " 16	24 in.	40 10 0	43 10 0
22 " 18	30 in.	53 10 0	57 10 0

10% allowed for Cash with Order.



JAMES SWIFT & SON, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS,
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NEW

Feather-Weight Tourists' Camera.

These Cameras possess every modern improvement.

They are compact and very portable.

They are made of thoroughly seasoned Spanish mahogany.

The brass fittings are of the best quality.

When fully racked out they are perfectly rigid and steady.

Each size has an extension rather more than double the focal length of the Rapid Rectilinear usually employed with each size Camera.

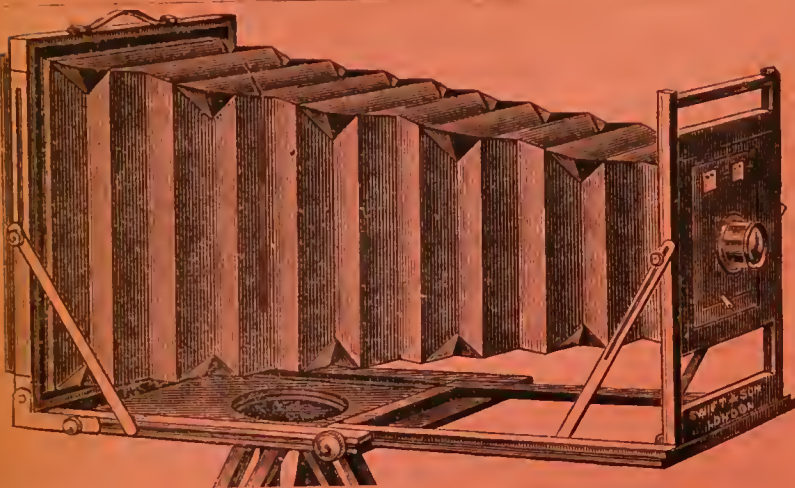


FIG. 1.

Fig. 1. shows the Camera racked out, ready for receiving a long focus view lens, for photographing distant landscapes.

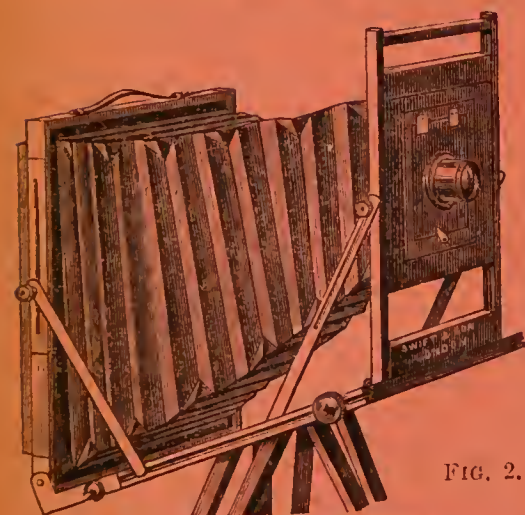


FIG. 2.

Fig. 2 shows the rising and falling front. It also shows at a glance the great range obtainable with the swinging front. The back is supplied with horizontal and vertical swing. When photographing objects above or below the level of the base board, the front and back can be brought parallel to each other, as shewn in the illustration.

Fig. 3 shows the Camera set up ready for use, with lens of very short focus. The back and base board of Camera are so arranged that the focussing screen can be brought up close to the front carrying the lens, thus preventing any chance of photographing the front of base board—a very common fault in many Cameras now in use. The back is reversible, so that pictures can be taken in a vertical or horizontal position.

Fig. 4 shows the Camera closed, with turn-table let into base board. These Cameras are also made with a solid base for clamping on any tripod stand.

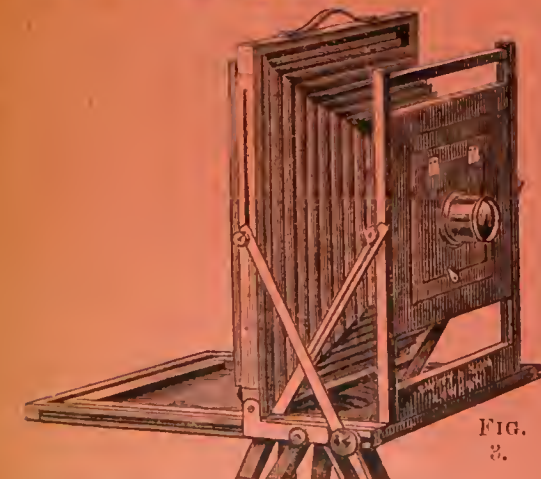


FIG. 3.

Sizes.	Price with Camera and Three Double Backs.	Price of Turn-Table in Base Board and Folding Tripod.	Brass binding Camera and Three Slides.	Price with Camera and Eastman Roll Holder.	Best Solid Leather Case to hold Camera & Three Slides.
6½ × 4¾ ...	£8 5 0 ...	£1 14 0 ...	£1 10 0 ...	£8 9 6 ...	£1 11
7½ " 5 ...	9 5 0 ...	1 14 0 ...	1 10 0 ...	9 9 0 ...	1 11
8 " 5 ...	9 11 0 ...	1 16 0 ...	1 10 0 ...	9 13 0 ...	1 11
8½ " 6½ ...	9 15 0 ...	1 17 0 ...	1 15 0 ...	10 8 6 ...	1 18
10 " 8 ...	12 5 0 ...	2 4 0 ...	2 0 0 ...	13 2 6 ...	2 9
12 " 10 ...	15 15 0 ...	2 14 0 ...	2 10 0 ...	17 0 0 ...	3 16

(2 Cas

Complete Sets of A I Photographic Apparatus as mentioned below.

Sizes.	Camera with 3 Dark Slides and Spring Clips.	Rapid Paragon Lens with Iris Diaphragm.	Rotating Turn-Table in Base Board & Folding Tripod Stand.	Kershaw's Instantaneous Shutter with Pneumatic Release.	Solid Leather Case to hold Camera, 3 Backs, Lens and Shutter.	TOTAL.
6½ × 4¾ ...	8 5 0 ...	5 9 6 ...	1 14 0 ...	0 16 0 ...	1 11 0 ...	£17 15
7½ " 5 ...	9 5 0 ...	5 18 6 ...	1 14 0 ...	0 18 0 ...	1 11 0 ...	19 6
8 " 5 ...	9 11 0 ...	5 18 6 ...	1 16 0 ...	0 18 0 ...	1 11 0 ...	19 14
8½ " 6½ ...	9 15 0 ...	6 12 6 ...	1 17 0 ...	1 1 0 ...	1 18 0 ...	21 3
10 " 8 ...	12 5 0 ...	8 7 0 ...	2 4 0 ...	1 2 6 ...	2 9 6 ...	26 8
12 " 10 ...	15 15 0 ...	10 9 0 ...	2 14 0 ...	1 5 0 ...	3 16 0 ...	33 15

10% allowed when Complete Sets are taken as above.

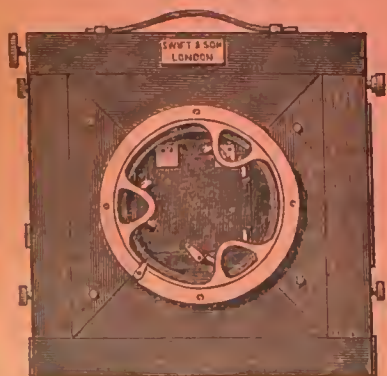


FIG. 4.

He's Asleep!
Will she win the Gloves?

(Hold this transparency against
the light to see.)



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NATURAL DIGESTIVE FERMENTS

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SPECIAL FOODS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

1.—Liquor Pancreaticus (Benger). (REGISTERED.)

For the preparation of peptonised or partially digested foods, such as milk, soups, beef-tea, &c.

Simple directions for preparing these accompany each bottle.

In 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz. Bottles.

The LANCET says:—

"So many worthless articles of this kind have been sold that great care is required in choosing those upon which reliance can be placed. Mr. Benger's care has therefore been well spent."

2.—Benger's Peptonising Powders. (Pulvis Pancreaticus Alkalinus—Benger.)

These powders may be used instead of LIQUOR PANCREATICUS (BENGER) to peptonise Milk, &c. They are colourless, odourless, and instantly soluble.

One powder will rapidly peptonise a pint of milk, gruel, soup, &c.

In Boxes of 12 Powders, Retail, 2s. 6d.

3.—Liquor Pepticus (Benger). A CONCENTRATED AND EXCEEDINGLY ACTIVE FLUID PEPSINE.

It is prescribed in doses of one or two tea-spoonfuls in a wine-glass of water, wine, or weak spirit and water, with meals. It is without disagreeable taste.

In 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz. Bottles.

4.—Benger's Peptonised Beef Jelly.

*In Glass Jars, will keep in any climate,
Retail Price, 2s. each.*

A DELICATELY FLAVOURED, CONCENTRATED, PARTIALLY DIGESTED, AND SOLIDIFIED BEEF TEA.

It can be taken by tea-spoonfuls, cold as a jelly, or dissolved in a little hot water, as a concentrated beef tea. It is also used to fortify or enrich ordinary beef tea, soups, &c. It affords to invalids, when travelling, a ready and convenient form of concentrated nutriment.

5.—Benger's Peptonised Chicken Jelly.

A Nutritive Delicacy for Invalids.

In Glass Jars, 2s. each.

It is prepared in a similar manner to the PEPTONISED BEEF JELLY above described, and like it contains the nutritive constituents in a concentrated, partially digested, and solidified form.

Awards.

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INTERNATIONAL
HEALTH
EXHIBITION,
LONDON, 1884.

FIRST ORDER

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MERIT AND

MEDAL

(Highest Award),

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FIRST-CLASS
AWARD

AND MEDAL,

MELBOURNE, 1888.

HIGHEST
AWARD,

MEDICAL AND
SANITARY
EXHIBITION,
LONDON, 1882.

6.—Benger's Food (Pancreatized).

(REGISTERED.)

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND
INVALIDS.

*In Tins, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s., with
Directions for Use.*

A great improvement on the various forms of Liebig's Food. When mixed with warm milk the pancreatic ferments render the farinaceous matter soluble, and reduce the casein to the same digestible condition in which it exists in human milk, so that hard masses of curd cannot be formed in the stomach. Experience has shown that delicate children and adults with weak digestions can enjoy and retain this food when all others disagree.

7.—Benger's Pancreatized Oat Flour.

8.—Benger's Pancreatized Lentil Flour.

Tins, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

These Flours are partially cooked and impregnated with the natural digestive principles of the pancreas. They are useful as a substitute for Benger's Food, described above, where a change of diet is thought desirable, and are used in a similar manner with milk or milk and water.

Full directions for use accompany each tin.

9.—Benger's New Essence of Rennet.

(CURDLING FLUID.)

For preparing fresh Whey, Junkets, &c.

Bottles, 1s. and 1s. 9d.

Directions for use enclosed.

10.—Peptone Suppositories (Benger).

FOR RECTAL ALIMENTATION.

In Boxes of 6 and 12.

BENGER'S PREPARATIONS may be obtained through all Wholesale and Retail Houses, or direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & Co. (S. PAINE and F. B. BENGER), Pharmaceutical Chemists,
7, Exchange Street, and Otter Works, MANCHESTER.

OPINIONS OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

The **LANCET** of August 7th, 1880, referring to these preparations says:

"So many worthless articles of this kind have been sold that great care is required in choosing those upon which reliance can be placed. Mr. BENDER's care has therefore been well spent."

The **LANCET** of March 25th, 1882, in commenting on the Analysis of these Articles, says:—

"We have on a previous occasion noticed some of Mr. BENDER's admirable preparations. Those now before us are not less satisfactory."

The **BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL** of April 1st, 1882, in an article on Bender's Preparations, says:—

"Time and use have justified the claims put forward for these preparations. * * * In nothing is a high degree of Pharmaceutical skill and special accuracy more needed than in the preparation of these Peptonised Foods, and it is satisfactory to have the assurance of Dr. ROBERTS that these qualifications have been adequately brought to bear in the preparation of Bender's products."

The **PRACTITIONER** for February, 1883, in noticing Bender's Preparations, says:—

"Both the 'Liquor Pepticus' and the 'Liquor Pancreaticus (Bender)' are preparations of great activity, and possessing as they do, to such a great extent, the digestive powers of the natural juices, they are very useful indeed when the latter are deficient. * * * All these preparations are, we think, deserving of the highest praise, and only require to be made known to the profession to ensure their extensive employment."

The **LONDON MEDICAL RECORD** of March 15th, 1882, says:—

"These are, undoubtedly, a great advance on any previous attempt in this direction. * * * The introduction of these preparations is a distinct advance in Therapeutics."

The **MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE** of September 8th, 1883, says:—

"Bender's preparations have deservedly a very high reputation, and are all largely used."

The **BRISTOL MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL JOURNAL** of March, 1887, in Notes on Preparation for the Sick, says:—

"The profession is now keenly alive to the value of the process of artificial digestion in the preparation of foods for the invalid; and in no respect has treatment undergone more improvement in recent years than with regard to the use of peptonised (partially digested) foods. The name of Mr. BENDER has been closely associated with that of Sir WM. ROBERTS in connection with the introduction of peptonising agents, and to them jointly the physician and the invalid are infinitely indebted for the potent aids to recovery which their work has given."

The **HOSPITAL** of June 14th, 1890, says:—

"The Liquor Pepticus and Liquor Pancreaticus are such old and valued friends that we have difficulty in finding fresh terms of praise for them, suffice it to say, that on making experimental trial of the specimens before us we find them as good and active as ever. The firm have also put up their Beef Jelly and Chicken Jelly (both peptonised) in neat glass jars, thus doing away with any chance of metallic contamination. This we believe to be a distinct advance."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BENGER'S

Peptonised BEEF Jelly

AND

Peptonised CHICKEN Jelly,

(HIGHLY NUTRITIVE DELICACIES FOR INVALIDS,)

IN CLEAR GLASS JARS.

ON and after this date the above preparations will be sent out in glass jars instead of tins. Besides preventing any possible metallic contamination, this course will render the articles much more attractive and saleable. They will keep, unopened, for years, and when opened as long as ordinary jellies.

RETAIL PRICE THE SAME AS TINS, 2/- EACH.

The LANCET of March 25, 1882, says of Benger's Beef Jelly:—

"It is a most valuable form of concentrated food."

The LONDON MEDICAL RECORD of March 15, 1882, says:—

"We have found it invaluable for old people, whose digestive powers are feeble, and also in convalescence from acute diseases."

The LANCET of January 1, 1887, in an article on Benger's Peptonised Chicken Jelly, says:—

"Mr. Benger's Preparations are now so well known that all we need say of the sample before us is—that it is excellent. It has a delicate chicken flavour."

The BRISTOL MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL JOURNAL of March, 1887, says:—

"Benger's 'Peptonised Chicken Jelly' is an elegant variety of food, physiologically similar to the Beef Jelly, but with a different flavour, and likely to be useful to patients who require frequent changes in their dietetic programme."

BENGER'S PREPARATIONS may be obtained through all the leading Wholesale Houses and Shippers, or of the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & Co. (S. PAINE and F. B. BENGER), Pharmaceutical Chemists,

7, Exchange Street, and Otter Works, MANCHESTER.

BENGER'S FOOD,

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS,

Is now very extensively advertised at home and abroad, and wherever introduced an increasing trade may be depended upon.

A CHEMIST in TASMANIA writes, with renewed order:—

"I have got through six gross since I last wrote you, and I am pleased to say the demand steadily increases. I now sell more of your Food than any other. I still consider it the very best food I have come across."

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says:

"'BENGER'S FOOD' has, by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

The LONDON MEDICAL RECORD says:—

"It is retained after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"The Infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, the 'flower of the flock.'"

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'BENGER'S FOOD' everywhere."

"I am pleased to say, that when every form of diet failed, we were able to give 'BENGER'S FOOD,' and to see our children gain rapidly and permanently."

"If every mother knew of its value, and how well it agrees with infants, no other would be used."

BENGER'S FOOD is Sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.,

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Physiological Products.



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PRICE LIST OF PEPSINS $\frac{c}{c}$ PEPTONES $\frac{c}{c}$ PANCREATINS $\frac{c}{c}$

LATEST AWARDS.

CALCUTTA, 1883.—1st Class Certificate and Gold Medal.
LIVERPOOL, 1886.—H.C., Member of Jury.
SYDNEY, 1888.—Gold Medal.
LOUISVILLE, 1888.—Diploma of Honour.
MELBOURNE, 1888-89.—1st Class Certificate.
PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1889.—Gold Medal.

We would draw the attention of Chemists and Druggists to the fact that a good Pepsin must not only dissolve, but digest, i.e., Peptonise. Our Pepsins answer entirely to the requirements of the French Pharmacopœia, which requires from a Pepsin the complete PEPTONISATION of the albuminous substance (fibrine).

OUR PRODUCTS $\frac{c}{c}$ ARE QUOTED AS FOLLOWS:—

Extract—Pepsin $\frac{c}{c}$	(French Pharmacopœia)	standard 50	26/6 per lb. net.
idem	...	30	13/6 "
Amylaceous Pepsin $\frac{c}{c}$	(French Pharmacopœia)	20	11/ "
idem	...	6	4/9 "
Pepsin in Scales $\frac{c}{c}$	...	100	49/5 "
idem	...	30	17/ "
Pepsin Powder Solub. $\frac{c}{c}$	...	30	12/ "
Granul. Pepsin $\frac{c}{c}$	...	30	13/6 "
Liquid Pepsin $\frac{c}{c}$	...	25	123/ per gall. net.
Pancreatin $\frac{c}{c}$	...	20	16/9 per lb. net.
Dry Beef Peptone $\frac{c}{c}$	...	—	12/ "

For the above Products, UNSTAMPED, an extra discount of 5 per cent. on the net prices is allowed.

Quality and Standards warranted. Pepsin of all Standards manufactured. Prices according to Standards. Orders amounting to £10 or more delivered free of charges and packing at London. For very important contracts special prices will be quoted.

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Sole Agents for the United Kingdom,

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Who will give prompt attention to all applications for Samples.

BEFORE being admitted into the chemical laboratory certain preparations absolutely require to be standardised—such are the cinchona bark, opium, and pepsin.

In the same way as opium must contain a minimum of 10 per cent. of morphia, the cinchona bark 25 per cent. of sulphate of quinine, pepsin must not only *dissolve*, but *digest*—i.e., peptonise a definite quantity of fibrine or albumen.

A badly-prepared pepsin, not answering the medical requirements, can, in fact, dissolve, but its action can go no farther. It cannot transform the albuminous food into assimilated substance. It is, therefore, only the digestive power that must be considered, and this, it must not be forgotten, depends entirely on the titular strength of the pepsin—for instance, a pepsin, title 50—must be able to digest fifty times its weight of fibrine (this substance being chosen in preference to all other albuminous matters as being the one most difficult of digestion).

In order to ascertain this digestive power, the following is the best mode of analysis, which is also the one adopted by the French Pharmacopœia (edition of 1884).

Pepsin to be analysed, 1 part.*

Fresh fibrine, well cleaned and dried, quantity equal to the given title.

Water acidulated with hydrochloric acid (10 per cent.), six times the quantity of fibrine.

Put the whole in a wide-mouth bottle. Place the bottle in a water-bath, keeping the temperature of the water constantly at 50° C. (122° F.). Digest for six hours, taking care to shake often during the first hour and once only for every following hour. Ten cubic centimetres of the cool liquid, after being filtered, must not precipitate upon the addition of 20 or 30 drops of nitric acid.

From the foregoing experiments, it is evident

* EXAMPLE 1.

PEPSIN STANDARD 20.

Amylaceous pepsin	0g. 50 centigr.
Fresh fibrine, well washed and dried ..	10g. " "
Acidulated water (HCL 10 per cent.) ..	60g. " "

EXAMPLE 2.

PEPSINE, TITLE 50.

Pure pepsin	0g. 20 centigr.
Fresh fibrine, well washed and dried ..	10g. " "
Acidulated water (HCL 10 per cent.) ..	60g. " "

Digest, and treat according to above formula.

that the standardised pepsin, if introduced in the stomach in its pure state, will produce beneficial effects; but if it has to be used in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations requiring filtration, as wines, syrups, elixirs, &c. . . the analysis must then take place on the filtered solution of the pepsin.

There are *two pepsins* offered to the trade, and both called *soluble*—one of which is, however, only so in appearance. Therefore, if a wine, syrup, elixir, &c. . . is prepared with this article, and the preparation filtered (which is indispensable), all the active part of the pepsin will remain on the filter, and the preparation, although made with all possible care, will be absolutely inactive. We cannot too often draw the attention of the chemist to this important point.

Having ascertained :

1. That many pepsins sold as possessing a very high titular strength, such as 200, 300, &c., did not answer to the title stated, and that *dissolution* had been applied instead of *digestion* ;

2. That the prices of commercial pepsins were not in relation to their title;

We only offer to the trade *accurately standardised pepsins*. We must also observe that, besides the causes of alteration due to their nature, pepsins vary in strength according to the different food of the animals from which they are extracted; great care must, therefore, be taken in order to be able at all times to supply the same preparation. This result can only be attained by a skilful and continuous superintendence and numerous trials before the preparation leaves the manufacturer's hands.

We have no hesitation in stating that our laboratory is second to none in the perfection of its apparatus, whereby the regular and constant temperatures necessary for the manufacture of these substances are attained; and we may add that all our physiological preparations are manufactured under the scientific direction of Mr. Portes, Chemist-in-Chief to the Paris Hospitals, &c., and that none are sent out without having been analysed by him; we can, therefore, offer to the trade the most perfect security respecting the quality of our preparations, and guarantee the standards announced.

CHASSAING & CO.

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS

AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

(FROM THE REPORT IN "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," AUGUST 3, 1889.)



Taking the corner shown above as our starting-point, we may mention the centre exhibit, that of CHASSAING & Co., 6 Avenue Victoria, Paris, as typical of a group illustrative of the digestive ferments. M. E. Chassaing, the principal of this firm, is a distinguished French pharmacist, who for a number of years has made a practical study of pepsin, its preparation and action. The results of his researches we have in a neat volume of fully 150 pages. In six chapters M. Chassaing gives a general review of our knowledge of the soluble ferments, an account of the gastric mucous membrane and its juice, the origin of pepsin and the processes for preparing it, its properties and methods of assay, and the official preparations. The use of the gastric juice of animals as an aid to digestion is of very ancient date, but the first one to make pepsin was Wassmann (1839), whose process consisted in separating the glandular membrane of the stomach, digesting and washing it well with water, filtering the washings (which contain the digestive material), precipitating with subacetate of lead, treating the lead precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen, thus freeing the pepsin from metallic contamination, filtering and evaporating the filtrate to a syrupy consistency; absolute alcohol was then added, this precipitating the substance which, on drying, constituted Wassmann's pepsin. Since that time a large number of processes have been suggested, and they may all be grouped into three distinct methods, viz. :—

1. The mechanical force, or scraping method;
2. Precipitation of a solution with alcohol;
3. Direct separation of the ferment without scraping or precipitation.

The method which M. Chassaing employs does not fall within any one of these, unless we put it in the third. He first cleans the stomach, scrapes it with a special knife, and digests the pulp in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid (1.5 in 1,000) for twenty-four hours. At the end of this period the watery liquor is separated from the mucous by

pressure, and more water is used, so that the liquor may represent three times the weight of the pulp. The liquor is carefully raised to a temperature of 35 to 40° C., at which it is maintained for six hours; then it is rapidly filtered, the filtrate evaporated to a syrupy consistence, then dialysed for twenty-four hours, and the colloid residue is finally evaporated to the consistence of an extract. Chassaing & Co. do not confine their exhibit to pepsin alone, although that takes the lead. There is, for example, a group consisting of myrosin, jequiritin, papaïne, emulsin, and pectose—ferments whose action is more or less akin to that of pepsin; with these the pepsins of the calf, fowl, sheep, and fish are associated, and it is noteworthy that the sheep pepsin is much darker in colour than the others. Diastase (in powder), pancreatin, and peptones are exhibited, and the collection of medicinal pepsins is somewhat astonishing to those who are accustomed to regard the agent as a body of uncertain and unfixable strength, for it includes specimens of various standards, from 20 "titre," which is granulated, up to the beautiful paillettes, or scales, of 400 "titre." Some of the specimens are in the condition of a soft extract. In addition to these Chassaing & Co. exhibit elixirs, syrups, and wines of the digestive ferments.

MESSRS. CHASSAING'S EXHIBIT

AT THE
FRENCH EXHIBITION, EARL'S COURT, LONDON, 1890.

(From "The Chemist and Druggist," June 21, 1890.)

CHASSAING & Co., 6 Avenue Victoria, Paris, are one of the few firms who appear to have made a serious attempt to live up to the grandiose view of the exhibition promoters, that "our old ally and neighbour across the Channel has risen to the occasion, and is determined that her reputation shall not suffer." M. Chassaing himself has been actively engaged in endeavouring to arouse some interest in the exhibition among his *confrères*, and his own exhibit, at any rate, shows that he is aware of the importance of the British market for preparations such as his. The lower part of his case is occupied by a stand containing copies of his treatise on the peptones, several neat morocco-leather samples-cases, and representation of a pig's stomach, showing the position of the gastric glands which furnish the pepsin. The remainder of the stand is taken up by a fine collection of pepsins, pancreatin, and other digestive ferments and their preparations, to the production of which M. Chassaing brings so much skill and knowledge.

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" " 9 X 5½ in.	22/6	" " 9 X 5½ in.	18/				
ALL OTHER SIZES AT EQUALLY LOW RATES.							

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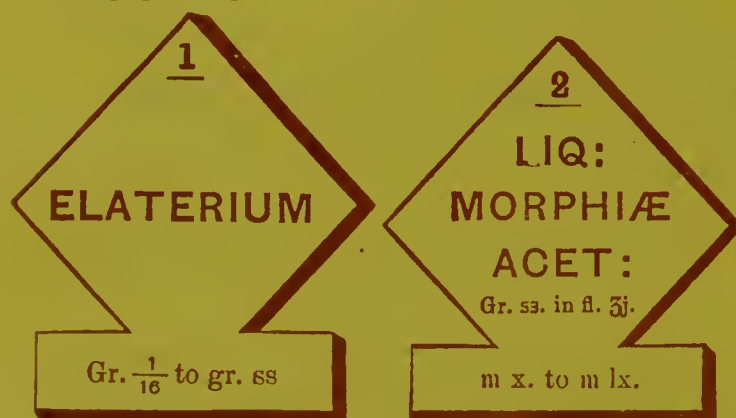
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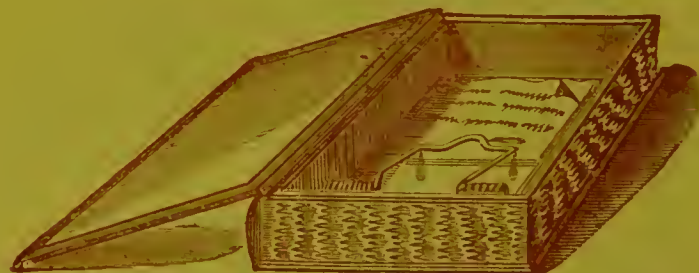


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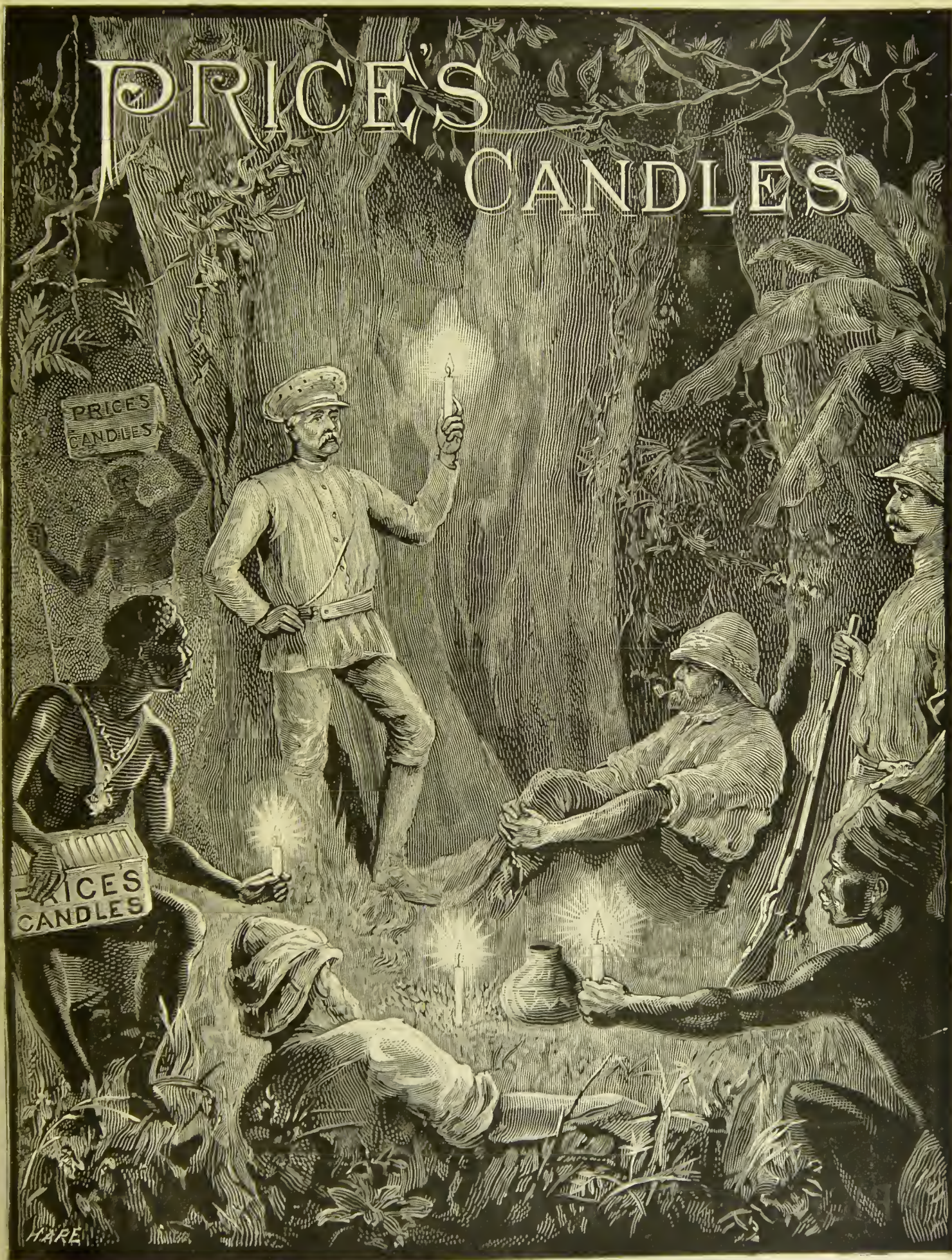
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Respecting the Specialities of DAN RYLANDS LIMITED.

English.

The Atlas Mineral Waters Co., Ltd., Bath Row, Dalston Lane,
London, N.E.

12th June, 1890.

DEAR SIR,

We presume that it will interest you to hear that we put your MACHINERY to a severe test during the recent holidays, working eighteen hours at a stretch with two Cork Racks and two of your Turnovers going at the same time on the two 3-in. pumps.

The result has quite surpassed all our expectations, and we think we ought unsolicited to express to you our entire satisfaction with the PLANT you put up in our factory.

We are, dear Sirs, yours truly,

For THE ATLAS MINERAL WATERS Co., Ltd.

H. STEINEM, Director.

Scotch.

Steam Aerated Water Works, Beverley Road, Inverurie,

17th June, 1890.

DEAR SIR,

It gives us much pleasure indeed to add our testimony to the EXCELLENCE OF ALL MACHINERY, BOXES, BOTTLES, &c., received from you during the past ten years, and especially so with regard to the McEwen's complete AERATED WATER PLANT, complete SYRUP PLANT, and BOTTLE WASHERS, with which our new Factory was fitted up by you about nine months ago. Since then we have been turning out thousands of dozens weekly without a single hitch in the working of any part of it: while for uniformity of work, economy of time, labour, and material, we are confident it stands unsurpassed by any other plant in the market. Your TURNOVER FILLERS with Kickers are also a great boon to the Trade, a boy filling easily eighty dozen an hour.

A few of the leading Makers of Aerated Waters in the north have visited our Factory here, and pronounce it to be the best fitted-up Works of the kind in Scotland. We have every confidence in recommending to the Trade all Aerated Water Requisites manufactured by your firm.

We are, dear Sirs, yours faithfully.

WILLIAM HAY & SONS.

Irish.

Ale and Porter Stores, Johnstown, Waterford,

2nd July, 1890.

GENTLEMEN,

I have great pleasure in informing you that the SODA WATER MACHINERY I purchased from you eighteen months ago has given me the greatest satisfaction, and I am highly pleased with it. In regard to your "RAPID PARAGON" FILLER, I have in use it does its work admirably, and I have no doubt that it is the best Machine in the Market.

Also your PATENT STOPPERED BOTTLES, they are of a superior quality and finish, and I can with confidence recommend them to the Trade.

I cannot speak too highly of your ESSENCES and OTHER REQUISITES which you manufacture, as they are turned out in first-class style.

Wishing you every success in the future.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

JOHN GARVEY.

Foreign.

South Africa,

June 2nd, 1890.

DEAR SIR,

About the end of last year I obtained through Messrs. Rylands a SODA WATER PLANT with your PATENT CONDENSER and "RAPID PARAGON" FILLER. They are beyond all praise. The economy in working and the low pressure at which first-class Aerated Waters can be made by this system, places them in my opinion in advance of all other Soda Water Machinery.

I remain, yours truly,

C. W. DENISON.

Military.

Royal Artillery Canteen, Shoeburyness,

June 21st, 1890.

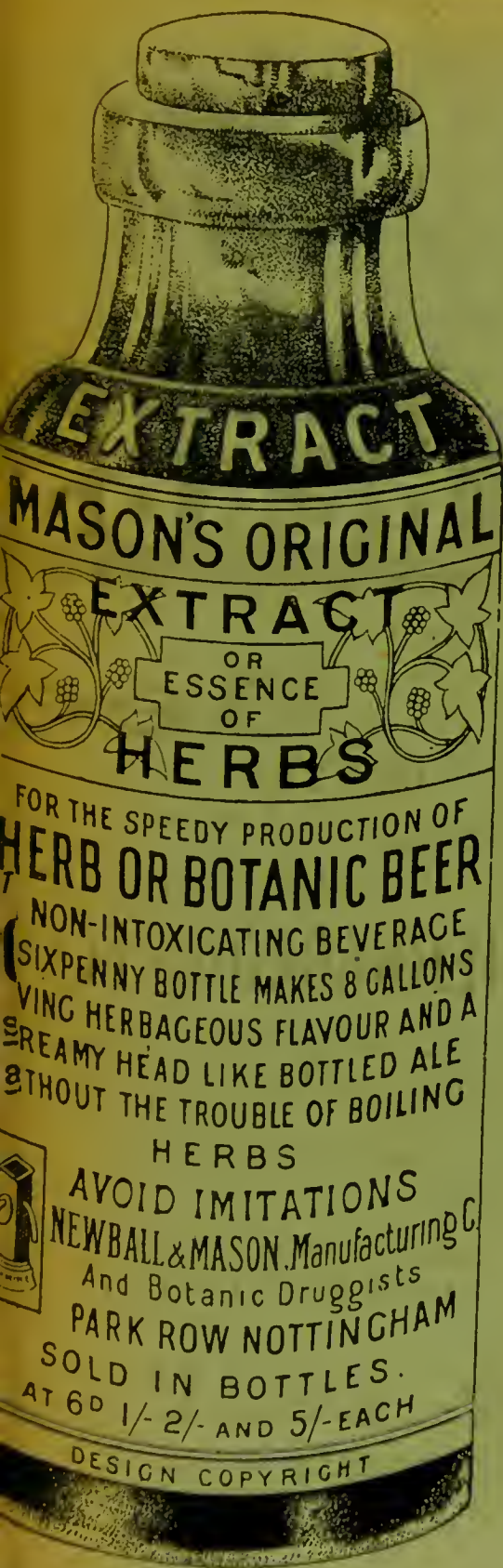
SIR,

With reference to your enquiries regarding the SODA WATER MACHINE recently supplied to us, I have much pleasure in informing you that it was put up by your workman very expeditiously, and he explained the working of it satisfactorily. The Machine has only been working for about three weeks, so I cannot say more than that it has so far given satisfaction. The "TURNOVER" BOTTLER in particular is a great improvement on the old Pattern Filler we had previously.

I am, Sir, your faithfully,

A. MONTGOMERY, Major, R.A.,

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BEWARE OF OTHERS COPYING OUR
OLD ESTABLISHED

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Will produce in a few minutes unfermented **TEMPERANCE WINE, CORN**
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GINGER, LEMON, ORANGE, COWSLIP, BLACK CURRANT, RASPBERRY,
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We have made plans to advertise it very largely this coming season, which will guarantee you a large sale if the goods are shown.

Various preparations under the name of Root Beer, claiming special attention, have been placed upon the market during the past few years. Almost every druggist knows it is an old custom with many to run in their fountains a colored syrup flavored with essential oils and dispensed as Root Beer. In fact it is the general mode used in preparing the so-called "Root Beer"—coloring matter flavored with essential oils. We believe, without making a misstatement of the fact, that Hires' Root Beer is the only preparation of the kind that is true to its name, made directly from roots, herbs, barks and berries.

During the past year over 30,000 pounds of roots and barks were consumed in the manufacture of HIRES' ROOT BEER EXTRACT. The immense percolators, and a giant press of eighty tons pressure to the square inch, and the evaporating boiler of one hundred gallons capacity, have given us the facilities to prepare this most excellent article at the least possible cost; and the immense sale is the result and outcome of a meritorious product.

Packages for family use afford the dealer an excellent profit, and families once using it invariably continue its use, and tell others of its merits, which make many other sales.

Packages, liquid form, \$2.00 per dozen.

To every dealer handling our preparation we make special invitation to write us for advertising matter. We are getting out a number of new and beautiful novelties this season, and on request of any dealer, with his card, we will have a lot printed and forwarded him with his card on, which alone will make an active demand for the goods.

CHARLES E. HIRES, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

HIRES' ROOT BEER PACKAGES

Makes FIVE GALLONS
of a Delicious, Sparkling
Temperance Drink.

A Pleasant and De-
licious Treat.

Appetizing and Wholesome.

DON'T MISS IT!
TRY IT!

ONLY
ONE SHILLING
A PACKAGE.

Found at all inteigent
Chemists and Shopkeepers.



UNCLE SAM—W-a-a-l, I
guess you can't do without
me.



JOHN BULL—I discover, my friend,
a large yearly increase of goods
imported from your great country
into this, which the more cements
our friendship, and now that we are
getting that delicious drink, **Root
Beer**, from your very celebrated
manufacturer, Mr. Hires, my health
has so improved that my riches
would be of no avail without it.

THE BEST
IN THE WORLD.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

*Its superior excellence will
commend it to your cus-
tomers as the best selling
and most satisfactory
article ever sold.*

Don't fail to order a supply
from your Wholesale House,

AND WRITE TO

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*For advertising matter with your
name on.*

WHAT THEY SAY.

Since the days of our grandmothers, when the genuine Root Beer was so much relished and enjoyed, very little opportunity has been afforded to quench the thirst with the delicious home-made Root Beer, and only since the widespread popularity of **Hires' Root Beer** Packages, are the fancies of olden times to be realized.

That the many thousands who drink **HIRES' ROOT BEER** have not only received pleasure in quenching their thirst, but also a great benefit to their health is attested by the many thousands of letters we are continually receiving from all parts of the world.

Received the circulars, etc., of Hires' Root Beer, and went to Mr. Thos. Moore's Drug Store, 21st and Canal Sts., and bought a bottle. I made five gallons and began selling it, and inside of fifteen hours I was out of the beer, so I sent for one fourth of a dozen and made ten gallons at a time. In three days I was out again. I have sent in an order for one-half dozen, twenty-five cent size. It is selling much faster than lager beer.

I will get the names of all the people I know and send them to you, that you may mail advertising matter to them. Please print my name on cards, and send me circulars as soon as possible. L. KOHLMAN, Algiers, La.

Your advertising matter sent us, and also mailing list of names we sent you, has greatly increased our sales of Root Beer.

P. M. REESE, Fine Grocer, Baltimore, Md.

The advertising done by you in our behalf, stirred up a great trade for your Root Beer. We sold one-half gross in a few days. We ordered a gross of packages from the Smith Drug Co., of St. Joseph, Mo. We are pushing the sale, and will soon be able to order again.

RAYMOND & DICK, Lawrence, Kan.
Since you mailed advertising cards to the names furnished by us, the sales of your Root Beer have increased wonderfully. I have sold nearly two gross since sending them out.

W. W. ROTHWELL, La Suerre, Minn.

Sold lots of your Root Beer. The children cry for it, and I do not object to it myself.

A. S. WINCHESTER, Pike City, Cal.



We are glad to say your advertising matter mailed to this town has created an active demand for your Root Beer. Your liberality in advertising it will prove a big paying investment here. Those who have purchased a package of us speak very highly of the beverage, and recommend it to their friends. C. W. SMITH, Anacosta, D. C.

Your Root Beer is a great seller. We could not keep enough on hand last summer to supply the demand. Just ordered a gross. We have a steady sale for it all the year round. C. K. McCURUM, Shoshone, Idaho.

I have handled your Root Beer for the last five years, and always with great success. Dr. C. M. FRISBIE, Bainbridge, N. Y.

I have handled your Root Beer for a year or two. The demand for it is steadily increasing. T. F. SHIRLOCK, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Keep your Root Beer always on hand. Find it better than any other. D. McELWEE & Co., Haleyville, N. J.

I sell a large amount of your Root Beer Packages. I shall continue to push the goods. HECTOR STAEMFLE, Druggist, Brooklyn.

I am selling large quantities of your Root Beer. It takes with the people in the harvest field, especially with the colored folks, who prefer it to whiskey. I would say for the benefit of all who have used it that they are delighted with it. I. V. CHILTON, Warrenton, Va.

CHARLES E. HIRES, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

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DUCKWORTH & CO.

93. Corporation Street.


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CHEMISTS
to the Mineral Water Trade.

MANCHESTER.

DISTILLERS OF SOLUBLE & FRUIT ESSENCES.

SOLUBLE AND FRUIT ESSENCES, Essential Oils, Colours, &c.,

ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR THE HOME AND EXPORT TRADE.

 We aim
at
Manufacturing
the
Finest Qualities
of
everything
at the
lowest possible
price.

SOUND ADVICE!!

The Best AERATED WATERS
can only be made from the finest
flavours. Compare our Essences with
other Manufacturers' and order those
which give the best results

DUCKWORTH & CO.
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undertaken,
and
Consultations
on
Trade matters
arranged.

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SPECIAL AND NEW PREPARATIONS.

CONCENTRATED SOLUBLE ESSENCES,

Essential Oils, Colours, &c.

Specially manufactured to meet the requirements of the Aerated Water Trade.

HAVING had a large experience in this particular branch of business, and being alive to the disadvantages under which most manufacturers of Aerated Waters labour, we have for some time past devoted attention to the manufacture of flavours and essences suited to our climate. The great difficulty under which manufacturers of these beverages labour is **FERMENTATION**, which arises from the extreme heat, and which is always attended with cloudiness, deposits, fustiness, and almost total destruction of the fine fruity aroma and flavour, which characterises a sound aerated beverage. We have now succeeded in preparing Essences, of which the following are a few, and, if made according to our instructions, which we supply on application when executing an order (if necessary), we guarantee to prevent fermentation, and make aerated waters keep sound and good practically for ever, besides having the double advantage of being cheaper than the ordinary essences now in use.

In recommending the following specialities to the notice of the trade, we beg to say that no expense or labour has been spared to enable us to offer the following preparations, which with ordinary care, will produce **Aerated Waters** equal in flavour and keeping properties to the far-famed Irish Waters.

"THE PREMIER" GINGER ALE EXTRACT.

This Extract is an entirely new preparation, manufactured and sold only by us to the trade for producing Ginger Ale equal in flavour and keeping properties to the far-famed "Belfast" Ginger Ale. This extract has the following advantages over all other preparations sold under the name of "Belfast" Ginger Ale Extract:—

- 1st. It is of superior flavour and aroma.
- 2nd. It produces a drink equal in every respect to the Belfast Waters.
- 3rd. It drinks with a full mellow body, and leaves a fine nutty flavour on the palate, which is so much admired and enquired after. Directions for use: 2 ounces to each gallon of syrup.

NOTE.—Above all other qualities, instead of deteriorating by keeping, this improves.

TRADE PRICE 7s. per lb.

Anyone who values quality more than anything else should try a sample.

SOL. ESS. OF GINGER ALE.

This Essence is a combination of the finest Soluble Essence of Ginger and other flavours, producing a fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of aroma and pungency. It produces a splendid Ginger Ale, and cannot be surpassed in quality only by the "Premier" Ginger Ale Extract, which is for the very best trade. Directions for use: 6 to 8 drams to each gallon of syrup.

PRICE 5s. 6d. per lb.

SOL. ESS. OF GINGER ALE, Highly Concentrated.

This contains the properties and flavours of the above in a very high degree of concentration; it is the strongest essence made. Directions for use: 3 to 4 drams to each gallon of syrup.

PRICE 8s. 6d. per lb.

CONCENTRATED SEA FOAMINE.

This is a new preparation for producing a thick, creamy, and lasting head on all aerated and brewed beverages, and guaranteed to be treble the strength of any other preparation for the same purpose. In the process of manufacture we destroy all deleterious and inert matter, which is a source of annoyance to the trade by causing secondary fermentation. $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce to each gallon of syrup.

TRADE PRICE, 2s. per lb.; ORDINARY QUALITY, 1s. 6d. per lb.

SOL. ESS. OF CHAMPAGNE CYDER.

This Essence which is perfectly soluble, is admitted to be the nearest approach to "American Fruit Cyder," possessing the rare qualities of a fine apple aroma, with a very fine body. $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce to each gallon of syrup.

TRADE PRICE 6s. 6d. per lb.

HOP ALE EXTRACT.

For producing non-alcoholic aerated "Hop Ale," with an excellent aroma of the finest Kent hops, and imitating the flavour of beer in the highest degree. 2 ounces to each gallon of syrup.

TRADE PRICE 4s. 6d. per lb.

Concentrated ditto, much more soluble and finer flavour, 6s. 6d.

DUCKWORTH'S SPECIALITIES.**SOL. ESS. OF DANDELION STOUT.**

This novel Essence, though only recently offered to the trade, has made quite a name for itself, being the nearest approach to "Bottled Stout," and we are sure it will command a large sale where introduced. 2 ounces to each gallon of syrup.

TRADE PRICE 4s. 6d. per lb.

SOL. ESS. OF JUBILEE CHAMPAGNE.

This is a new preparation, and produces the most delicious, sparkling, and fruity summer beverage ever offered to the trade. Advertises and recommends itself wherever introduced. 2 ounces to each gallon of syrup.

TRADE PRICE 6s. 6d. per lb.

SOL. ESS. OF JAMAICA GINGER.

For imparting to Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, or any other beverage, the true flavour and aroma of the fresh Ginger in a soluble condition, with a transparency and strength never before offered to the trade.

PRICE 4s. 6d. per lb.

SOL. ESS. OF SWEET ORANGE.

This Essence is of great strength and perfectly soluble. It produces Orangeade of a fine fruity flavour and aroma, seldom attained in aerated waters.

TRADE PRICE 4s. 6d. per lb.

SOL. ESS. OF BITTER ORANGE.

For imparting to aerated waters the true flavour and aroma of the Bitter Orange, unequalled for strength and solubility.

TRADE PRICE 4s. 6d. per lb.

SOL. ESS. OF HOREHOUND, CONCENTRATED.

For imparting to aerated waters the true flavour and tonic properties of the Horehound Herb in a very concentrated form; $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce being sufficient for 1 gallon of syrup.

TRADE PRICE 6s. 6d. per lb.

SOL. ESS. OF LIMES.

For the manufacture of Aerated Lime Juice, which does not ferment or become cloudy by keeping; much superior to lime juice in every way. 1 ounce to each gallon of syrup.

SOL. ESS. OF SARSAPARILLA.

For the manufacture of Aerated Sarsaparilla, having the true flavour and properties of the root in a pleasant and refreshing form.

SOL. ESS. OF GINGERETTE CORDIAL.

This Essence contains all the well-known properties of ginger, combined with other flavours for the production of Gingerette Cordial, and by the addition of 2 ounces to each gallon of syrup makes a perfect cordial which does not ferment or cloud by keeping. No other preparation required.

TRADE PRICE 7s. per lb.

SOL. ESS. OF PEPPERMINT CORDIAL.

This preparation contains all the properties of the oil in a soluble form, 2 ounces being sufficient for the manufacture of 1 gallon of Cordial, and may be added to cold or hot syrup, in which it mixes perfectly bright.

TRADE PRICE 7s. 6d. per lb.

SOL. ESS. OF RASPBERRY CORDIAL.

Makes Raspberry Cordial of the finest flavour and brightness. 3 ounces to each gallon of syrup.

TRADE PRICE 4s. 6d. per lb.

SOL. ESS. OF TONIC CHAMPAGNE.

This Essence is a combination of the finest bitter Tonics, flavoured with orange and other fruit essences, and makes when aerated, a most useful and refreshing Pick-me-up.

TRADE PRICE 6s. 6d. per lb.

OIL OF LEMON (Speciality brand).

This brand of Lemon is worthy the attention of buyers; being free from any adulteration, it produces the finest flavour and aroma, with the least risk of cloudiness.

TRADE PRICE, 7s. 6d. per lb.; other brands from 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per lb.

AMBER YELLOW.

A new colour of great brilliancy, for all kinds of Champagnes, Ginger Ales, Lemonade, &c. Guaranteed not to fade or deposit.

PRICE 1s. 10d. per lb.

AURANTINE.

For producing a fine orange colour to Orange Champagne, Ginger Ale, and other Aerated Waters. We have made a great improvement in this article, and we guarantee it to keep bright and clear, and not to fade.

PRICE 1s. 10d. per lb.

DUCKWORTH'S LIQUID PRESERVATIVE.

This is a preparation which we have invented for use in aerated waters, for preventing fermentation, which is so troublesome to most, if not all manufacturers, and used in the proportion of 2 to 3 drams to each gallon of syrup, will make the waters keep perfectly sound and good for any length of time. Every manufacturer who values quality and keeping properties should not be without it.

PRICE 2s. 6d. per lb.

DUCKWORTH'S SPECIALITIES.**CONCENTRATED SOLUBLE ESSENCES.**

*For producing "First Class" Aerated Waters,
Liquers, Cordials, &c.*

	s.	d.
Allspice lb.	5	6
Apple Wine "	5	6
Bouquet (for Ginger Ale and Gingerade) ...	11	0
Bitter Beer "	4	6
Capsicum "	4	6
CIDER (makes a splendid Aerated Cider) ...	4	6
CHAMPAGNE CIDER. We strongly recommend this essence for producing the finest Cider, and imitating the American Fruit Cider in every way ...		
Cherry "	4	6
(concentrated) "	6	6
Cloves "	6	0
Curaçoa "	6	0
Damson... .. "	4	6
DANDELION STOUT , for producing aerated or fermented Dandelion Stout, imitating "Brewed Stout" to perfection		
... .. "	4	6
JAMAICA GINGER (perfectly soluble) ...	4	6
The name this brand of essence has attained for itself requires no comment, one trial being sufficient to recommend it over all others of its kind.		
Jamaica Ginger (compound), for imparting to Ginger Ale the aromatic principles of "Jamaica Ginger" in conjunction with other fruity flavours		
... .. "	5	0
JUBILEE CHAMPAGNE , A new preparation; produces the most delicious sparkling summer beverage ever offered to the trade		
... .. "	6	6
Ginger Ale (very good flavour) "	5	6
" highly concentrated, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sufficient for 1 gallon of very fine ginger ale syrup	8	6
Ginger Ale, "The Premier," like the Belfast in flavour "	7	0
GINGERETTE , for Gingerette Cordial of the finest flavour and keeping properties		
... .. "	7	0
GINGER BEER , splendid flavour "	5	0
HOP ALE , imitating brewed beer "	4	6
" concentrated, more soluble than the above "	6	6
Horehound "	4	0
" (concentrated) "	6	6
Hot Tom "	6	6
LEMON , magnificent flavour and stronger than most essences at double the price; guaranteed to make Lemonade which will retain its flavour and aroma unimpaired, and which will not ferment or become cloudy by keeping		
... .. "	4	6
Lemon Squash... .. "	5	6
Limes, for aerated Lime Juice, non-fermentable "	5	0
ORANGE CHAMPAGNE "	6	6

	s.	d.
Orange Sweet lb.	4	6
" Bitter "	4	6
" Tangerine "	7	0
Orangeade, produces a beautiful flavoured drink "	5	0
Orange Fruit Bitters, for the preparation of Orange Bitters, perfectly soluble	7	0
PEPPERMINT , specially prepared for producing cordials of the finest quality, perfectly soluble		
... .. "	7	6
Peppermint, No. 2 "	6	0
PEPPER PUNCH "	7	0
PEAR "	3	0
" No. 2 "	1	9
PINE APPLE "	3	6
" No. 2 "	2	6
Quinine Pick-me-up, a splendid tonic beverage "	7	6
Raspberry (concentrated) "	4	0
" Champagne... .. "	5	6
Sarsaparilla "	3	6
" (concentrated) "	4	6
SPICED ALE "	5	6
Strawberry "	3	6
Tonic (for Tonic Waters) "	5	0
Vanilla "	7	0
" (concentrated) "	12	0

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Bergamot lb.	9	6
" Extra Super "	12	6
Cassia "	4	0
Cloves "	5	6
Lemon, Special Brand "	7	6
" Extra-Super "	6	6
" Super "	4	6
Limes, very finest "	5	0
Orange, Sweet "	7	0
" Bitter "	11	6
Otto of Roses, Virgin "	24	0
" Commercial "	11	6

COLOURINGS AND SUNDRIES.

Burnt Sugar, Caramel cwt.	23	6
" Best "	28	0
Caramel Powder, Solid lb.	0	5
Liquid Cochineal "	1	10
Aurantine Colouring "	1	10
Raspberry Colouring "	2	6
Foamine... .. "	1	6
" Concentrated Sea "	2	0
Seltzer Salts "	0	9
Carlsbad "	1	9
Pullra "	2	3

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

3 Medals

3 Highest Awards

3 Highest Awards

Silver Medal

Silver Medal



Calcutta, 1883-4.



Adelaide, 1887.



Melbourne, 1883.



Brussels, 1888.



Paris, 1889.

Machine can
worked by a
Boy or Girl.



The "MONARCH" TURNOVER FILLING MACHINE

For filling and Syruping "Codd's" and all other internal Stoppered Bottles, this Machine has no equal. The Syrup Pump is fitted with a glass barrel, and is the most reliable in the market; it can be regulated to a nicety and does not work when bottling Soda Water alone.

NO WASTE OF SYRUP.

The "Monarch" is also utely the quickest, strongest, and most reliable Machine in the market.

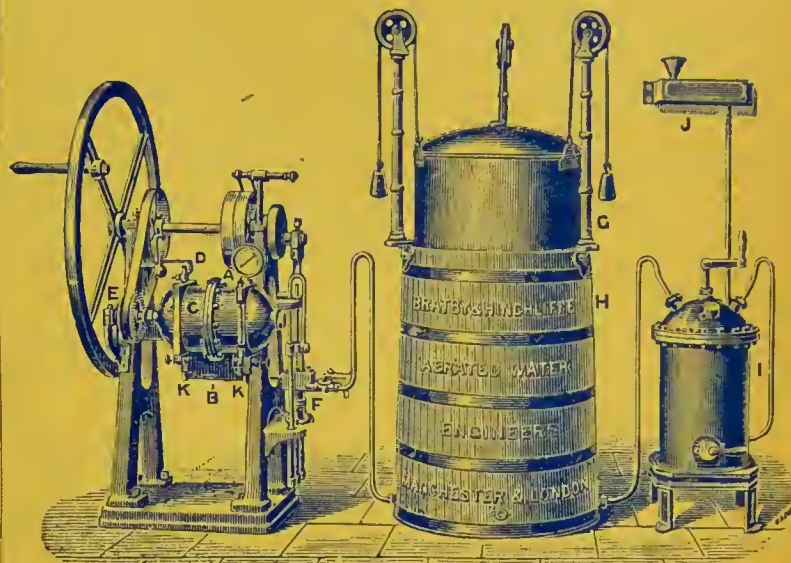
The Easiest Machine to keep in Repair

OVER 900 ALREADY IN USE.

PRICES.

Complete with Glass Barrel	
Syrup Pump, ...	£9 9 0
Without Syrup Pump, ...	6 6 0

GOLD MEDAL SODA WATER PLANTS.



These Plants are acknowledged to be far more economical and labour-saving than any other in the market. They can be fixed and worked by any inexperienced person after reading our Book of Instructions, which is sent out free.

PRICES.

Our "Alert"	Plant makes 100 dozen per day	£28 0 0
Our "Rival"	do. 300 do.	44 0 0
Our "Advance"	do. 400 do.	48 0 0
Our "Criterion" No. 1	do. 600 do.	56 13 0
Our "Criterion" No. 2	do. 800 do.	68 3 0

For Larger Sizes please Write for New Illustrated Catalogue.
Post Free on Application.

CLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.

Highest Award Possible | Gold Medal
Adelaide, 1887. | Melbourne, 1889.

CODD'S "PROPER," "BULB," "FOUR-WAY,"
OR "PREMIER," SHAPE.

Prices on application.

CORK BOTTLES.

ANY SHAPE.

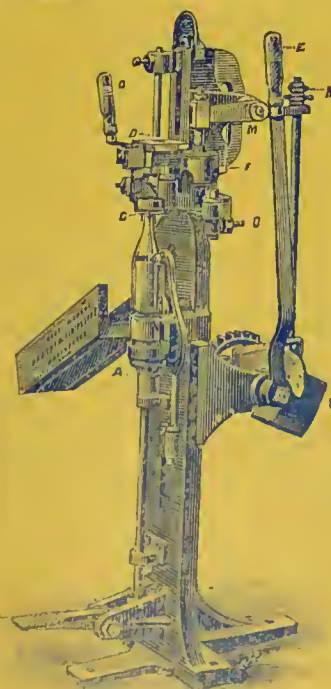
Prices on application.

CODD'S RINGS.

Best Quality of Rubber guaranteed.

Plain ...	1/6 per gross.
Lettered... ..	1/8 do.

The "RAPID" CORK BOTTLING MACHINE.



With this Machine all kinds of highly-charged beverages can be produced of a quality equal to waters bottled by hand and nipple. It is very quick and clean in its action, does not tear the corks, and snifts perfectly.

The advantages of this machine over all others must be obvious to every practical manufacturer.

FIRSTLY: In the quality and regularity of the waters produced.

SECONDLY: Its Rapidity.

THIRDLY: The Great Saving in Breakage

FOURTHLY: Cost and General Utility.

The Machine is sent out complete, with guard shoot and self-acting kicker.

PRICES.

Complete, with Glass Barrel	
Syrup Pump, ...	£15 15 0
Without Syrup Pump, ...	12 12 0

List of Testimonials Post Free.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,

Sandford St., Ancoats. MANCHESTER, and 146, Minories, LONDON, E.C.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED.

✧NEW PATENT WIRE-COVERED✧

SELTZOGENES

Made on the Well-known "FEVRE" System, for the
Instant Preparation of SODA or SELTZER WATER, LEMONADE, AERATED WINES, &

Ingenious yet simple in their construction, they have obtained a wide celebrity and been brought in
extensive use. By their means Soda Water, Seltzer Water, Lithia Water, and all kinds
of Aerated Waters can be made almost instantly. The simplicity and
ease with which they can be worked commend them to all.

Each Apparatus is thoroughly Tested and Guaranteed before leaving our Works.

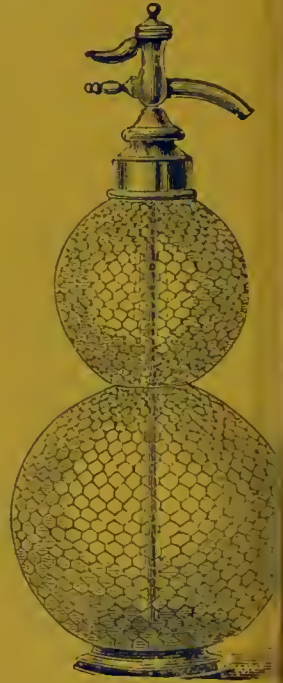


PRICES.

1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	8	Pint
5/6,	6/2,	7/,	8/,	9/11,	15/6	Each

FREE ON RAILS MANCHESTER OR LONDON.

Price includes Two Funnels and Stopper for Charging.



WOODEN POWDER MEASURES.

PER DOZEN,		PER DOZEN,	
For 1-pint Seltzogene	2/6	For 4-pint Seltzogene	5/-
For 2-pint ,,	3/6	For 5-pint ,,	6/-
For 3-pint ,,	4/-	For 8-pint ,,	8/-
DRIP CUP (TIN), 7d. each.			

BEST SELTZOGENE POWDERS.

PER DOZEN. NETT.					PER 1				
Boxes containing 12 Charges for 1-pt. Seitzogene 9/6					Boxes containing 12 Charges for 4-pt. Seitzogene :				
Do.	12	do	2-pt.	do. 14/-	Do.	12	do.	5-pt.	do. :
Do.	12	do.	3-pt.	do. 16/6	Do.	12	do.	8-pt.	do. :

Full Directions for use sent with each Seltzogene.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOW ROOMS:

Sandford Street, Ancoats, MANCHESTER.

Telegraphic Address: "BRATBY, MANCHESTER."

LONDON BRANCH:

146, MINORIES, E.

Telegraphic Address: "BRATBY, LOND"

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED.

Syphon Filling Machine

WITHOUT SYRUP PUMP.

THIS Machine has been completely re-modelled, and is now acknowledged to be the quickest Machine for filling Syphons in the market. This is fully confirmed by the enormous quantity that we have already sold, and the number of unsolicited testimonials we have received in its favour. It is very simple in construction, the working parts are few and cannot possibly get out of order. It will fill any kind of Syphon, and is fitted with a strong copper guard to protect the operator when bottling.

❖ PRICE + COMPLETE, + £6 15❖

Syphon Syrup Syringe

Made of pure block tin. For injecting syrups or solutions into Syphons.

❖ PRICE



5/- EACH.

STRONG AND DURABLE.

CANNOT POSSIBLY GET OUT OF ORDER.



❖ SYPHONS ❖

THE CHEAPEST, STRONGEST, AND BEST.



No. 23.



No. 20.



No. 26.

PRICES, 1/6, 1/8, 1/10 EACH.

Nickel-plating from 1½d. each. Silver-plating from 4d. each.

Sandford Street, Ancoats, MANCHESTER;

And at 146. MINORIES, LONDON, E.C.



BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED.

PURE SOLUBLE FRUIT Essences

Latest Award: GOLD MEDAL, MELBOURNE, 1888-9.

GINGER ALE ESSENCE

No. 1 QUALITY.

Specially prepared for Making the finest Ginger Ale.

Price, in Winchester, 7/6 per lb.

No. 2 QUALITY.

We guarantee this to give every satisfaction.

Price 5/- per lb. In Winchester, 4/6 per lb.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE

A combination of the finest Flavours for the manufacture of Ginger Ale Champagne.

Price 7/6 per lb. In Winchester, 7/3 per lb.

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER

SPECIAL EXTRA SUPER.

Price 5/6 per lb. In Winchester, 5/3 per lb.

SECOND QUALITY.

Price 4/6 per lb. In Winchester, 4/3 per lb.

ESSENCE MESSINA LEMONS

A preparation of blends of finest Essences and Oils, made perfectly Soluble. Makes the very finest Lemonade.

Price 8/- per lb. In Winchester, 7/6 per lb.

SOLUBLE ESSENCE LEMON

Manufactured from the finest selected fruit by special process.

Price 5/- per lb. In Winchester, 4/6 per lb.

SECOND QUALITY.

Price 4/6 per lb. In Winchester, 4/- per lb.



PURE SOLUBLE FRUIT Essences

Latest Award: GOLD MEDAL, MELBOURNE. 1888-9.

OIL OF LEMON.

EXTRA SUPER, NEW SEASON'S, 1889

GUARANTEED PURE.

Price in lbs....	...	...	6/- per lb.
„ original 10 and 20 lb. Coppers,	...	...	5/9 „
„ 50 lb. Coppers and upwards,	...	...	5/6 „
„ Second Quality, from..	...	...	3/9 „

The above article has been one of our Special for a number of years, and we have every confidence recommending it to the trade as the finest obtainable.

SPECIAL GINGER ALE EXTRACT

We guarantee this Extract to produce the finest Ginger Ale in the world. The aroma is marvellous bouquet delicious, appearance brilliant, and it is cheaper to use than any other extract of a similar kind.

PRICES.

In Winchester, ...	...	7/6 per lb.
In Gallons, ...	...	7/3 „
Two Gallons and upwards,	...	6/9 „

Sample Bottle of Ginger Ale made with this Extract sent post free to any address for six stamps.

CITROCHLORIC ACID, FOR ACIDULATING AERATED BEVERAGES.

GUARANTEED PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL METALLIC IMPURITIES.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND PUBLIC ANALYSTS.



Fac-simile of Label which is attached to each Bottle, Jar, or Cask.

This Acid is now used by most of the leading makers as a substitute for Citric and Tartaric Acids. It is a combination of 75 per cent. of the acid of Lemon Juice, with 25 per cent. of the acid of Table Salt, and being in liquid form is much more convenient for use. SEND FOR A SAMPLE GALLON.



Fac-simile of Label which is attached to each Bottle, Jar, or Cask.

PRICES—In 1 to 3 Gall. Jars, 10d. Per Lb. In 9 Galls. and up, 9d. Per Lb.

TESTIMONIALS.

OLDHAM.

Your Citrochloric Acid is, we consider, superior to any other in the market.

THE OLDHAM AND DISTRICT MINERAL WATER CO., LTD.

J. BUNTING, Manager.

WEYHILL BREWERY, WEYHILL.

I tried your Citrochloric Acid and find it effectual.

Yours truly,

J. G. STACEY

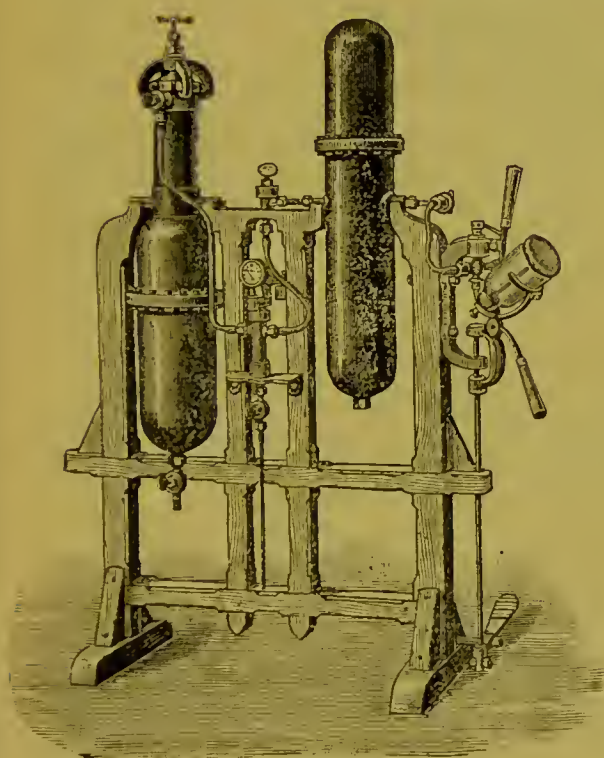
Sandford St., Ancoats, MANCHESTER, and at 146, Minories, LONDON.

A. LOZÉ & CO., Limited,

281, WEST DERBY ROAD, LIVERPOOL,

Manufacturers of the only PRACTICAL Soda Water Machine,
filling SYPHONS, and CORKED and STOPPERED BOTTLES.

INDISPENSABLE TO CHEMISTS. SELF-WORKING by Chemical Action.



WORKING DIMENSIONS
WIDTH, 3FT. 9IN.; HEIGHT, 5FT.; DEPTH, 3FT.

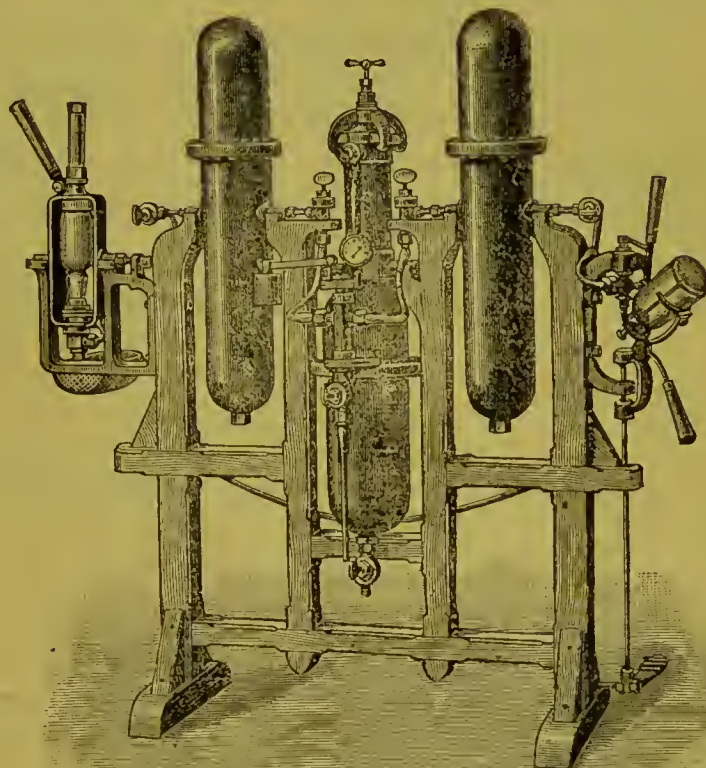
MACHINE No. 1.—

One dozen SYPHONS of Soda Water, at 150 lbs. pressure,
cost about 2½d.; a lad can WITH EASE fill 20 DOZEN
per day of 10 hours.

One dozen 10 oz. BOTTLES of Soda Water at 80 lbs.
pressure, cost about ½d.; a lad can WITH EASE fill
100 DOZEN per day of 10 hours.

Cost all Complete and in Working Order.

For Filling Syphons	25 guineas
For Filling Syphons and Stoppers	29 guineas
For Filling Syphons, Stoppers and Corked Bottles	34 guineas



WORKING DIMENSIONS
WIDTH, 5FT.; HEIGHT, 5FT.; DEPTH, 3FT.

MACHINE No. 1a.—

One dozen SYPHONS of Soda Water at 150 lbs. pressure,
cost about 1½d.; a lad can WITH EASE fill 30 DOZEN
per day of 10 hours.

One dozen BOTTLES of Soda Water at 80 lbs. pres-
sure, cost about ¼d.; a lad can WITH EASE fill 175
DOZEN per day of 10 hours.

Cost all Complete and in Working Order.

For Filling Syphons	30 guineas
For Filling Syphons and Stoppers	34 guineas
For Filling Syphons, Stoppers and Corked Bottles	39 guineas

£2 Extra for Case and Packing. Free Delivery in Liverpool.

FOR COPY OF TESTIMONIALS SEE OTHER SIDE.

A. LOZÉ & CO., LIMITED,

281, WEST DERBY ROAD, LIVERPOOL,

*Manufacturers of the only PRACTICAL Soda Water Machine,
filling SYPHONS, and CORKED and STOPPERED BOTTLES.*

INDISPENSABLE TO CHEMISTS.

Self-Working by Chemical Action.

No Skilled Labour. Produces the PUREST Gas and therefore the PUREST Aerated Water Made. Remarkably CHEAP. Gas under Pressure in One Minute. Best Material and Workmanship. No Friction. No Wear and Tear. Not liable to get Out of Order or need Repairs.

Copy of Testimonials.

COUNTY LABORATORY, 30, BROWNLOW STREET, LIVERPOOL, October, 1889.

I have examined during the present year the Machines for making Aerated Waters invented by Mr. Lozé and I have formed a very high opinion of them. No lead is found in any part which comes in contact with the Water, and the process is one which produces absolutely pure Carbonic Gas. Accordingly I find that the effervescing water produced is free from every injurious metal or contamination, and has a better flavour than that produced in the ordinary way.

J. CAMPBELL BROWN D.Sc.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 20, ALBERT SQUARE, MANCHESTER, 21st August, 1889.

Gentlemen,—At your request I have visited the works of Messrs. A. Lozé & Co., of Liverpool.

I have inspected his patented Apparatus for producing Aerated Waters, and have analysed the Aerated drinks manufactured. The result of analysis quite justified the inferences which were drawn from a knowledge of the materials used. Thus instead of using ordinary whitening (as the source of carbonic acid gas), which gives off small quantities of offensive gases when acted upon with acid, Mr. Lozé uses one of pure soluble bicarbonates of either Potash or Soda, the use of this salt enables the apparatus to be much simplified in form, as no gas washer is required, but the carbonic acid gas may be lead at once into the liquid in the Saturating Cylinders. The Aerated Drinks produced are of very high quality, both as to purity and as to the Aeration, and the apparatus possesses the merit of extreme simplicity and efficiency.—Faithfully yours, C. ESTCOURT, F.I.C., F.I.

DITTON, 10th April, 1890.

Messrs. Lozé & Co., Limited,

Dear Mr. Lozé,—I am pleased to inform you that I have been able to work the Machine sold to me by you without previous knowledge. With your patent Turnover I can bottle Patent Stoppers at the rate of two dozen per minute. Syphons and Corked Bottles I can fill much quicker than what you advertise the Machine to do.

The Aerated Waters produced have been sampled by a number of gentlemen, and pronounced by them to be of a most excellent quality.—Wishing you every success, I remain, yours truly,

ROBT. J. GOW, F.C.S.

THE CARLISLE COCOA & COFFEE HOUSE COMPANY, LIM., VICTORIA VIADUCT, CARLISLE, 17th June, 1890.
Messrs. A. Lozé & Co., Lim.

Gentlemen,—Your letter to hand this morning. We are getting on very well with the Machine. Yesterday our man turned out in six hours what it would have taken him ten hours to turn out with our old machine; so that when he has had more practice he will be able to turn out from 350 to 400 dozen per day, as you state the Machine is capable of doing.—Yours truly,

W. E. CHISAM.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS SEE OTHER SIDE.



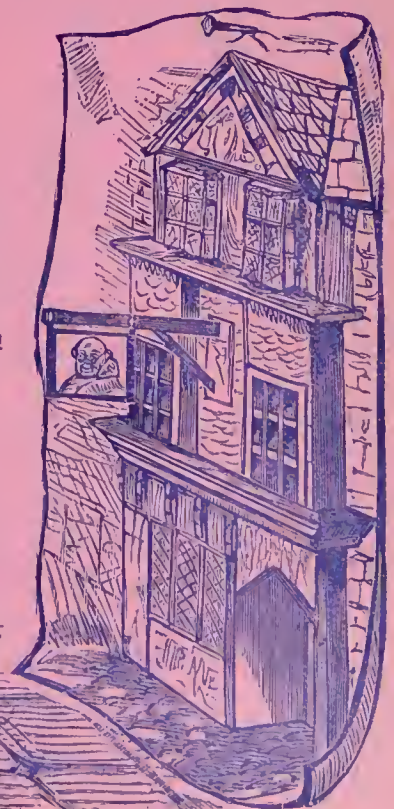
BOWERS BROTHERS, MEDICAL & OLD STYLE PRINTERS

89. Blackfriars Road, —————

————— London. S.E.



WHY? When a man feels a jaded satiety,
When his printing lacks cuts and variety,
WHY? Should he, in glee,
Hie to us,
For his notions to win notoriety?
WHY? Looks he to us for originality!
Counts he on us for technicality!
WHY? Be it either grave or laughieal,
Be it witty, bright, or graphieal,
Doth he, On us rely?
WHY? While he admits his views have a crudity,
As rare and bare as Powers' Greek Slave's
Should he [rudity,
Think brainwork a mere superfluity?
WHY? Unloading on us his copy embryotical!
Splashed over with marks most chaotieal!
WHY? Smiles he this smile of perspicuity?
ANSWER! (In verity)
The idcas he has no time to link,
We make all conquering in ink
(With celerity).



Bowers Brothers, Old Style Printers, 89, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.



THERE is little doubt Advertising has had an existence almost as long as the custom of buying and selling, and it is but natural to suppose that advertisements in some shape or form have existed not only from time immemorial, but almost for all time. Signs over shops and stalls seem naturally to have been the first efforts in the direction of advertisements, and they go back to the remotest portion of the world's history. Relics of the advertising instinct and customs of the most ancient cultivated nations are not wanting even in London itself.

THAT wonderfully cultivated people, the old Egyptians, seem to have been regular advertisers. Papyrus leaves, more than 3,000 years old, have been excavated amongst the ruins of Thebes.

POSSIBLY it was a custom in Egypt, as it certainly was in Greece and Rome, to fasten advertisements upon the walls of public buildings, and on the pedestals of statues, in the most frequented spots.

ANCIENT advertisements, which will remind the tourist of those which he sees daily in London and Paris, may still be deciphered on the walls of Pompeii.

THE British Museum is in possession of a whole collection of ancient Greek advertisements, which were dug up in the island of Kuidos, in the year 1758.

NOW-A-DAYS, it is scarcely possible to purchase a single article which does not carry upon it an inscription of some sort, or to cast the eyes in any direction out of doors, without finding them to alight upon some species of advertisement.

HOLLOWAY, the famous, spent altogether a million on advertising. His first advertisement appeared on October 15th, 1837, and during the first week he risked over £100. Years passed before he saw any result. He got hard up, but spent his last £1 in advertising. In 1841 things looked bad for Holloway; he was nearly becoming bankrupt. Suddenly the tide turned, and the next year he was able to spend £5,000 in advertisements. The year afterwards he laid out £6,000. In 1846 he had increased to £10,000, in 1861 to £20,000, and in the year 1880 he spent the gigantic sum of £40,000. His income was about £60,000 per annum. Persistent advertising pays.

As another effective illustration of the power of advertisements, one firm—that of H. H. Warner and Co., of Rochester, N.Y., who have a branch of their "Safe Cure" business in London—a short time ago made the largest printing contract on record. It was for 40,000,000 thirty-two page pamphlets and 400,000,000 four-page circulars. The amount of money involved is £200,000. Part of the work will be done in the United States, and the remainder in this country and Germany.

THERE is no limit to the enterprise of our great advertisers. The leviathan soap makers to whose artistic instincts we owe the numberless reproductions of Focardi's "Dirty Boy," purchased Sir Everett Millais' picture, "Bubbles," for the respectable sum of £2,200; and it was only by an accident that Fred. Walker's *chef d'œuvre*, "The Bathers," escaped a similar fate at the late sale of the Graham collection in London.

TACITUS remarked "that the gods are on the side of the strongest;"—a sentence which Bonaparte unconsciously translated, when he said, "he had noticed that Providence always favoured the heaviest battalion." In the mercantile world—as it is within everybody's experience to verify—the strongest and the most successful men are those who keep themselves and their calling unceasingly before the public eye. What says Horace?

"Sounds which address the ear are lost and die
In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light."

NOTHING has been more completely proved in this century than the profitableness of advertising. The trader who wishes to cultivate the confidence and patronage of good customers, will not find it at all difficult to do so. We should recommend a much more frequent and more liberal employment of the press and of the post than is at all general at present. Without advocating any stereotyped style, which is exactly what ought to be avoided, we might suggest as a general idea, the circulation to the best families in the neighbourhood of a neat monthly circular, each one being original and on a new subject, the topics chosen being such as the writer is peculiarly qualified to touch upon. Such circulars should give real information, while, at the same time, there need be no attempt made to conceal the fact that their purpose was to make business. No one minds being asked for his patronage; most people are pleased at being courted. The circulars should not be wordy, but there is no advantage in being too concise. Above all, a tone of pedantry or superiority should be carefully avoided, and *respectable paper and printing are essential*.—*The Chemist and Druggist*.

THE first utility of frequent and regular advertising consists in this: There is at all times a large class of persons, both in town and country, who have no fixed places for the purchase of certain articles, and are ready to be swayed and drawn towards any particular place which is earnestly brought under their notice. Indifferent to all, they yield without hesitation to the first who asks.

WHEN advertising is wanted there is nothing on earth so mysteriously funny as the circular, the prime, first, last, and all-the-time object of which is to draw custom. It is not, was not, and never will be, designed for any other human purpose. So the merchant waits till the busy season comes, and his store is so full of customers he can't get his hat off, and then he rushes to Bowers Brothers. When the dull season gets along and there is no trade, and he wants to sell goods so bad he can't pay his rent, he stops printing. That is, some do; but occasionally a clear-headed merchant has a bigger lot done, and gathers all the business, while his neighbours are making mortgages to pay the gas bill. There are times when you couldn't stop people from buying everything in the shop if you planted a cannon behind the door, and that's the time the circular is sent out on its holy mission! It makes light work for the circular, for a chalk sign on the sidewalk could do all that was needed and have a half-holiday six days in the week, but who wants to favour a circular? It is built to do hard work, and should be sent out in the dull days when a customer has to be knocked down with hard facts and kicked insensible with bankrupt reductions and dragged in with irresistible slaughter of prices before he will spend a penny. That's the end and aim of a circular, and if you ever open a shop, don't try to get people to come when they are crowded out of the door, but give them your circular right between the eyes in the dull season, and you will wax rich and own a fast horse, and perhaps be able to smoke a good cigar once or twice a year. *Write this down where you'll fall over it every day.* THE TIME TO DRAW BUSINESS IS WHEN YOU WANT BUSINESS, and not when you have more business than you can attend to already.

SWEET are the uses of circulars! They fill, as with a magician's wand, the tradesman's coffers, and make his otherwise prosaic, dull, and unprofitable life, one of peace and content. It matters not whether it be in the silent watches of the night or the mid-day roar of the city, their voices are ever heard and seldom mistaken.

Bowers Brothers, Old Style Printers, 89, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

WHY NOT ?

PROCLAIMING as he does the merits of others' wares, enlightening the world in regard to the most feasible and practical ways of attaining its desires, and acting as a foster father to all humanity, who in the realm has a better claim to be heard now and again for his own benefaction than the Printer.



The Printer is the adjutant of thought, and this explains the mystery of the wonderful word that can kindle a hope as no song can—that can warm a heart as no hope—that word WE, with a hand-in-hand warmth in it, for the Author and Printer are engineers together—engineers indeed ! When the little Corsican bombarded Cadiz at the distance of five miles, it was deemed the very triumph of engineering. But what is that range to this, whereby they bombard ages yet to be ? There at the “case” the Printer stands and marshals into line the forces armed for truth, clothed in immortality and English.



And what can be nobler than the equipment of a thought in sterling Saxon ; Saxon with the ring of spear on shield thereon, and that commissioning it when we are dead to move gradually on to the “latest syllable of recorded time.” This is to win a victory from death, for this has no dying in it. The Printer is called a labourer, and the office he performs, toil. Oh, it is not work, but a sublime rite that he is performing, when he thus sights the engine that is to fling a worded truth in grander curve than missile e'er before described, fling it into the bosom of an age yet unborn. He throws off his coat, indeed ; we but wonder the rather that he does not put his shoes from off his feet, for the place whereon he stands is holy ground.



A little song was uttered somewhere, long ago—it wandered through the twilight feebler than a star, it died upon the ear. But the Printer caught it up where it was lying there in silence like a wounded bird, and he equips it anew with wings, and sends it forth from the ark that had preserved it, and it flies out into the future with the olive branch of peace, and around the world with melody, like the dawning of a spring morning.

How the type has built up the broken arches in the bridge of time ! How the brave utterances of the mighty dead are rendered audible and eloquent—hardly fettering the free spirits, but moving—not a word, not a syllable lost in the whirl of the world—moving in connected paragraph and period down the lengthening line of years.



Some men find poetry, but they do not look for it as men do for nuggets of gold—they see it in Nature's own handwriting, that so few know how to read, and they render it into English. Such are the poems for a twilight hour and a nook in the heart. We may lie under the trees when we read them, and watch the gloaming, and see the faces in the clouds, in the pauses ; we may read them when the winter coals are glowing, and the volume may slip from the forgetful hand, and still, like evening bells, the melodious thoughts will ring on.

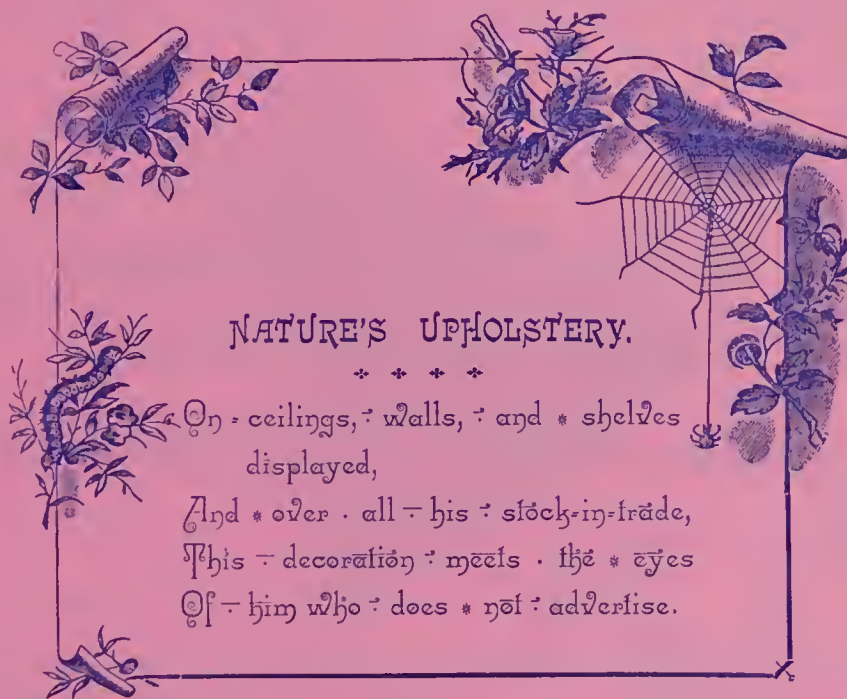


MOST of the men who have become excessively rich, confessedly owe their great wealth to the unsparing use of Printer's ink. Every enterprise that has put money into the pockets of its supporters, owes its success to the same means. No person seeks to employ the skill and knowledge of the Printer without a full appreciation of the, to him, inestimable value of the facilities at the Printer's command, and

a consciousness that without the latter he cannot reach the public whose money he seeks to acquire. We understand and appreciate the great importance the general public attach to something new—that serves to attract the eye and rivet the attention, until the language accompanying it is read and comprehended. Our constant aim is to produce designs that such may be readily interpreted.



THE difference in cost to the consumer between artistic and third-rate work is so trifling that shrewd men of business, like those to whom this circular shall come, who desire their work executed exactly to time as well as with excellency of style, will not fail to note that their wants can be supplied with precision and speed, by Messrs. BOWERS BROTHERS, 89, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E., who will forward specimens and estimates upon application.



When your Business Requirements

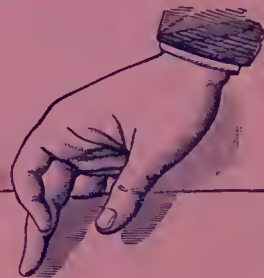
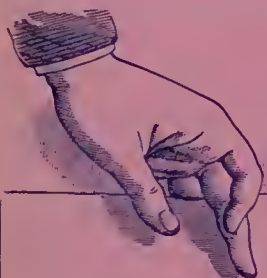
Make it desirable to

Arouse the Curiosity

Or Attract the Attention,

Messrs. Bowers Brothers

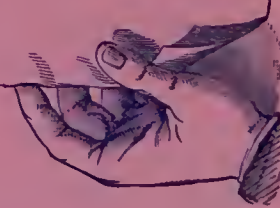
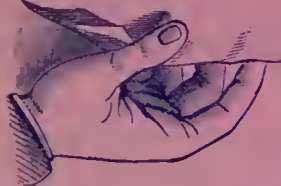
Are at your Service.



Bowers Brothers' Printing

Shows Original Ideas.

And Striking Characteristics.



WHEN THE PUBLIC ATTENTION

IS CALLED TO ANY SUBJECT,

NO LANTERN IS REQUIRED

TO FIND THE NOTICE WHEN THE PRINTING HAS BEEN DONE BY

BOWERS BROTHERS.

CAFFYN'S LIQUOR CARNIS.

**MEAT JUICE
FROM
ENGLISH BEEF**

**OBTAINED
AND
PRESERVED**

BY AN

**ORIGINAL
COLD PROCESS.**

REPORT

By The Journal of Laryngology & Rhinology :

EDITED BY

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D. LOND.,

AND

R. NORRIS WOLFENDON, M.D. CANTAB.

CAFFYN'S LIQUOR CARNIS.

A sample of the above preparation has been forwarded to us. It is described as "meat juice obtained by a cold process, with the addition of a carbo-hydrate." We have tried the preparation, and can speak highly of its nutritive value. Moreover, it is readily assimilable, and not unpalatable.

We consider it a preparation of undoubted value in cases of wasting disease, and of debility.

THE LANCET

July 12th, 1890, says :—

CAFFYN'S LIQUOR CARNIS.

"This is evidently a meat extract prepared in the cold and preserved by glycerine. It is extremely rich in nitrogen, and the ash contains phosphates in considerable quantity. So well are the soluble albuminoids of the meat preserved that the fluid when heated turns into a semi-solid jelly. *It is a really valuable nutrient.*"

Pharmacists willing to distribute specimen bottles and literature to medical men, will oblige by intimating the same to us, and sending Names and Addresses of Medicos.



THE LIQUOR CARNIS COMPANY, LTD.

General Offices: 50, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON. Works and Factory: DEPTFORD, KENT.

CAFFYN'S LIQUOR CARNIS.

THIS may fairly be deemed a new departure in the way of a meat-extract preparation, and one also that appears likely to do yeoman's service amongst anæmic and dyspeptic patients as a dietetic of the restorative class. Nor is it merely a "restorative" in the sense that the term may properly be applied to many meat-extracts; not only does it exert a direct stimulant action upon the gastric nerves, the capillary system and the digestive functions generally, but *having* thus excited these—somewhat after the fashion of other meat-extracts—it at the same time supplies the alimentary organs with material to work upon, which most other preparations of the kind we are referring to do not do.

Some—we might fairly say the great majority—of the various extracts of meat at present upon the market, cannot be deemed "foods" in the right sense of the word, the amount of actual nutrition obtainable from their continued use being comparatively insignificant. In point of fact, dogs and other small animals fed exclusively upon one or other of such preparations, have even been found to succumb to the influence of starvation sooner than where nothing beyond water was administered. Hence such meat-extracts must often be looked upon as temporary revivers, rather than as a means of permanently sustaining life. In other words they are—many of them—merely stimulants, and are surpassed in food-value even by alcohol pure and simple.

It is therefore with special gratification that we direct our readers' attention to Caffyn's "Liquor Carnis" since, as we have said before, it feeds as well as stimulates. In addition to the ordinary alkaloidal and flavouring constituents present in most extracts of meat, this preparation contains both nitrogenous matter in the albuminoid form and also certain nutritive carbohydrates. The latter are not in the shape of oils or fats, but the place of these is effectively supplied by a notable proportion of a much more readily assimilated—*i.e.* easily digested—body, viz., pure glycerine.

From the foregoing observations it will be seen at once that Caffyn's "Liquor Carnis" offers advantages to the weakly, the overworked, the dyspeptic, and especially to all barely convalescent patients, of a kind which can hardly be over-estimated. We anticipate, therefore, a large and a continually increasing demand for the new preparation as soon as it is somewhat more generally known, and its great "sustaining" powers have been more widely demonstrated.

The sole manufacturers and patentees are the Liquor Carnis Co., Limited, of Holborn Viaduct, E.C. We shall watch their progress—therapeutical and commercial—with much interest.—*From the MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF PHARMACY, CHEMISTRY, MEDICINE, ETC.—August, 1890.*

43 HIGHEST AWARDS AT EXPOSITIONS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD AWARDED
TO THE MANUFACTURES OF THE
SEABURY PHARMACAL LABORATORIES
NEW YORK and LONDON.

To prevent disappointment, when sending indents through the Wholesale Houses, be sure to specify Seabury's, as the high standard of excellence which our goods have attained has led to several imitators at home and abroad, who profess to supply goods equal in appearance, at lower prices, and consequently of lower grade.

SEABURY & JOHNSON

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLASTERS

of every description, and in the
most approved forms.

POROUS AND PLAIN.

Also,

ABSORBENT COTTONS,

Plain and Medicated,

Rolled in Cartoons of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 16 oz.

Bandages of every description.

ABSORBENT LINT,

Plain and Medicated.

ABSORBENT GAUZES,

Plain and Medicated.

Oiled Silk, Oiled Muslin,

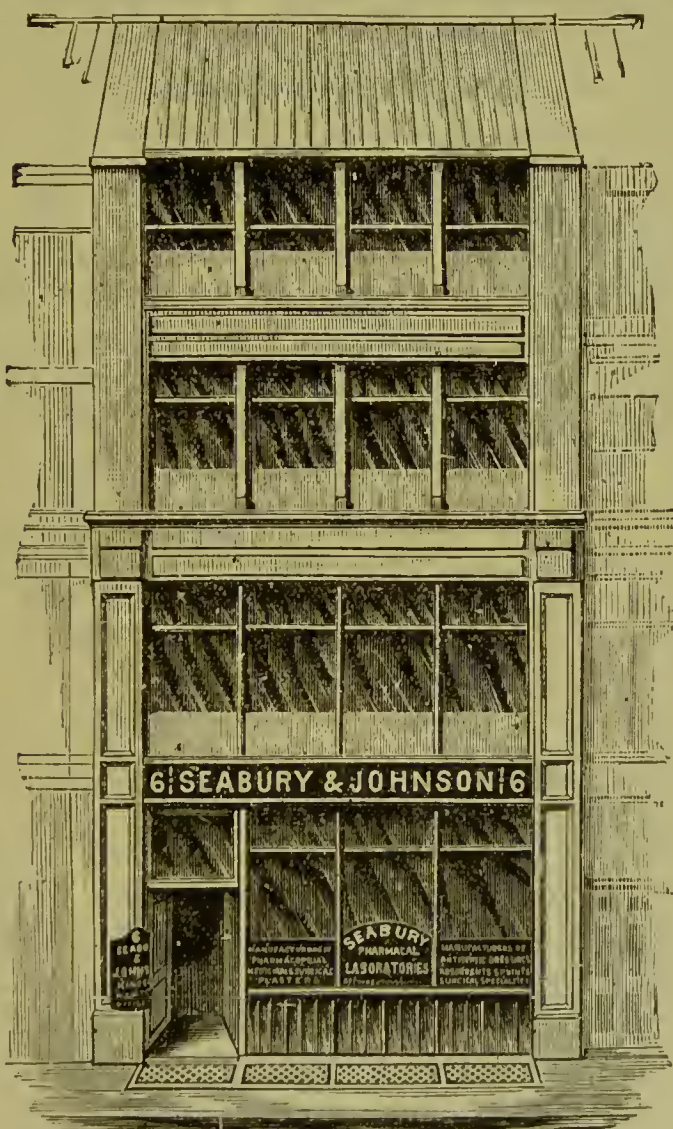
Mead's

Surgical Dressing Paper,

and every variety of

Surgical and Antiseptic
Dressings.

Catalogue and Price List for
1890 on application.

AHL'S ADAPTABLE**POROUS FELT SPLINTS.**

LONDON WAREHOUSE, 6 JEWIN CRESCENT, E.C.

For full description see THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, No. 453, Vol. xxxiii, December 22, 1888.

SEABURY & JOHNSON

MANUFACTURERS OF

"HYDRONAPHTHOL"

(REGISTERED).

Fully endorsed by eminent
practitioners who have em-
ployed it both in Medicine and
Surgery, and leading Bacterio-
logists, whose experiments
prove it to be

The **IDEAL** Antiseptic.

Non-Poisonous, Non-Corrosive,
and in solution up to more
than three times its Antiseptic
limit.

Non-Irritant.

We supply it in every form
adapted for Surgical, Medical,
and Dental use.

Also for use as a Preservative
Absolutely reliable to
prevent fermentation or mould
in any material.

Full Instructions for use
furnished on application.

**SEABURY'S COMPOUND
SULPHUR CANDLES.**

PATENT 6,407.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, MANUFACTURING
CHEMISTS.

21 Platt Street,
NEW YORK.

46 Jewin Street, E.C.,
LONDON.

Neuerwall 29,
HAMBURG.

IN all ordinary cases of illness by far the most important item of treatment is the food. If all medical men, nurses, patients, and patients' friends would constantly recognise this fact and act upon it, the art of medicine would be able to chronicle many more and much better cures than it records at present. Food can kill, and food can cure. In the case of typhoid fever food of itself not seldom kills; in the case of certain wasting diseases raw meat juice or some similar food is all that is required for a cure. Of meat juices, beef teas, extracts of meat, and the like, the British market is full, even to a surfeit. Why then does any man or company start a new beef juice? And why do responsible medical papers help to bring it into notice? The *Liquor Carnis* of Dr. Caffyn has been unstintedly praised by most of the medical newspapers, both British and Colonial. Is there any special reason for this? There is, and it is this: *Liquor Carnis* is not an improved meat extract, but a beef juice pure and simple. That is to say, it is a substance different in kind from all the meat extracts and essences. It is not a cooked product, but is perfectly raw; and it is the pure juice of beef, exactly as the fluid which is squeezed out of a grape or an orange is the juice of the orange or grape. There is, of course, the addition of a small quantity of a preservative substance, without which the juice would not keep, and would therefore be practically useless. Medical readers fully understand the value of raw meat juice. No argument is needed to convince them of that. What they want full assurance of is that any particular meat juice which they may think of ordering is the real thing itself, without foreign admixture. The writer of the present article knows Dr. Caffyn, and the whole history and mystery of his meat juice discovery from beginning to end. There is no doubt whatever that Caffyn's *Liquor Carnis* is the real *Simon Pure*. But no medical man need take the article on trust. All that he requires to do is to buy a bottle of the *Liquor Carnis*, half fill a test tube with it, and hold it over his burning spirit lamp. In a very few moments he will find in his test tube a column of solid albumen of exactly the same height as the *Liquor Carnis* taken. No more proof than this is wanted of the actual character and quality of the juice.

But is the *Liquor Carnis* digestible? And will it keep? These are the two practical questions asked by the business-like physician. It is highly digestible, and it keeps admirably; we have tried it in both particulars. It has been extensively experimented with in Australia, where it was first made, and also in this country at the bedside. This is the practical test of its medicinal value. In all kinds of wasting diseases, both of children and grown-up persons, its success has been very great indeed. It could not be otherwise, for we know of no food or drug possessing the same concentrated nutritive value as the juice of raw meat. It has often brought the apparently dying back to life again. Wherever raw meat juice is indicated Caffyn's *Liquor Carnis* should be tried. So far as we know, it is the only really raw meat juice in the market. Doctors should bear this in mind; and the public also, still more than doctors. The use of the right weapon in the fight, and of the right food or drug in the sick room, often makes all the difference between cure and death."—*THE HOSPITAL*, July 19th, 1890.

SPECIMENS FREE.

“**WE** have recently been suffering from a wave, so to speak, of beef tea. A few years ago there were but two or three in the market, now their name is literally and positively legion, whether they be called meat extracts, bouillons, essences, or by any fancy name connected with beef. That they have done some good is unquestionable, since we find them sold in public-houses, restaurants, and at railway-stations to those who otherwise would have no alternative but to drink beer or spirits. The melancholy part of the business, however, is the discovery that these various preparations have no medical value as foods, for they contain little or no nutrition. The process by which they are produced, instead of extracting the nutriment of the meat, leaves it behind, owing to the defect of the system of extraction, which is one of heat. The *LANCET*, having said—‘The desideratum of the age is not a new medicine, but a new food—a food that, while containing all constituents necessary for the support of life, contains them in a form that allows of their direct absorption,’ Dr. Caffyn set to work, and, after devoting years of study to the subject, and conducting a countless number of experiments, succeeded in producing by a cold process a meat juice called ‘Liquor Carnis,’ which is actually and positively the uncooked juice of meat combined with a certain proportion of carbo-hydrate, and made perfectly pleasant and palatable. It is, in short, ‘the desideratum of the age’ referred to by the *LANCET*, and is, perforce, in consequence of its nutritive qualities and powers of absorption, a perfect food. The medical testimony from men of the very highest grade, who have put it to the strongest tests by experiments on animals and by analysis, conclusively show that it is as different and superior to the thousand-and-one so-called meat extracts as cheese is to chalk. Rich in albuminoids, and possessing the power of almost immediate absorption, it has the distinct merit of being a highly nutritious flesh, bone, and tissue forming food, that practically requires no digesting. Now to the merest tyro in matters medical it must be obvious that the gain to the cause of medicine by this discovery is very great. The number of ailments in which a food of this nature would be invaluable is too lengthy to give in detail. Not alone in those diseases known as mesenteric, or wasting disease, will Liquor Carnis prove of signal service; but in cases of typhoid fever, cholera, &c.—in fact, in any and every case where the patient is succumbing from weakness consequent upon inability to take solid food, this meat juice must prove a panacea. The proprietors do not seem to be appealing to the public for patronage; they aim at something higher—viz., the support of the whole medical profession. Once get these gentlemen to investigate into the merits of Caffyn’s Liquor Carnis, and its recommendation and adoption become a certainty; but to obtain their support it must not be advertised like the various beef teas before the public, so that its universal consumption must necessarily be a work of time.”—*THE COURT CIRCULAR*, July 19th, 1890.

SPECIMENS FREE.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s. and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s. 2s. and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2s. 6d., and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER

Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE, B.P.

Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s. and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.

Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

GOODALL'S BRUNSWICK BLACK,

For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6d. and 1s. Bottles

GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.

A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER,

For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s. and 2s.

GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES,

Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In 1/2-pint, 1-pint, and Quart boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS

PATENT MEDICINES

AND

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

TO THE CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

COLEMAN,

GEORGE'S, NORWICH.

St. George's, Middle St.

NORWICH,

December, 1887.

The Excise Authorities having created a difficulty as to the sale of Medicated Wine containing a certain percentage of alcohol, we obtained in January last, from the Inland Revenue Authorities, permission to sell our Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, **WITH QUININE**, without a Wine Licence, and many Chemists not holding a Wine Licence have sold considerable quantities. In order further to meet the requirements of the trade, we have introduced a Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, **NON-Alcoholic**, made from the juice of the Grape, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt. This also can be **SOLD WITHOUT A WINE LICENCE**. Your orders will oblige either direct or through the Wholesale Houses.

Yours obediently,

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED.

*N.B.—The Wine is sold in Bottles, 2/9 and 4/6 each.
Trade prices on application.*

P.S.—Where the Magistrate's Certificate is not held we are willing to pay the entire cost of a Retail Certificate (the holder of which can sell any kind of Wines) if an assorted order of 6 dozen is sent us of any of our preparations. List on application. Our Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine **WITHOUT QUININE** commands a very large sale, and is recommended by over one thousand medical men who have sent us testimonials in its favour.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED,

ST. GEORGE'S NORWICH,

AND 3 NEW LONDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL LINES FOR CASH BUYERS.

DO NOT THROW MONEY AWAY
BUT WRITE FOR A FREE SAMPLE OF
Tyrer's "BOROUGH" Ketchup
SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

SILVER MEDAL LONDON.

Sample Bottles (1d. size) in 1 doz. parcels	at 5/ per gross.
in 1/2 gross boxes	at 5/6 "
1/2 Bottles (flat, reputed 1/2 pints)	at 16/ "
Imperial 1/2 pints (round stoppered bottles)	at 32/ "
In 12 1/2 gallon Casks	at 20/ each, Casks free.

ASSORTED SAUCES.

WORCESTER, HARVEY, YORKSHIRE, OR READING.

Sample Bottles (1d. size) in 1 dozen parcels	at 5/ per gross.
in 1/2 gross boxes	at 5/6 "
1/2 Bottles (reputed 1/2 pints)	at 16/ "
1/2 Bottles (reputed pints)	at 26/ "
12 1/2 gallon Casks	at 20s. each, Casks free.

These Sauces are good and wholesome, well got up, each bottle being sealed, labelled, and neatly wrapped, also labelled outside wrapper: give great satisfaction and command a ready sale.

GIANT 1d. SAUCES.

1 doz. Parcels	at 6/ per gross.
1/2 gross Boxes	at 6/6 "

EXTRA QUALITY SAUCES.

TYRER'S WORCESTER & TYRER'S YORKSHIRE.

Sample Bottles (1d. size) in 1 dozen parcels	at 6/ per gross.
in 1/2 gross boxes	at 6/6 "
1/2 Bottles (reputed 1/2 pints)	at 24/ "
Imperial 1/2 pints	at 36/ "
12 1/2 gallon Casks	at 32/ each, Casks free.

In round bottles, glass stoppers, neatly labelled, wrapped and tied, and confidently offered as being the best money value in the market at the present time.

GREAT SUCCESS!

ROYAL

CAFÉ SAUCE

RICH & FRUITY SAUCE OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR.

In square glass stoppered Bottles, neatly labelled and wrapped. Bottle contains eight ounces, or nearly 1/2 pint imperial. Price 48/ per Gross.

Sample cases, each containing 3 dozen, for 12/ per Case.

Sample Bottles, to sell at 1d., 8/ per Gross.

All Goods Free to Rail or Docks in London, for Cash against Invoice.

SAMPLES OF ANY KIND SENT POST FREE ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD.

PETER TYRER, 70 LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

Also through Pantin, Burgoyne, Travers, Evans, Droitwich Salt Company, and all Wholesale Houses in London.



WORM CAKES.

(Gingerbread.)

Same as supplied for years to the largest houses in London.

In 1-lb. tins (tins free) about 60 cakes to the lb.	per lb. 1 2
1/2 gross tins	per gross 4 6
* The "Sweetmeat" Worm Cakes, 1d. each.	
1/2 gross tins	per gross 6 0
* These Cakes are readily eaten by children, when they will not touch the ordinary Brown Worm Cakes.	

FULLERS' EARTH POWDER.

1d. boxes, in 1/2 gross glass top boxes, per gross 3 6

VIOLET POWDER.

1d. boxes, in 1/2 gross glass top boxes, per gross 4 0

STARCH POWDER.

1d. boxes, in 1/2 gross glass top boxes, per gross 3 9

GOLDBEATERS' SKIN.

1d. packets, on 1/2 gross cards .. per gross 3 6

COURT PLASTER.

(Black, White, or Pink.)

1d. packets, on 1/2 gross cards .. per gross 4 0

TOOTH ENAMEL.

(Gutta Percha Enamel for stopping Decayed Teeth.)

In 1d. packets per gross 4 0
 On 1/2 gross show cards

CAMPBOR BALLS.

(Campbor Balls for Chapped Hands.)

1d. balls, also on 1/2 gross cards .. per gross 5 6

CEMENT.

(For mending China, Glass, &c.)

1d. bottles, on show cards containing 1/2 gross. .. per gross 5 0
 Gives universal satisfaction.

GLUE (Soluble).

1d. bottles, on show cards, containing 1/2 gross. .. per gross 5 0
 Very saleable, because can be relied upon.

FURNITURE CREAM.

1d. bottles, in 1 dozen parcels .. per gross 6 6

GUM.

1d. bottles, packed in dozen parcels, per gross 6 0

INK (Black).

1d. bottles, packed in dozen parcels, per gross 4 0

INSECT POWDER.

(For killing Bugs, Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and all kinds of Insects which infest Birds and Bird-cages, without any fear of hurting the smallest Bird. Full directions with each package.)

1d. tins, perforated lids per gross 5 0
 On show cards containing 1/2 gross.

This is the most saleable article ever offered to the trade; the quality cannot be improved upon, and the public get value for their money.

To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, The Empress of Germany, &c.

BRAND & CO.'S
PEPTONES
 OF
BEEF,
MUTTON,
VEAL,
 AND
CHICKEN.



In the **TRYING HOT WEATHER** when
INFANTS often **SUFFER** from **DIARRHŒA**,
 regulation of their diet is the most important method of treatment, and
NESTLE'S FOOD will be found most
 beneficial, and give the utmost satisfaction.

Sample Tin containing enough Food for a fair trial will be sent post free on application
 to H. NESTLE, 9 Snow Hill, E.C.

Fry's Pure
Cocoa



To secure this article
 ask for
FRY'S PURE
CONCENTRATED

BOVRIL

IN THE "LANCET" OF NOVEMBER 11, 1885,
 BARON LIEBIG SAYS:—

"Were it possible to furnish the market at a reasonable price with a preparation of meat, combining in itself the albuminous together with the extractive principles, such a preparation would have to be preferred to the Extractum Caruis, for it would contain all the nutritive constituents of meat." Again—"I have before stated that in preparing the Extract of Meat, the Albuminous principles remain in the residue, they are lost to nutrition, and this is certainly a great disadvantage."

"**BOVRIL**" contains the albumin and fibrine in the most perfect possible form, and to those who know the requirements of the human system and the constituents of food, it will be apparent that this albumen and fibrine is identical with what the body requires for recuperation, and that as a perfect form of concentrated nourishment it must supersede any animal aliment at present known.

"**BOVRIL**" has solved the problem of the great German Chemist.
 "**BOVRIL**" is Baron Liebig's ideal realised.

OFFICES;—30 Farringdon Street, LONDON.

BRAGG'S

Sold in Powder, 2/-, 4/-, and 6/- bottles; also in Biscuits, 1/-, 2/-, and 4/- tins (Children like these), and in Lozenges, 1/1½ tins (portable and convenient).

Undoubtedly the most natural preventative and curative agent in all cases of Indigestion, Disorders of the Liver, Fevers, Cholera,

Dysentery, &c.

The trade cannot do better than keep these old-established and safe preparations under the notice of their customers.

VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

J. L. BRAGG, 14 WIGMORE ST., LONDON.

SHOW CARDS AND COUNTER BILLS ON APPLICATION.



TRADE MARK.

KANGRA VALLEY INDIAN TEA GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

French & Langdale, 14 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.

Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure, as supplied to Europeans in India.

Packed in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Metallic Air-tight Packets.

No. 1, Orange Pekoe, at 3/10 per lb. No. 2, Pekoe, at 2/10 per lb. No. 3, Pekoe Souchong, at 2/4 per lb. No. 4, Souchong, at 1/10 per lb.

Export Prices in Bond, 4d. per lb. less than above, in Chests of 50 lbs. and upwards, shipped free of charge. 50 lbs. Carriage Paid. No Travellers employed. Wholesale Terms and Tasting Samples on application.

These Teas are recommended to Chemists not only on account of their Purity, but because they are Less Astringent than other Indian Teas.

MILLAR'S BRITISH WINES.

ORANGE (suitable for Quinine), GINGER, RAISIN, COWSLIP, CHERRY, &c.

A. MILLAR & CO., Thomas Street, DUBLIN.

Sole Agents for London and District—H. J. ROYDANT & CO., 75 Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.

**ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.**

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. ROBINSON, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).
December 15, 1888.

Introduced 1855.]

ROBINSON'S CONCENTRATED WATERS.

[Introduced 1855.]

One Ounce of these Waters added to Forty Ounces of Distilled Water forms a clear Medicated Water (without filtering), similar in every respect to those prepared according to the directions of the British Pharmacopoeia, and free from all Chemical Impurity. They will keep good any length of time in any climate.

Aqua Aneth. Concent., 4/ lb.	Aqua Cinnam. Ver. Concent., 6/ lb.	Aqua Fenniculi, Concent., 4/ lb.	Aqua Pimentæ, Concent., 4/ lb.
" Anis. " 4/ "	" Cassia " 4/ "	" Menth. Pip. " 4/ "	" Rosæ " 8/ "
" Camphoræ " 4/ "	" Flor. Aurant. " 8/6 "	" Ang. " 6/ "	" Rosæ Virgin. " 10/6 "
" Carui " 4/ "	" Flor. Sambuci " 8/6 "	" Virid. " 4/ "	

This above are put up in Bottles of ½ lb. or 1 lb. and upwards, each of which has the Inventor's Protection Label over Cork.

From the LANCET, July 15, 1892:—"CONCENTRATED WATERS (Robinson's, Pendleton, Manchester).—Among the samples sent to us we find Aq. Aneth., Anis., Cinnam. Ver., Rosæ, and some dozen of others. Diluted with forty parts of water they form the ordinary waters of the Pharmacopoeia. They are excellent in quality, and will be very useful, especially in country practice. [1]

Wholesale HARRISON & CO., London, and most Provincial Wholesale Druggists. PREPARED BY THE INVENTOR.
B. ROBINSON, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, DISTILLER, AND BREWER OF BRITISH WINES, MANCHESTER.



CHEMISTS' JUJUBES.

Having transferred our Jujube Department to our new factory, where we have unlimited space and means for their production, we can offer our friends special advantages both in quality and price.

WE RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING:

Delectable,
Voice,
Magnum Bonum,
Glycerine,
Black Currant and
Glycerine,
Licorice & Glycerine,
Rose,
Chlorodyne,
&c. &c. &c.

We also make a special feature of the preparation of Jujubes from the private forms of our friends, with precision and care.

JUJUBE FACTORY,
ALBION WORKS,
HAGUE STREET,
MANCHESTER.

CHEMISTS' JUJUBES.

THE season for Jujubes now being near at hand, I beg to acquaint my patrons and others that my facilities for the manufacture of the above have been entirely overhauled, and that my products now hold the leading position in the trade.

My stock has been considerably augmented, and can fill all orders without delay.

The quality will still have my constant attention, and will find favour and increased demand wherever introduced.

Prices are quoted as low as possible, consistent with strict adherence to quality.

I wish specially to draw attention to the **SOFT GLYCERINE** Jujubes sent out by me,

Their appearance and finish being
unsurpassed.

The sale for these Jujubes is continually extending, showing that they are highly appreciated, and meet with that favour that is so readily accorded to a good genuine article.

N.B.—A pleasing exterior being so essential for the sale of jujubes, I have now had in operation for some time a novel method for giving a high finish, together with the all-important property in a jujube of **NON-ADHESIVENESS**.

T. KERFOOT,
Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemist,
Medlock Vale Works, Berry Street,
And Albion Works, Hague Street,
MANCHESTER.

T. KERFOOT,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

MANUFACTORIES—

Albion Works, Hague Street, & Medlock Vale Works, Berry Street, MANCHESTER.

Manufacturer, by Special Process, of every description of Superior Medicated Lozenges, Medicated Jujubes, Candies, and Boiled Sugars; also Granular Citrate of Magnesia, and all Granular Preparations.

Our large and well-equipped Factories, furnished with the most modern engines and machinery, enable us to offer every description of **MEDICATED LOZENGES** and all allied preparations of unquestionable quality and at a reasonable price.

MEDICATED LOZENGES,

containing ingredients easily volatilised, or otherwise liable to injury by heat, are specially treated so as to retain as fully as possible their active properties. As a specimen of the success of our method in the treatment of ingredients of this character note

KERFOOT'S CHLORODYNE LOZENGES.

These are the best and strongest Lozenges manufactured, their sale being very large and increasing. We stamp Chemists' own names upon these and all other Lozenges in quantities of 7 lbs. and upwards. Also

Linseed, Licorice & Chlorodyne Lozenges,

the most popular and saleable as well as the most pleasant and effective Winter Lozenge ever introduced. The fact of our sale of the above Lozenges during the past winter having exceeded by several tons that of any former year sufficiently demonstrates their popular character. Chemists are invited to send their orders for the above Lozenges early, as the demand in the winter months often overtakes our output.

SPECIAL COUGH LOZENGES.

The "Special Cough Lozenges," introduced in the winter of 1882, have had a remarkable sale; they have a peculiar and distinctive flavour and colour, and are free from all opiates. They contain *Verbascum Thapsus*, Squill, Ipecac, Tolu, Benzoic Acid, &c., and are an agreeable and efficient Cough Lozenge. They may be given with equal safety to children and adults. The Special Cough Lozenges can be stamped with customer's own name in quantities of 7 lbs. and upwards. Price 1s. 6d. per lb.

ENGLISH BRONCHIAL LOZENGES.

These are superior both in flavour and efficacy to the American lozenges, and always amply repay the trouble of introduction. Although they contain **NO OPIATE** they are an efficient Cough Lozenge, and for the use of Singers they are unique.

DIGESTIVE CANDY.—This article is now prepared in two colours—yellow and dark red. It contains Rhubarb, Ginger, Cardamoms, &c., and is an excellent and pleasant stomachic. Price 1s. 4d. per lb.

HEARTBURN CANDY.—Composed of Bismuth and Magnesia; very pleasant. 2s. per lb.

An endless variety of Highly-finished Medicated Lozenges and Jujubes of every description.
Price Lists free on application.



PURE AND UNADULTERATED.
R. J. FULLWOOD & BLAND,
THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS OF THE
PRIME, RICH GOLDEN COLOUR, CAKE AND LIQUID
ANNATTO FOR COLOURING
CHEESE & BUTTER.

CAUTION.—No connection whatever with any other person or firm trading under the name of "FULLWOOD" as Annatto Manufacturers.
R. J. FULLWOOD AND BLAND'S CHEESE RENNET EXTRACT (DAIRY BRAND).
Guaranteed Cheaper, Better, and Stronger than any other in the Market. Sold in Bottles, $\frac{1}{2}$ Gals., 4/9; Quarts, 2/6; Pints, 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ Pints, 10d.; and 1/- & 6d. each.

R. J. FULLWOOD & BLAND'S "OLEO BUTTER COLORINE," a new and much-improved
BUTTER COLOURING

Sold in Bottles, $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons, 10/-; Quarts, 5/-; Pints, 2/9; $\frac{1}{2}$ Pints, 1/9; $\frac{1}{4}$ Pints, 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ Pints, 6d.

Wholesale Prices
to be had on application to

THE STEAM ANNATTO WORKS, 31 Beviden St., Hoxton, LONDON.

MEDALS AND HIGHEST AWARDS.—Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883. International Exhibition (C.P.), 1884. Cork Exhibition, 1883. Antwerp Exhibition, 1885. Dairy Shows (London), 1885 and 1886.

In consequence of the **FIRE** on their Premises in **ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL**, on night of June 15 last,

CLAY, DOD & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Beg to intimate to their Friends that they are now *Prepared to Execute Orders*,
with promptitude, from their Warehouse,

13 BEAU STREET, CAZNEAU STREET.

Postal Address—**52 ST. ANNE STREET.**

IMPORTANT TRADE-MARK JUDGMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS APPEAL, June 19, 1890.

Present: The Lord Chancellor, and Lords Watson, Herschell, Macnaghten, and Morris.

ENO v. DUNN.

THIS was an appeal from a judgment of the Court of Appeal reversing an order of Mr. Justice Kay, which was in favour of DUNN, the Respondent. The Appellant, ENO, was the registered owner of the trade mark "ENO'S FRUIT SALT," which he first brought out in 1873. The Respondent described his preparation as "Dunn's Fruit Salt Baking Powder." In accordance with the decision of the majority of their Lordships, the judgment of the Court of Appeal was reversed with costs (in both courts), and the decision of Mr. Justice Kay restored.

CAUTION.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

For the Protection of the Trade and ourselves we are compelled to give notice that we will immediately instruct our Solicitors to proceed against anyone infringing our rights or attempting any colourable imitation of our Labels or Wrappers.

June 24, 1890.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

Blyton, Astley & Co.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
AND
MAKERS OF MEDICATED LOZENGES AND JUJUBES.

Manufactories :—	London Agents :—	Offices :—
Gordon Street, Lower Broughton, AND Greengate, Salford.	SHIRLEY BROTHERS, 55 Farringdon Road.	Gordon Street, Lower Broughton, Manchester.

We are now manufacturing, and invite your attention to, the undermentioned Granular Effervescing Preparations.

Citrate of Magnesia.

No. 1.—Very Fine Quality ...	...	...	...	...	...	1/4 per lb., 28 lbs. 1/2
No. 2.—Good Quality ...	...	...	...	...	...	1/- per lb., 28 lbs. 11d.

Special Quotations for Wholesale Quantities.

Fruit Flavoured Citrates.

RASPBERRY, Fine Quality ...	...	...	...	...	...	1/- per lb.
STRAWBERRY, „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1/- per lb.
LEMON, „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1/- per lb.
LIME FRUIT, „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1/- per lb.

Granulated Medicated Preparations.

Antifebrin, 1 in 12.
Antipyrin, 1 in 12.
„ 1 in 6.
Ammonium Bromide.
Bismuth Ammonio-Citrate.
Carlsbad Salts.
Cheltenham Salts.
Caffein Citrate.
„ „ with Bromide of Potash.
Citrate of Iron.
„ „ and Quinine.
„ of Quinine.
„ „ Lithium.
„ „ Magnesium.

Citrate of Potassium.
Calcium Hypophosphite, gr. 1 in 60.
Cerium Nitrate, gr. 1 in 60.
Iron Carbonate.
„ Iodide, gr. 1 in 60.
Lithium Carbonate.
„ Salicylate.
Potassium Bromide.
Pullna Salts.
Seidlitz „
Seltzer „
Sodium Bromide.
„ Phosphate.
„ Salicylate.
„ Sulphate.

SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS FOR ALL
CLASSES OF MEDICATED CONFECTIONERY.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

MIXED PARCELS.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE SMOKER IN ONE ORDER.

The following Manufacturers' Packet Tobaccos supplied at their List Prices, CARRIAGE PAID:—

Wills, Cope, Hignett, Gallaher, Taddy, Ogden, Phillips, Player, Murray, Archer, Clarke, Brankston, Kennedy, Morris, Mitchell, Smith, Hodge, Lambert & Butler, Pace, Goodwin, Duke, Kinney, Kimball, Richmond Cavendish Company, Carroll, Lorillard, &c., &c.

HAVANA, MEXICAN, MANILLA, INDIAN, AND SWISS CIGARS & CHERROOTS at Importers Prices.

The CIGARETTES of the following Firms, at List Prices:—

Goodwin, Allen & Ginter, Kinney, Duke, Kimball, Au Bon Fumeur, Wills, Player, Lambert & Butler, Cope, and the Leading Egyptian and Turkish Houses.

BRITISH CIGARS, from 4s. to 20s. per 100. All carefully selected and well matured.

The largest and most varied Stock in the Kingdom to select from.

Irish Roll, Pigtail, Nailrod, Target, Cake, Plug, and all other Hard Tobaccos; also Flakes, Shags, Virginias, Cut Cavendish, and every description of Plain and Fancy Cut Tobaccos of standard quality at lowest prices.

Tobacconists' Fancy Goods and Smokers' Sundries of every description at Current Rates.

Carriage Paid on Parcels from £2 upwards to any Station in the United Kingdom. Send for Detailed Price Lists.

SINGLETON & COLE, LD., TOBACCONISTS' FACTORS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
Cannon Street and Fore Street, BIRMINGHAM.

"MYRTLE GROVE" TOBACCO

In 1-oz., 2-oz., and 4-oz. Packets, and $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 lb. Tins only.



TADDY & CO., 45 Minories, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS,

SNUFF, TOBACCO, AND SEGAR MANUFACTURERS.



Write for List of Specialities.

"LA JOYA"

This First-Class Brand of English-Made Cigars

IS MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

M. & R. PEACOCK,

TOBACCO, CIGAR, SNUFF, AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS

Who will be pleased to send a sample FREE to any address in the United Kingdom on application.

A box of 25 (as in margin) for 5/, or a box of 50 for 9/, on receipt of Postal Order or Stamps, carriage paid.

The only Manufacturers of the CELEBRATED "ROYAL CHARTER" TOBACCO.

WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS TO RETAILERS ON APPLICATION.

542 KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, N.E. ESTABLISHED 1858.




TOWER TEA.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



Tower Tea

NOTE.  THESE TRADE MARKS APPEAR ON EVERY PACKET.

THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR TEA
AT THE
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

THE SAME EXCELLENT QUALITY.
2d. REDUCTION ON ALL.

TOWER TEA for Retail at 1/2, 1/4, 1/6, 1/8, 1/10, 2/-, 2/4, and 2/6 per lb.

TOWER TEA gives a liberal net profit to the vendors.

TOWER TEA produces a steady and increasing income for the agent.

TOWER TEA requires no locking up of capital.

TOWER TEA is appreciated the best by those who know most about Tea.

TOWER TEA is a good advertisement for the Agent.

TOWER TEA is not sold Retail by the Proprietors.

N.B.—Samples of Blended Tea in Bulk submitted to those who wish to pack for themselves.

WHERE VACANCIES EXIST, AGENTS ARE APPOINTED BY

THE GREAT TOWER STREET TEA CO., LD.
5 JEWRY STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE BEST BEVERAGE FOR CHILDREN



CADBURY'S COCOA is closely allied to milk in the large proportion of flesh-forming & strength-sustaining elements that it contains. It is prepared on the principle of excluding the superabundance of fatty indigestible matter with which Cocoa abounds supplying a refined thin infusion of absolutely pure Cocoa, exhilarating and refreshing, for Breakfast, Luncheon, Tea or Supper—giving staying power and imparting new life and vigour to growing Children and those of delicate constitutions.

CADBURY'S COCOA

ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST.

Clarke's Newly Designed "Pyramid" Nursery Lamp Food Warmer, with New Registered Pannikin.



N.B.—NO ALTERATION IN THE PRICE OF THE OLD PATTERN "PYRAMID" FOOD WARMER.

CLARKE'S IMPROVED PANNIKINS (REGISTERED) FOR USE WITH CLARKE'S "PYRAMID" NURSERY LAMP.

By this invention any liquid food can be poured out, or drunk, without seum or grease passing through the spout, and prevents spilling when poured into a Feeding Bottle, so objectionable with all other Pannikins.

These Pannikins will fit all the old "Pyramid" Nursery Lamps, and can be purchased separately.

WHOLESALE PRICES { No. 1 — 30/ per dozen. } Cash discount, 5 per cent.
LAMPS COMPLETE { " 2 — 33/ " }
" 3 — 36/ "

N.B.—Extras—Porcelain Pannikins per dozen, No. 1 .. 8/ — Lids .. 2/
" " " " 2 .. 8/ — " " 2/
" " " " 3 .. 9/ — " " 3/

Tin Pannikins, No. 1, 8/ — No. 2, 10/ — No. 3, 12/

Clear Glasses 4/ — Roughed, 6/ — Opaline, 6/ — Coloured, 6/ — Ruby, 8/

N.B.—Ask for CLARKE'S PANNIKIN, and see that his name and the registered number (Registered 91,241) is on the Pannikin, and trade mark "PYRAMID."

Clarke's Patent "PYRAMID" NIGHT LIGHTS are the only Lights suitable for these Lamps.
Sold Retail by all respectable dealers, and Wholesale by CLARKE'S "PYRAMID" and "FAIRY" LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED, CRICKLEWOOD, LONDON, N.W.
London Show Room—31 ELY PLACE, HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C.

CLARKE'S ADJUSTABLE BED-TRAY (COUSINS') (PATENT)

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS,

For use with CLARKE'S "PYRAMID" NURSERY LAMP FOOD WARMER, with his NEW REGISTERED PANNIKIN.

This is an invaluable Invention, and useful appliance at the bedside, suitable for Invalids, and particularly for Parents whose Infants require Feeding during the night. It obviates the necessity of getting out of bed, as everything required for use can be put on the TRAY. The Tray is adapted for use in connection with Clarke's "Pyramid" Food Warmer, and when not required can be turned to the wall in such a manner as to Shade the Person in bed from the Rays of the Light.

Invalids will find it a Great Comfort, for any book, plate, basin, &c., can be placed thereon ready for use, and obtained without altering the position in bed. By means of a Slide, the Tray can be pulled forward to the position or length required. It is Highly Recommended by the Medical Profession, and can be obtained from most dealers in Clarke's "Pyramid" and "Fairy" Lamps.

Tray, 15/, with Book Rest & Medicine Box, 21/, less 33½ per cent.
Food Warmer, see above.

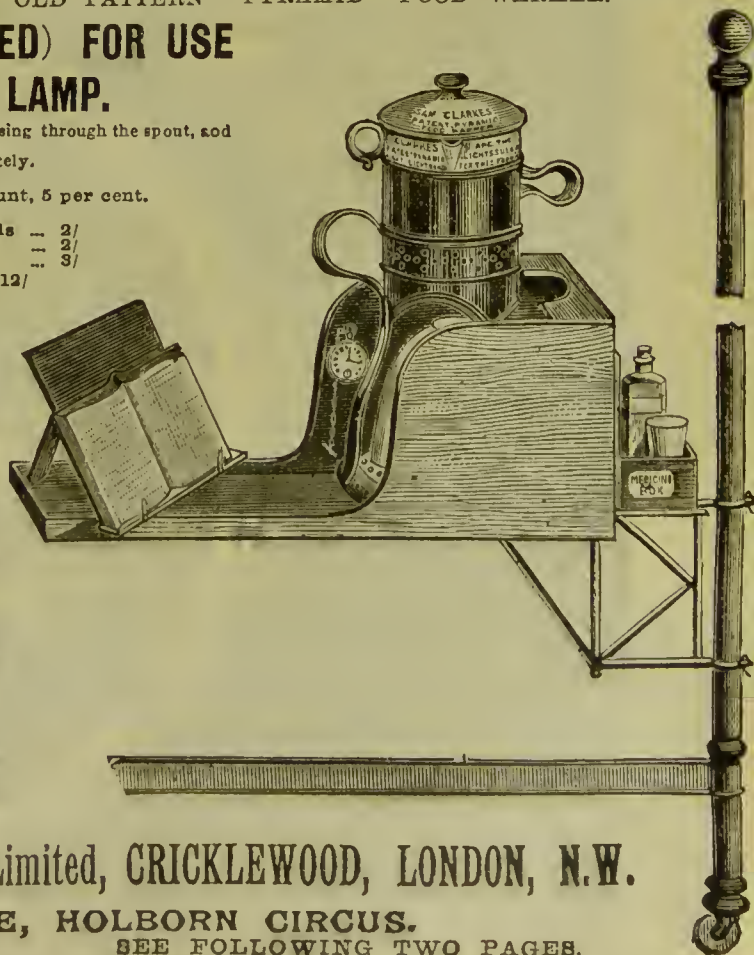
With Brass Bracket, 4s. extra. Adjustable Brass Support for book rest, 5s. extra.

DIRECTIONS FOR FIXING.—Place the Clips round the bed-post, insert the Thumbcrew in the square hole at the end of same, and screw as tightly as possible. The Clips being of spring steel, they will fit any size post. A little cloth or washleather should be placed round the bed-post to prevent scratching the post.

CLARKE'S "Pyramid" and "Fairy" Light Co., Limited, CRICKLEWOOD, LONDON, N.W.

SHOW ROOMS—31 ELY PLACE, HOLBORN CIRCUS.

SEE FOLLOWING TWO PAGES.





COMPOSED BY J. BRAHAM.

Adagio.
 his lone - ly round, And should a footstep haply stray Where
 round, *p*
p Allegro.

caution marks the guarded way, Where caution marks the guarded way, the guarded way,
 caution marks the guarded way, Where caution marks the guarded way, the guarded way, Who goes there?

A friend! God-night! *Adagio.* All's....
 Strauser, quickly tell! The word. All's.... well, All's....
Adagio.

well, good-night, all all's well!
 well, the word, all all's well!
cres. *dim.*

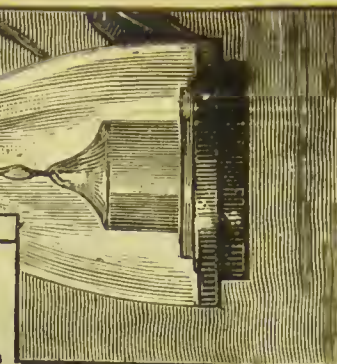
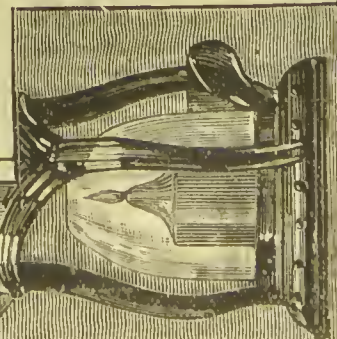
p
 De - sert - ed by the wan - ing moon, When skies proclaim night's cheer - less noon, On
 2ND VOICE.
 When skies proclaim night's cheer - less noon, On
p

tower, fort, or tented ground. The sentry walks his lonely round, The sen - try walks,
tr
 tower, fort, or tented ground. The sentry walks his lonely round,
 his lone - ly
tr

CLARKE'S NIGHT LIGHTS,

"When nights are dark then think of Clarke,
 Who's hit the mark precisely;
 For his Night-Lights create Light-Nights,
 In which you see quite nicely."

SHOW ROOM SOLD EVERYWHERE. 131 ELY PLACE, E.C.
 CLARKE'S "PYRAMID" & "FAIRY" LIGHT COMPANY, Ltd., LONDON, N.W.



HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE FINEST AERATED HOP ALE.
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

"Supplies an excellent
stomachic, appetising, and
agreeable summer drink."

Brewers' Journal.

"A beautiful es-
sence, has a fine Hop
Aroma, and is quite a
pharmaceutical triumph."

The Chemist and Druggist.

"For this Essence a bril-
liant future may be antici-
pated. It possesses charac-
teristics very seldom to be
met with."

Mineral Water Trade Review

"For flavour, strength, and
real solubility, this Essence
leaves nothing to be desired."

British & Colonial Druggist.



TRADE MARK

HAY'S HOP ALE

"This is an excellent Non-
Alcoholic beverage."

The Lancet.

"Evolves a delicious aroma
of Hops."

Medical Press.

"It is a Fine Bitter
Beer, pouring out with a
rich creamy head."

British & Colonial Druggist.

"Possesses the Aromatic
bouquet and pleasant flavour
of the genuine Hop."

Mineral Water Trade Review.

"Is a nearer approach to
Bass or Allsopp's Ale than
any non-intoxicants preced-
ing it."

Eastern Morning News.

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.

Quantity required, two fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE FINEST AERATED HOP ALE.

"Since Mr. HAY, the well-known Manufacturing Chemist, of Hull, surprised the Pharmaceutical world, some ten years since, by the production of that, until then, had been thought an impossibility, viz., a perfectly soluble and transparent ESSENCE OF GINGER, nothing he has done has attracted so much attention in this direction as his latest ESSENCE OF HOPS, which, like his other Essences, is a production unique in itself. The HOP ALE made from this Essence evolves a DELICIOUS AROMA OF HOPS, and supplies that much longed-for desideratum of abstainers, 'A Glass of Non-Alcoholic Beer.' We have always felt that teetotallers laboured under a disadvantage that ought not to exist, in having no really decent beverage in the place of Wine and Beer. By this Pharmaceutical triumph of Mr. HAY, this difficulty has been overcome, and it affords us much pleasure to commend this truly Temperance Drink to the notice of abstainers and non-alcoholic abstainers alike."

—*Medical Press.*

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE [1]

"I certainly remarkable for the purity and reality of its results. Made from the choicest hops, and treated in a manner of which Mr. HAY appears to possess the monopoly, this HOP ALE ESSENCE supplies an excellent stomachic, and an agreeable stimulating Summer Drink. The HOP ALE produced by this ESSENCE is of a most refreshing and invigorating character, with all the appetising flavour and delicate aroma of its more intoxicating prototype, which it approximates more closely than any similar preparation we have yet tasted. It may be advantageously taken up as a speciality for which a large consumption may safely be predicted."—*Brewers' Journal.*

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL,**
ENGLAND.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

HAY'S

SOLUBLE ESSENCES

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET.

HONOURABLE MENTION: INTERNATIONAL FOOD EXHIBITION, AGRICULTURAL HALL, LONDON, OCTOBER, 1880.
GOLD MEDAL: SOCIETY OF ARTS, PARIS, 1883.

HAY HOP ALE ESSENCE.

"Supplier n excellent stomachic, appetising, and agreeable summer drink."—*Brewers' Journal*.

"For this Essence a brilliant future may be anticipated. It possesses characteristics very seldom to be met with."

—*Mineral Water Trade Review*.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

"This is an excellent Non-alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet*.

"Evolves a delicious aroma of HOPS."—*Medical Press*.



GINGER CHAMPAGNE.

(Made from Hay's Essence.)

"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet*.

"Mr. Hay has caught the fine Aroma of Ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival—the Royal French Beverage."—*The Chemist and Druggist*.

GINGER ALE.

(Made from Hay's Fortified Essence.)

"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of Ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure Ginger."—*The Chemist and Druggist*.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, No. 1.

A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger.

Trade price, 5/- per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4/6

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER No. 2.

Trade price, 4/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4/-

HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER No. 1.

For First Quality Ginger Ale. Imparts an exquisite Ginger Aroma.

Trade price, 5/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5/-

Quantity required, 4 fl. oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. bottles

HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, No. 2.

Trade price, 4/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4/-

Quantity required, 2 fl. oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. bottle

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT,

For Second Quality Ginger Ale.

Imparts PUNGENCY, COLOURING, great BRILLIANCY, and an unusually FINE GINGER FLAVOUR and AROMA.

Trade price, 4/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4/-

Quantity required, 3 fl. oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. bottle

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE,

For Third Quality Ginger Ale.

This Essence makes a beverage which is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale.

Trade price, 9/- per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8/6

Quantity required, 1/2 fl. oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. bottles.

For Orange, Vanilla, and all other Essences, send for Price List.

HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE,

(For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne).

This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite Aroma.

Trade price, 8/- per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7/6

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE,

(For the Manufacture of the finest Aerated Hop Ale).

This Essence is made from the CHOICEST HOPS GROWN, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine HOP FLAVOUR and aroma. HOP ALE made from this Essence has the full flavour of the FINEST HOPS, and is a really APPETISING BITTER BEER.

Trade price, 8/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8/-

Quantity required, 2 fl. oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. bottles.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS, No. 1.

Highly Concentrated. A Magnificent Preparation.

Trade price, 8/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8/-

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS, No. 2.

Makes an exquisitely fine Lemonade.

Trade price, 6/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6/-

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR, No. 1.

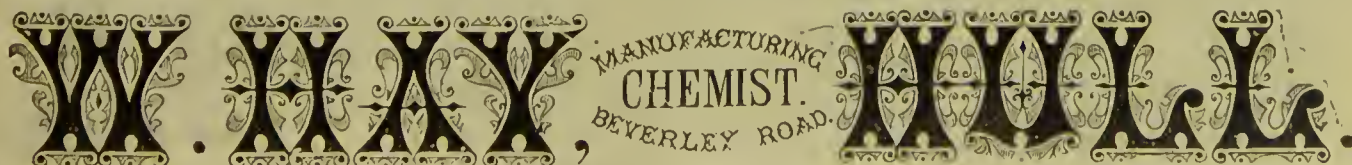
Makes a delicious Lemonade, to which it imparts all the FINE AROMA AND FLAVOUR of the Choicest Lemons.

Trade price, 5/- per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4/6

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR, No. 2.

A very fine Essence, prepared from the fresh fruit.

Trade price, 4/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4/-

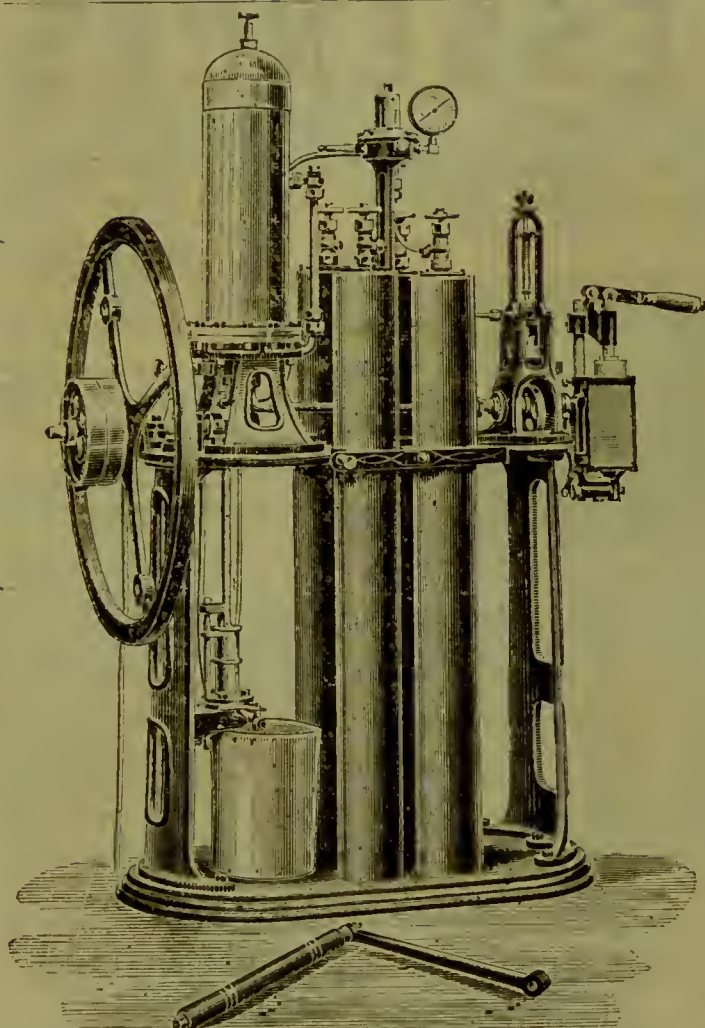


The difference between preparations made from HAY'S ESSENCES and those made from the numerous SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of them bearing the name of SOLUBLE ESSENCES is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using HAY'S PREPARATIONS, as is universally known.

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of HAY'S Manufacture.

SODA-WATER MAKING

With Liquefied (So-called Natural) Carbonic Acid Gas.



The "Compact" Machines are designed where space is an object and for those having a large retail trade, such as Chemists, &c., for filling Bottles or Syphons, and are fitted on the one end with either the "Reliance" Syphon Filler or the "Excelsior" Machine for filling Patent Bottles.

No. 1 Size "Compact" Soda-water Machine complete, as shown, comprises a Niagara Cylinder, mounted, complete with all fittings, Reducing Valve, and a Bottling Machine for Syphon Bottles or for Patent Bottles, the latter fitted with Syrup Pump, the whole mounted on a massive cast-iron frame, fitted with shaft, flywheel, with fast and loose pulleys, for steam or other power, and also handle for hand-power.

By opening one of the iron vessels, and setting the Reducing Valve to the required pressure, a stream of gas is let into the Cylinder; pumping the water into the Cylinder by means of the flywheel may then be commenced, and as soon as it shows in the Water Gauge, bottling may be started, and continued while the water pump is being worked. About 50 dozen bottles per hour can be bottled with ease by hand-power.

Price complete, £55.

No. 2 Size ditto ditto, with a producing capacity of 25 dozen bottles per hour—

Price complete, £30.

LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS, in iron vessels containing 28 lbs., which is sufficient to aerate 20 gross of waters, or 3,000 to 4,000 draughts from the Pillar Fountain, as shown below, 10/- each.

Specimens of Testimonials we are receiving from users of the "Compact" Machine.

From A. THOMPSON, Esq., M.P.S.,
The Putney Drug Stores, 98 High St., Putney, S.W.

"I am more than satisfied with the No. 1 'Compact' Machine which answers my utmost requirements. I find with the aid of a youth I can fill six dozen syphons per hour, including syringing. I have nearly trebled my sale this last three weeks."

From E. H. TAYLOR, Esq.,
Middle Abbey Street, Dublin.

"The No. 2 'Compact' Soda Water Machine came to hand the day previous to the Great Annual Temperance Fête at Ball's Bridge, where it had an engagement to supply 15,000 visitors, or over 200 dozen of waters. I felt nervous, not having a knowledge of the machinery. However, I got it together without a hitch, and after two dozen being bottled, I cannot describe the weight I got from under. I saw that we could turn out double the quantity, as even with temporary fixing, it filled 42 dozen per hour, and with a better trained attendant, will, I am sure, go close on fifty. I wired you this afternoon to know when you can deliver another No. 2 Machine, for a party who came a distance to see it work to-day. Congratulating you on your success."

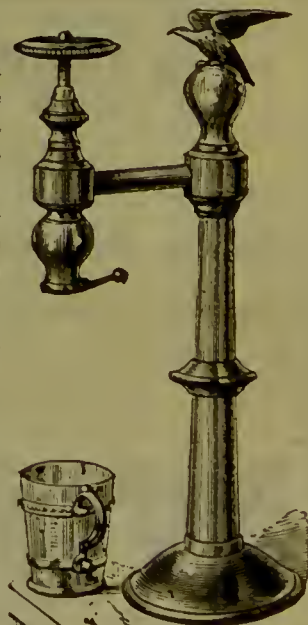
From Messrs. TURNER, SCHON & CO.,
101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

"We thought we should have great difficulty in the manufacture of aerated waters to which we were absolute strangers. Now that your No. 1 'Compact' Machine is fitted up and we have had an opportunity of working it, we find it is simplicity itself, and are surprised it should be possible to put such an effective and complete machine into such small compass. We think the machine will prove a great success, and we shall be happy to show it to intending purchasers."

PILLAR FOUNTAIN.

For a Single Draught Arm fixed on Counter, as shown by this drawing, there is nothing more convenient, the great advantage of it is, that a small sharp stream of Aerated Water can be drawn, which, when Syrups are taken, is absolutely necessary, so as to mix up the Syrup with the Water first, and then a large stream, as in the emptying of a bottle of soda water can be drawn; where soda water alone is required, the latter retains its sharpness and pungency, and thus, by the use of this Draught Arm, there is no necessity of drawing the soda water into a bottle first, and then emptying it into a tumbler, thus is avoided the loss of gas, and also the loss of time; but by drawing direct into the drinking glass a more satisfactory result is obtained. It is of very solid construction and thickly plated.

Price £4 7 6



Send for Illustrated Catalogue "C," containing all preliminary information. Forwarded free on application to

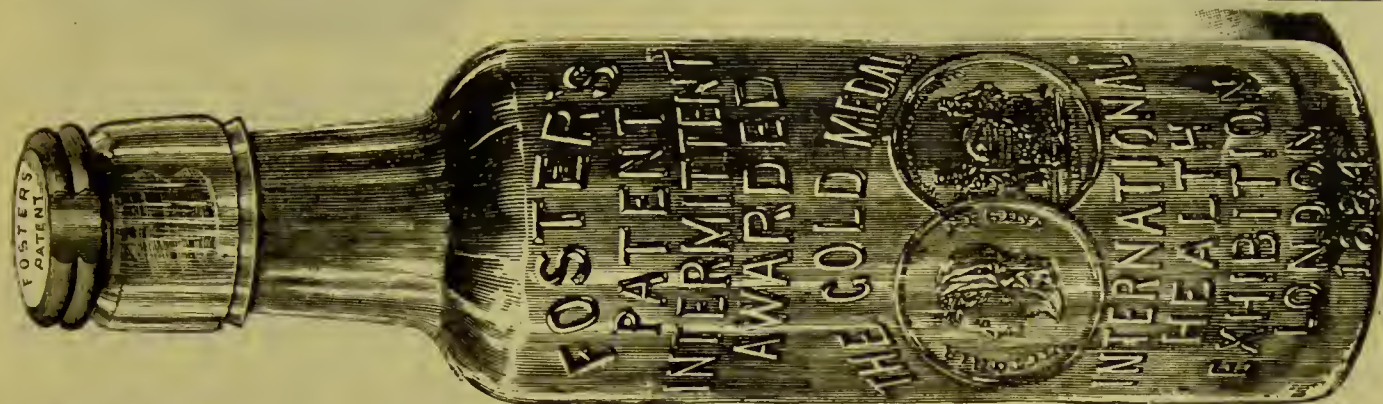
BARNETT & FOSTER, "NIAGARA" WORKS, 26t Eagle Wharf Road, LONDON, N.

BARNETT & FOSTER,

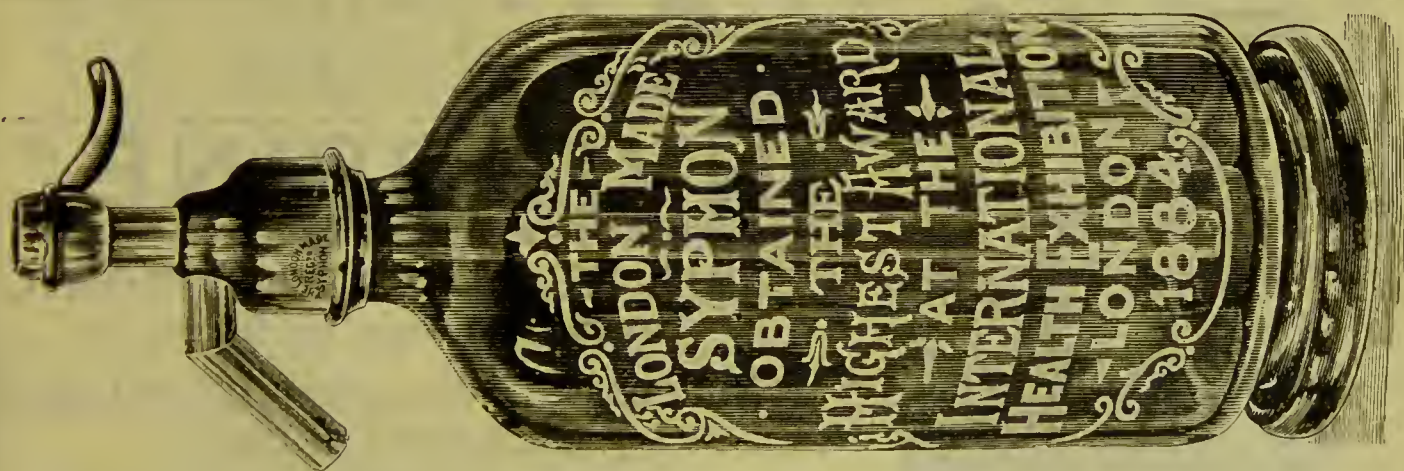
"NIAGARA" WORKS,

26^T EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.

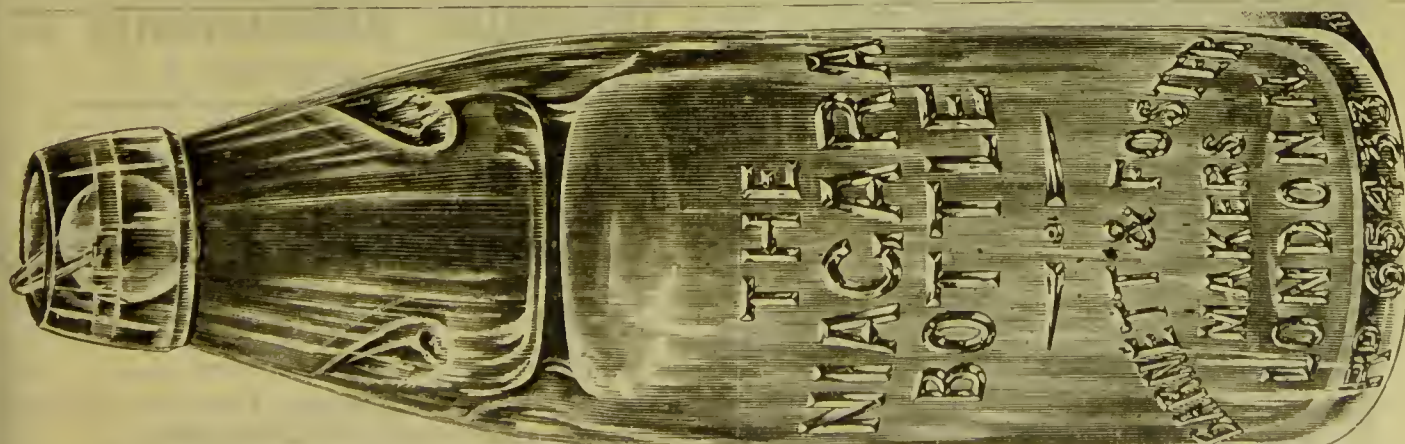
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FREDK. FOSTER was the Original Inventor of SCREW-STOPPERED BOTTLES, TOOLS FOR MAKING THEM, AND MACHINES FOR FILLING THEM. See Patent No. 466—1871.



Buy the "LONDON-MADE" SYPHON BOTTLE, and support British Industry; it is admitted by all to be infinitely better in appearance and material than those of foreign make.



FREDK. FOSTER was the Original Inventor, see Patent No. 3,070—1870 and No. 4,268—1872 (with the late Mr. CODD), of the RENOWNED CODD'S BOTTLE, and Sole Inventor of the Improved Codd's "THE NIAGARA BOTTLE."

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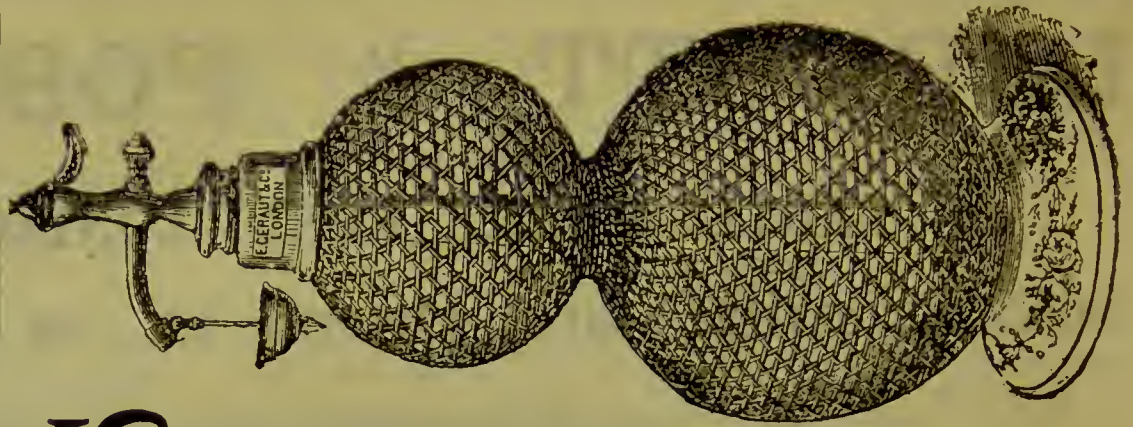
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8 Tested at a pressure of 240 lbs.
per square inch, being double
that they are used at, and we
guarantee every machine on
leaving our firm to be made
with pure ENGLISH BLOCK
TIN, and are made on the
Premises.

PRICES AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.



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"INVIGORINE"

(REGISTERED TITLE).

THE NEW AERATED TONIC

Pleasant, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

Successful Wherever Introduced

Specially Useful in Hot Climates.

Retail 2/6, Wholesale 24/- Doz. net,

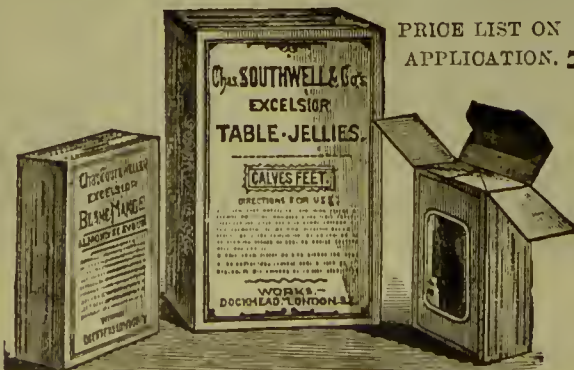
Through the Wholesale Houses or of

THE "INVIGORINE" MANUFACTURING CO.

114 Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.

"EXCELSIOR" TABLE JELLIES

EXCELSIOR TABLE JELLIES.



PRICE LIST ON
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EXCELSIOR TABLE JELLIES.

CHAS. SOUTHWELL & CO.
DOCKHEAD, LONDON, S.E.

T. & F. J. TAYLOR'S



AERATED WATERS,
Newport Pagnel.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

SODA, POTASH, SELTZER, AERATED (without
Alkali), and LITHIA WATERS,
LEMONADE AND GINGER ALE.

Each Bottle is protected by a Label bearing the Signature
of the Firm.

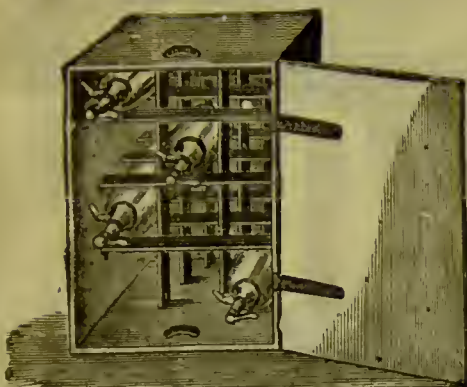
Purity and Excellence of the Water certified by Analysis
by Professor ARFIELD, Ph.D., F.C.S.

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PACKING CASE MANUFACTORY AND STEAM SAW MILLS.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

37 & 38 MINORIES, LONDON, E.C.

MANUFACTURER OF
Cases of every description for Home use
and Exportation.

Wine Laths, Oak and Deal.

Mineral Water Bin Cases and Trays.

Bottle Crates, Straw Envelopes.

Cases Lined with Tin, Zinc, Copper, &c.;

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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**CELEBRATED D. FEVRE'S
SELTZOGENES.**

COMPLETE WITH FITTINGS.

GUARANTEED TESTED

by 175 lbs. of pressure per square inch.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

CAUTION.To ensure the purchase of the
genuine celebrated**SELTZOGENES OF D. FEVRE,**which do not cost more than the
imitations, observe on the shoulder
of the apparatus the words—

"VERITABLE SELTZOGENE D. FEVRE,"

AND THE TRADE MARK SIGNATURE—

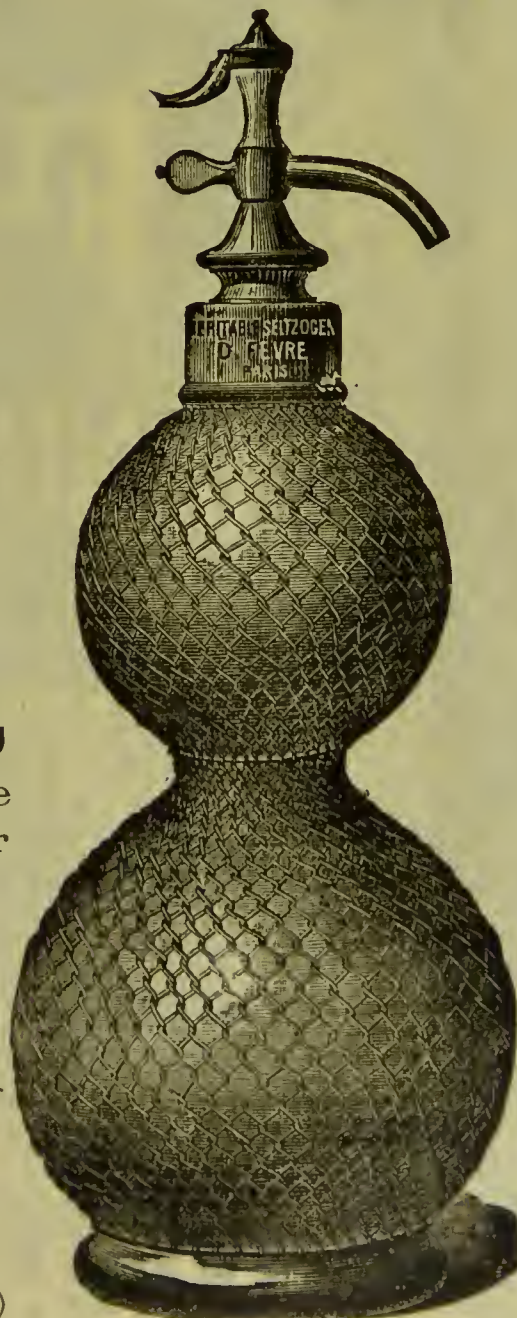
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WORKS—

398 Rue St. Honoré, PARIS. 9 Rue Castex (Near the Bastille.)



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ESSENTIAL OILS

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR

MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS
AND
CONFECTIONERS

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES

MANCHESTER



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New York
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&c.

SODA WATER MACHINERY

AND ALL ACCESSORIES FOR THE TRADE

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LIM.

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SANDFORD ST., ANCOATS, MANCHESTER.

BOXES. BOTTLES. MACHINERY.
ESSENCES
Catalogues, Circulars, Testimonials
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SYPHONS & SELTZOGENES

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

We have recently been entrusted with a most important Agency for the above-named goods. Our Principals are the best known firm in Paris, and the Syphons are undoubtedly the cheapest and strongest in the market. The tops are made of pure English Tin, guaranteed free from lead. The Seltzogenes are made on the well-known "Fevre" system, and each one is thoroughly tested before being sent out.

WE CAN GIVE TO LARGE AND SMALL BUYERS EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.
PLEASE WRITE US AT ONCE FOR PRICES, STATING QUANTITY OF EACH KIND REQUIRED



SODA-WATER MACHINERY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1889, UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

We have obtained at the above Exhibition

3 HIGHEST AWARDS POSSIBLE

A feat never accomplished before by any other house supplying requirements for the Aërated Water Trade.

These awards will carry with them **THREE GOLD MEDALS**, which were awarded as follows:—

- 1st—SODA-WATER MACHINERY (Highest Award possible).
- 1st—ESSENTIAL OILS & FRUIT ESSENCES (Highest Award possible)
- 1st—PATENT AND ORDINARY BOTTLES (Highest Award possible).

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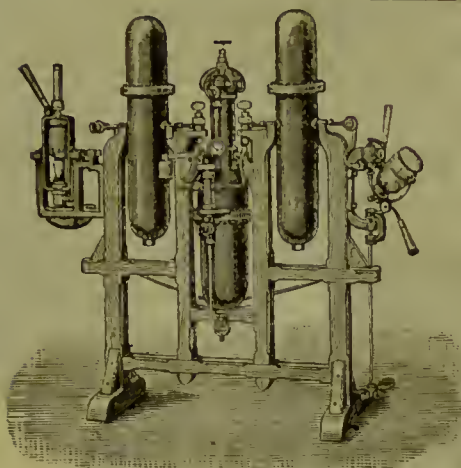
Aerated Water Engineers and Glass Bottle Manufacturers,

SANDFORD ST., ANCOATS, MANCHESTER,

And at 146 MINORIES, LONDON. E.C.

A. LOZÉ & CO., LD.,

281 WEST DERBY ROAD LIVERPOOL.



INDISPENSABLE TO CHEMISTS:
THE ONLY PRACTICAL SODA WATER MACHINE.

Self-working by Chemical Action. No Skilled Labour.

NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER OR NEED REPAIRS.

Produces the Purest Aërated Water made.

Machines, in two sizes, at 25 guineas and 30 guineas. All complete. With the smaller a lad can make easily in ten hours twenty dozen Syphons or 100 dozen Bottles; with the larger, thirty dozen Syphons or 175 dozen bottles.

COUNTY LABORATORY, 30 BROWNLOW STREET, LIVERPOOL, October, 1889.

I have examined during the present year the Machines for making Aërated Waters invented by Mr. Lozé, and I have formed a very high opinion of them. No lead is found in any part which comes in contact with the water, and the process is one which produces absolutely pure Carbonic Gas. Accordingly I find that the effervescing water produced is free from every injurious metal or contamination, and has a better flavour than that produced in the ordinary way.

J. CAMPBELL BROWN, D.Sc.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 20 ALBERT GATE, MANCHESTER, 21st August, 1889.

GENTLEMEN,—At your request I have visited the works of Messrs. A. Lozé & Co., of Prescott Street and Tuebrook, Liverpool. I have inspected his patented Apparatus for producing Aërated Waters, and have analysed the Aërated drinks manufactured. The results of analysis quite justified the inferences which were drawn from a knowledge of the materials used. Thus, instead of using ordinary whiting (as the source of carbonic acid gas), which gives off small quantities of offensive gases when acted upon with acid, Mr. Lozé uses one of the pure soluble bicarbonates of either Potash or Soda; the use of this salt enables the apparatus to be much simplified in form, as no gas washer is required, but the carbonic acid gas may be led at once into the liquid in the Saturating Cylinders. The Aërated drinks produced are of very high quality, both as to purity and as to Aëration, and the apparatus possesses the merit of extreme simplicity and efficiency.—Faithfully yours,

C. ESTCOURT, F.I.C., F.I.

Messrs. A. LOZÉ, & CO., LIMITED.

DITTON, 10th April, 1890.

Dear Mr. Lozé,—I am pleased to inform you that I have been able to work the Machine sold to me by you without previous knowledge. With your patent Turnover I can bottle Patent Stoppers at the rate of two dozen per minute. Syphons and Corked Bottles I can fill much quicker than what you advertise the Machine to do.

The Aërated Waters produced have been sampled by a number of gentlemen, and pronounced by them to be of a most excellent quality.—Wishing you every success, I remain, yours truly,

ROBT. J. GOW, F.C.S.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H.R.H. THE
DUKE OF CONNAUGHT



AND THE
ROYAL FAMILY.

BOURNE WATERS.

THE PUREST IN ENGLAND.

Soda, Potash, Lithia, and Seltzer Waters,
Lemonade, and Aromatic Ginger Ale,

IN 4-DOZEN AND 6-DOZEN CASES, CARRIAGE PAID,

Prepared with the celebrated Artesian Well Water from a great depth—neither pumped, cisterned, nor exposed to the atmosphere and FREE FROM ALL CONTAMINATION.

The Natural Water sent out in QUARTS and PINTS for the use of Families as a TABLE WATER direct from the Spring without any exposure to the Air.

MANUFACTURERS:

R. M. MILLS & CO., BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE.

SOLD BY THEIR AGENTS THROUGHOUT ENGLAND.

HARDY & CO., 23 Fenchurch Street, and FENWICK & CHINERY, 24 Coleman Street, Wholesale Agents for the Sale of our Waters.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S (MANCHESTER) SPARKLING TABLE WATERS, UNRIVALLED FOR PURITY AND QUALITY.

SODA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SIMPLE
AERATED WATER.



LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
QUININE TONIC.
GINGER BEER.
HOREHOUND BEER

EXTRACTS FROM ANALYTICAL REPORTS.

"The examination of the Waters which I have made has satisfied me that they have been prepared with the greatest care, and are of excellent quality."

On the whole, I have no hesitation in stating that your Aerated Waters are of the highest standard of purity which is practically attainable."

FRANÇOIS JONES, F.R.S.E., F.C.S.

LOUIS SIEBOLD, F.I.C., F.C.S.

J. & B.'s Syphons are mounted with PURE BLOCK TIN, thus ensuring absolute immunity from dangerous metallic contamination

CARRIAGE PAID AND ON RETURNS.

113 MARKET STREET, and 44 DOWNING STREET, MANCHESTER.

LEMON - RASPBERRY



REGISTERED LABEL

A delicious beverage, non-alcoholic and perfectly pure; guaranteed to be prepared from fresh and specially selected Fruit only.

LEMON-RASPBERRY is unrivalled for use with Mineral Waters.

LEMON-RASPBERRY is bottled in special bottles, and is attractive in appearance and agreeable in flavour.

SAMPLES & QUOTATIONS MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION FROM THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

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THOMAS STREET, DUBLIN.

LONDON:
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STREET, N.

TRADE

"CAMWAL"

**HARROGATE,
BRISTOL.**

MARK.

TOPS THE TRADE

TELEPHONE
NO.
7547.

ONLY PRIZE MEDAL,



LONDON, 1881.

RAISED BY THE
PERSISTENT ENERGY
AND GREAT CARE
OF CHEMISTS

Year	No. of Members	Dividend
1878	119	None
1879	350	None
1880	430	None
1881	540	None
1882	615	3½
1883	708	5

TELEGRAPHIC

Chemists Starbeck Harrogate



HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL



BRADFORD, 1882.

Telegraphic
Address
"RUBINE
LONDON."

STRENGTHENED AND
SUPPORTED BY THE
APPROBATION OF THE
MEDICAL PROFESSION

Year	No. of Members	Dividend
1884	903	6
1885	1,193	6
1886	1,463	6
1887	1,612	7½
1888	1,892	5
1889	2,031	7½

ADDRESSES

Chemists Sun Factory Bristol.

INCREASE OF SALES.—The Sales for the Half-year ending March 31, 1890, show an increase of 30 per cent. over the corresponding period of previous year.

This Company manufactures the various descriptions of Mineral Waters of the highest class and of specified formula, and now numbers over 2,000 Members. Good Dividends.

PRICES.

	In Corked Bots.	In Codd's Patent Bots.	In Syphons.		In Corked Bot.	In Codd's Patent Bots.	In Syphons.
Carbonated Water	1/-	/10	1/6	Lime Juice ..	1/-	/10	2/6
Soda .. 5 Grains to Half-Pint	1/-	/10	1/6	Ginger Ale ..	1/-	/10	2/6
Potash .. B.P. 15	1/-	/10	1/6	Ginger Beer, Glass	1/-	/10	2/6
Potash .. 5	1/-	/10	1/6	Lithia, B.P., 5 grains to Half-pint	1/6	1/4	2/6
Potash .. B.P. 15	1/-	/10	1/6	Iron and Quinine Water ..	1/6	1/4	—
Seltzer ..	1/-	/10	1/6	Mineral Acid ..	1/6	1/4	—
Lemonade ..	1/-	/10	2/6				

Syphons, 24s. per dozen.

Cases—3 dozen 3s. 6d.; 4 dozen 4s. 6d.; 6 dozen 5s. 6d. each.

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In 26-oz. bottles, handsomely labelled and capsuled. Raspberry, Strawberry, Cherry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Pine Apple, &c., 8/- per dozen. Lime Fruit Cordial, 8/- per dozen. Bottles charged 1/- per dozen, and allowed for on return.

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SAMPLE CASE OF WATERS SENT FREE.

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LONDON, HARROGATE, & BRISTOL.**

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The Largest Syphon Fillers in the United Kingdom.

SODA. Brilliant, Pungent, and Sparkling.

POTASH. Prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia.

SELTZER. Pure and Delicious Table Water.

LITHIA of guaranteed strength.

LEMONADE. Pure fruity flavour of ripe Lemons.

PURITY. Water filtered by a special process, by which absolute purity is guaranteed. Distilled water used as required. Pure Chemicals only employed. All Goods are regularly subjected to strict analysis.

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KENTISH TOWN, LONDON, N.W.

HIGHEST AWARD AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885.
TRADE MARK Registered May 21st, 1867.

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FRUIT SYRUPS & CORDIALS

MILD DRINKS.
Cherry. Raspberry.
Strawberry. Lime Fruit.
Black Currant. Lemon.
Orange. Jargonelle Pear.
Pineapple.
Raspberry Vinegar.
Orange and Quinine.

HOT DRINKS.
Winterine. Honey Liqueur.
Aromatic Black Currant.
Gingerette. Ginger Lemon.
Peppermint. Clove.
Elderberry. Syrup of Hops.
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Royal Leamington
APNEUMATIC
TABLE WATERS

Were first supplied to H.M. the Queen in 1856,
and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1862.

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GINGER ALE,
AND ALL THEIR OTHER WATERS,
Are UNRIVALLED for PURITY and QUALITY.

In Ordinary Bottles and Syphons.

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LEAMINGTON.

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Extract of Herbs
AND
Wine Essences.

KRONENQUELLE.

THE FAMOUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

For
Gout, Gravel,
Rheumatism.



For
Kidney and
Bladder Diseases.

TO BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

[1]

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BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

HASSALL & CO.'S PHOSPHO-CITRIC ACID

Is the Best, Purest, and most Economical Agent for Acidulating all Saccharine Beverages.

Price only 10d. per lb., in 9 and 18 gallon casks ; 1s. per lb. in small quantities.

One Ounce Measure is equal to One Ounce of Citric. It produces a higher class Beverage, and shows an economy of between £6 and £7 per cwt.

We do not ask for an order, we merely solicit the favour of a trial.

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PAMPHLET GRATIS.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

We are pleased to be able to testify that your Phospho-Citric Acid is satisfactory under the most severe trials. We have placed Manufactured goods in which your Acid was used in a refrigerator for months, and also for nine months in a stove in which the temperature stands at over 150° day and night, and the bottles when examined to-day were as bright as the day they were put in. —, LONDON.

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I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the fact that first-class waters are produced, with greater body and finer fruity flavour, at half the cost of Citric; and further that your Acid is free from all traces of LEAD, generally found in the crystals.

I am persuaded that your Acid will ultimately command the Mineral Water Trade.

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"And may I also be permitted to add my testimony to the excellence of your Phospho-Citric Acid; I consider it far and away preferable to Citric." C. H. ORTON, STOKES GOLDING.

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When Fermentation is present, Saccharine Beverages made with this Acid will keep sound and bright several days longer than those made with Crystal Acids.

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YORK ROAD, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.

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DE CARLE'S SOLID FRUIT JUICES or RIPE FRUIT DRINKS
with Ready-made Bottled Syrups.

PRO.				CON.			
1 packet De Carle's Fruit Juice, retail price	...	...	4½d.	1½ pint Bottle Fruit Syrup at retail price	...	1s. to 1s. 3d.	
1 lb. Sugar	...	...	2d.				
½ pint Boiling Water	—				
Result—							
1½ pint superb Fruit Syrup, unequalled in flavour, for	6½d.				

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as to the Quality and Purity of DE CARLE'S SOLID FRUIT JUICES.

ANALYTICAL REPORT by ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D. Lond.,
Author of "Food: its Adulterations, and the Methods for their Detection."

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, LONDON, April 2nd, 1890.

At the request of Messrs. De Carle & Son, Norwich, we have analysed samples of the Solid Fruit Juices supplied by them. Seven samples in all were tested—Raspberry, Orangeade, Lemonade, Pineapple, Cherry, Gingerade, and Limetta.

The results of the analyses have been perfectly satisfactory, as showing that these preparations are free from injurious or deleterious constituents, and that they have been carefully made from pure materials. Used according to the directions supplied, these various Solid Fruit Juices will furnish Syrups, Jellies, &c., of agreeable and wholesome characters.

Signed

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D. Lond.
EDW. GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.O., F.C.S.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST says—

MESSRS. DE CARLE & SON, of Norwich, prepare a real fruit salt, under the title of De Carle's Ripe Fruit Drinks, by which the flavours of the fruits represented can be readily and perfectly reproduced in syrups, jellies, puddings, or other eatables and beverages. They are supplied in bottles packed in cardboard cases, and retailing at 4½d. Each packet with a pound of sugar yields from a pint to a pint and a half of a fine syrup, which in point of flavour leaves nothing to be desired.

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DE CARLE'S SOLID FRUIT JUICES are seasonable goods, suitable for a grocer's trade. The juices, which are prepared in a powdered state, are useful for the easy production of fruit syrups, jellies, &c., and may be employed for flavouring puddings and cakes. The low price and good quality of these specialities are sure to make them sell well amongst all classes.

3RD.—BUY.

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GENTLEMEN,—We have tried 6 doz. of your Solid Fruit Juices, and where introduced they give satisfaction, in fact, the best and cheapest drink we have ever sold. Please to quote lowest price and best terms for gross lots.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND TERMS TO THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

DE CARLE & SON, Manufacturing Chemists, NORWICH.

Agents—Foggitt, Thirsk, Evans, Gadd & Co., Exeter, and most London Houses.

"PREMIER BRAND" ESSENTIAL OILS.

Concentrated Fruit Essences—Soluble

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN CUMMOCK

Who has received Hundreds of Unsolicited Testimonials, also THREE GOLD MEDALS, besides other Honours.

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ESSENCE "SPARKLING LIMETTA"—Soluble "Essence of Lemon"

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ESSENCE "TONIC HEADING"—Essence for Ginger Ale

AND COMPARE WITH OTHER MAKERS.

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LATE 32 MAIN STREET.

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The Best in the Market.

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Makes a Splendid Botanic Beer.

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IMPROVED

EXTRACT

WILL KEEP GOOD IN ANY CLIMATE.

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Wholesale and Export Botanic Druggists,

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TRADE MARK.

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PEPTONISED MILK

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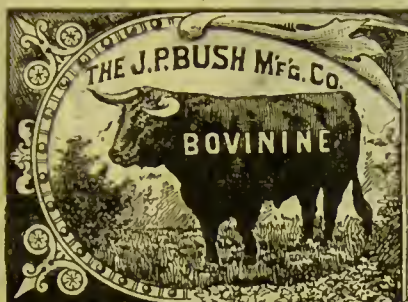
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PERFECTLY.



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OF
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BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. Lanoline (Show Card)	MAHRIOTT, E., & Co. The "Lily" Feeding-bottles, Teething-pads, &c.
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BOATE, M. P. Munster Sauce and Carmellina Lotion	NEWBALL & MASON Extract of Herbs
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BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE Soda-water Machinery, Syphons, Esurances, &c.	PEARS, A. & F. "You Dirty Boy," "Cany lexions Restored," "A Century Ago"
CHASSAIGN & Co. Peptus, Peptones, Pancreatins	(transparency), "Will he Win the Gloves?" (transparency)
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HARDY PATENT PICK CO. (Lim.) The "Devil" Disintegrator	Annual Report re Raw Materials for Perfumery, Essential Oils, &c.
HIGGS, CHARLES E. (Philadelphia) Root Beer	SWIFT, JAMES, & SON

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ALL ADVERTISERS

Where Announcements appear in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST." Those whose Names do not appear on previous page are published in one of the other issues of this month.

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Apollinaris Co.
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Chemists' Aerated Waters
Association.
Wills & Son (Ruthin)
Franz, Joseph, Co.
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Phospho)
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Hart and Co.
Kinnou and Co.
Jewellery and Crown
Mills and Co. (Rouine)
Rylands, Dan (Lim.)
Schacht, W., and Co.
Taylor, T., and F. J.
[See GINGER ALE.]

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[See SYRONS and ESSENCE]
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Brady and Hinchliffe (Ld.)
Favarger and Co.
Ferre, T.
Guert Frères
Laz, A., and Co.
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Morris and Oallard (Salts)

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Howards and Sons
May and Baker
Symes and Co.
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Kilner Bros.
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Co. (Lim.)
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Youlton, E.

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Hooper, B., and Co.

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Dunn and Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Fuerst Brothers
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Hodgkinson, Treacher and
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Lorenz, H.
May and Baker
Morris and Oallard
Moss and Co.
Poulton, Frères
Stein, G. and G. (Pumilias)
Smith, T. and H., and Co.
Type and King
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Co. (Limited)
Wood, Vincent

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Smith, T. and H., and Co.
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Leo and Co.
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Fascall, J.
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Young, H.

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Seabury and Johnson

CRUSH LIMESEED

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Kuhn, B.

PARALDEHYDE

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Bardley and Sons (Lim) ted
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Edwards and Son
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Evans, Leasher and Webb
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Pear's Soap

Price's Patent Candle Co.
Romaine Manufg. Co.
Rouse & Co.
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Shirley, A. W.

Taylor, J. N.
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Trealt, R. C.

Truefit, H. P. (Limited)
Vost, G., and Co.
Warwick Brothers
West, T. (Oxell's Mena)
Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder)

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Marlon and Co.
Orme, J., and Co.

Perken, Son and Rayment
Swift and Son
White, Alfred, and Son

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Godfrey and Cooke
Stern, G. and G.

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Palau, N., and Co.
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Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chassaling and Co.

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Duncan, Plockhart and Co.
Fellows

Ferris and Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher and Co.
Fournier, Bon and Cie
Fruneau, E.

Giles Schacht & Co.
Greiff, E. W., and Co.
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Hewlett and Son

Mill, A. S., and Son
Hooper, B., and Co.
Howards and Sons
Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co.

Keith & Co. (Dose. Liniments)
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Martindale, W.

May and Baker
Morse, T., and Son
Potter and Clarke
Rankin and Borland

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Sutton, W., and Co.

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Trommsdorff, H.
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Willows, Francis and Putler

Woolley, Sons and Co.
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Colmet and Co.

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Auderstou Apothecaries Hall
Blair's Gut Pills
Eade's Gout Pills

Evans, Sons and Co.
Frere, L.
Hill, A. S., and Son
Holloway's

Hooper's
Hearon, Squire, and Francis
McKesson and Co.
Newbery and Sons

Richards, J. M.
Robinson's
Warner, W. E. & Co. (Coated)
Wyleys and Co.

PODOPHYLLIN, &c.

Keith, B., and Co.
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

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Johnson and Johnson
Mather, W.

Quilliam, J., and Co.
St. Dalmas, A. De
Scoury and Johnson
Thompson, M. F.

Young, H.

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Fordham, W. B., and Sons
(Limited)

Oakey, John, and Sons

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Gorsan, J. R. (Glass)
Cyclostyle Co.
Ford, Shapland and Co.
Silverlock, H.

Townsend, J.
Zuccato and Woolf

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Boehring, O. F., and Sohne
Howards and Sons
Kuhn, B.

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Zimmelman and Co.

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Zimmerman, A. and M.

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Tidman and Son (sea)

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Macfarlan and Co.
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

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Tyrer, P.

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Davis, F.
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London Homoeopathic and
Medical School
Manchester College
South London School of
Pharmacy, Lim.

The School of Pharmacy
Westminster College

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Bratby and Hinchliffe, (Ld.)
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Evans, Sons and Co.
Fevre, T.

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Lynch and Co.
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Hygrave, J. and W.
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Obiswick Soap Co.

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Pear's Soap
Reece and Co.
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Have been favorably known in the market during the last 40 years, and the Medical Profession have invariably prescribed them.

They contain genuine drugs, are easily swallowed, are flexible and pleasant to the taste.

	Per doz. Boxes	Retail per Box	No. in each Box	Bulk per 1,000		Per doz. Boxes	Retail per Box	No. in each Box	Bulk per 1,000
Copaiba Balsam	8/	1/	36	13/	Cod Liver Oil	8/	1/	32	12/
„ & Oil of Cubebs	12/	1/6	36	18/	Cod Liver Oil and Quinine ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in each)	16/	2/	32	25/
Oil of Sandal Wood (Finest English)	30/	4/	36	60/	Spirit of Turpentine	7/	1/	36	10/
Oil of Sandal Wood, Copaiba, and Oil of Cubebs	25/	3/6	36	40/	Oil of Male Fern	8/	1/	12	60/
Matico, Copaiba, & Oil of Cubebs	15/	2/6	36	28/	Norwegian Tar (5 or 10 gr. in each)	8/	1/	36	12/
Buchu „ „	13/	2/6	36	22/	Charcoal (10 gr. in each) ...	12/	1/6	32	25/
Iron „ „	13/	2/6	36	22/	Indian Capsules (Stamped) ...	42/	4/6	36	—
Castor Oil, extra large cap- sules	8/	1/	32	15/	Pure Terebene, in Boxes ...	8/	1/	20	15/
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Suitable for Retail Sale, in screw-capped Pill Tubes. Not liable to Stamp Duty unless specially recommended or sold as "Proprietary."

No. 142. Gran. Cath. Comp. (Little Cathartic Granules).

Aloin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-5 gr.; Ext. Hyoscy., 1-20 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Nuo. Vom., 1-20 gr.; Ol. Res. Capsici, 1-20 gr.
Dose 1 to 4.

Per 1,000,
in Plain Bottle,
4/-.

Per Small Stoppered
Vase, with painted
glass label,
5/6.

Per Stoppered Vase,
with painted glass
label. (5,000.)
21/-.

An "a 1-round" Antibilious Pill, which has found favour wherever introduced, is
"No. 120" ("Pil. Cathartic and Liver").

No. 120 il. Cathartic and Liver.

R. Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Ext. Coloonyth, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.;
Pv. Soc. Aloes, 1 gr.; Pv. Scammony, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.;
Pv. Saponis, 1-8 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyami, 1-8 gr.;
Gingerine, 1-8 gr. Dose, 2 to 4 pills as a
purgative, 1 to 2 pills as an aperient.

Per 1,000,
in Plain Bottle,
4/-.

Per Stoppered Vase,
with painted glass
label,
6/4.

Per Bottle (Bulk),
of 5 000,
18/8.

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THE publishers of "Newbery's Catalogue" are prepared to indicate, in the next issue of the work, whether or not any medicinal preparation appearing therein is deemed by the Manufacturer to be affected by the "Sale of Poisons and Pharmacy Act Amendment," 31^o & 32^o Vic. C. 121.

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1. Name of Preparation.
 2. Whether it is already labelled in accordance with the provisions of the above Statute.
 3. Or, that it is not considered necessary by the Manufacturer to affix a label indicating that the preparation contains a poison named in Part 1 or Part 2 of Schedule A appended to the above Statute.
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so as to reach them by October 1 next, and should be quite separate from communications on other subjects.

N.B.—The above announcement will not be repeated in this publication.

July 21, 1890.

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London Warehouse: 55 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, E.C.



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GOOD
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1d. and 2d. on $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross beautiful Show Cards, WITH ELASTIC.

3d. { Fig. C., Barrel, Polished Willow 16/- per gross.
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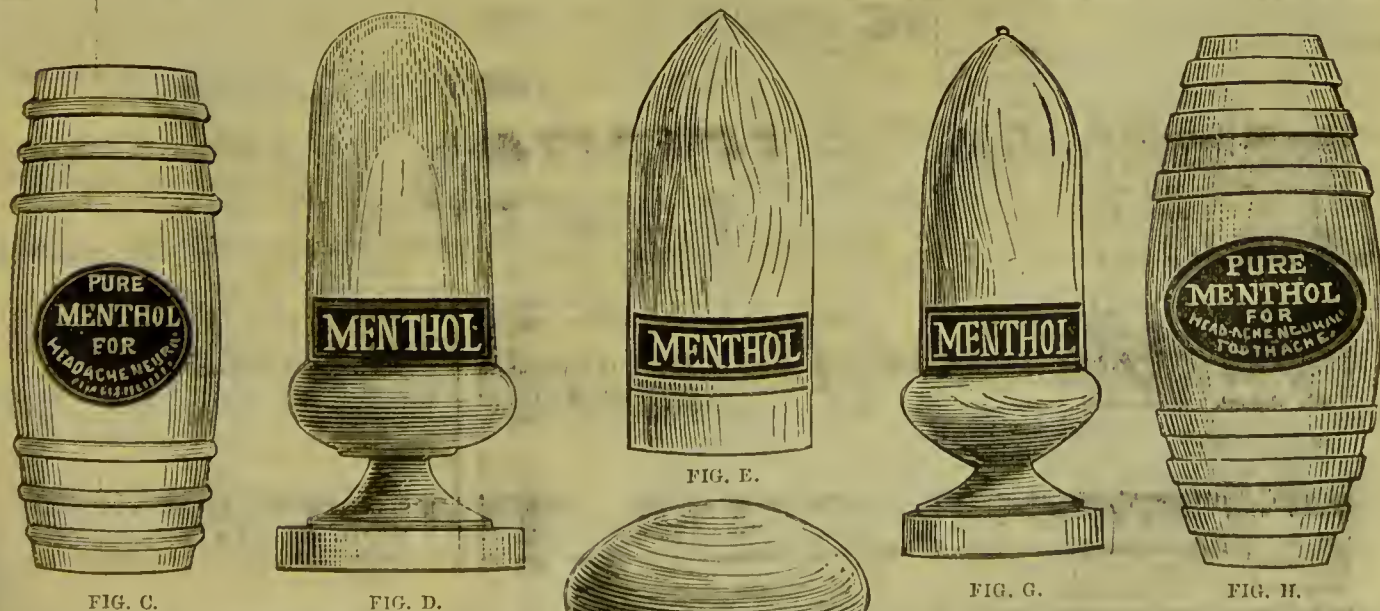


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" D.—Medium " " Enamelled " 2/6 "
" D.—Large " " Boxwood " 4/- "
" E.—Splendid value, Boxwood Screw.. 3/- "

FIG. F.

Fig. F.—Draughtsman, Boxwood Screw.. 2/9 per doz.

" G.—Acorn, medium, " " .. 2/10 "
" G.— " large, " " .. 5/3 "
" H.—Barrel, extra large " " .. 5/6 "

Other shapes and sizes quoted for, and I guarantee to give the very best value that money can procure.

Write for free samples, and compare my quality, weight, and prices with any in the Market, then judge.

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Wills' Minor books, "Selecta Prescriptis," Ince's "Grammar," cheap. 137/31.

Wills' "Manual of Materia Medica" (illustrated), price 5/3. Crook, 5 York Street, New Swindon.

Wills' "Materia Medica Cabinet," and Clay's Books, half price. G. Gribble, 30 Rylett Road, Shepherd's Bush.

"Encyclopedia Britannica," 20 vols., illustrated, good as new, calf, bargain; Mackenzie's "Chemistry," 8 vols.; Southall's Materia Medica, specimens in case. Jones, Chemist, Brynryan, Anglesey.

Finlay Dun's "Veterinary Medicines," 6th edition, good as new (15s.), 7s. 6d.; Cobbold's "Human Parasites," leaves uncut (5s.), 1s. 6d.; Steel's "Equine Anatomy" (7s. 6d.), 3s. 6d.; Williamson's "Chemistry," as new, 1883 (8s. 6d.), 3s. 3d.; lot 14s. Evans, Banwell, Somerset.

Wills' "Analysis," "Chemistry," "Botany," "Prescripta," "Prescription Reading," "Physics," "Pharmacy," "Materia Medica"; Cook's "Botany"; Muter's "Chemistry," "Analysis"; Tully's "Materia Medica Cabinet"; chemicals and apparatus; Minor notes; offers for whole or part. Dalgliesh, Huntingdon.

Formulas.

Reliable recipes, 6d. each; full set of 130 neatly copied in book, 7s. 6d.; send for list. "Chemist," Edwards, Wye, Kent.

Sticky fly gum, teething-powders, lavender-water, herb-beer extract, essence vanilla, solid perfumes of bouquet, white rose, and lavender, Worcester sauce, liniment like Squah's; practical recipes by a chemist, 1s. 6d. each, or 8s. the lot. Hylton, 1 Chapel Field, Norwich.

Brooks's Recipes.—Depurative saline, perfectly soluble, 10d. lb.; "Sweet Memories," new invigorating bouquet; oatmeal and white rose lotion, specialty for seaside, cooling and purifying; tic specific, magic cure, instant action, very reliable; recipes, with instructions, post free 7d. each, 3 for 1s. 6d.; list of 400 free. Tom Brooks, Chemist, Hornsey, N.

Glycerine and cucumber, costing only 1s. gallon; recipe 2s. 6d. Also, 13 patents each: Tonic and digestive drops, Corbyn's effervescent pick-me-up, neuralgic tincture, liver tonic, bay rum, sunburn lotion, geranium bloom, liquid dog-soap, carbolic mouth-wash. Adams, 1 Westow Hill, Norwood.

Something new.—Sweet solid perfumes.—Enchanting, delicious odours, everlasting, entirely unique, easily made, "Floral Bouquet," "Moss Roses," "Heliotrope and Musk," "Old English Lavender," "Carbolyptol," for preventing contagion; "Camphoreum," destroys moths, fleas, &c.; these retail 2d. The six recipes, with full instructions, and two samples of each, post free, 5s. Tom Brooks, Chemist, Hornsey, N.

Lime cream combinations to retail at 6d.:—Camphor and rosemary, bay rum and pine, limetta and Cologne, eucalyptus, sanitary (for nursery); recipes, three for 1s. 6d., post free, with full instructions. Send 5s. postal order or stamps, and I will remit, post free, a sample bottle of either and recipes for all, together with 100 assorted neat labels; also a recipe for making an elegant enamel capping-wax (red and blue), saving 50 per cent. on labour and expense. T. Brooks, Chemist, Hornsey, N.

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Soda-water Machinery.

What offers for Brathay & Hinchliffe's No. 2 "Criterion" soda-water machine, with 6-gallon cylinder, in first-class condition; Hayward Tyler's cork rack with syrup-pump; Chapman's tube machine? Varney, Chemist, Oxford.

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Year Book of Pharmacy, 1870 to 1893 inclusive, good as new; what offers? 136/36.

Chemist and Druggist, vol. xxvi. to date; Pharmaceutic Journal, 1884 to date, unbound; any reasonable offer. Casely, Camden Town.

American Chemist and Druggist, 1871 to 1876, 5 vols., half-bound; American Journals of Pharmacy, 1872 to 1883, 13 vols., half-bound; Chemist and Druggist, 1872 to 1885, 13 vols., 11 half-bound, 2 cloth; what offers? Simmonds, 85 Finborough Road, S.W.

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Shop fixtures; cheap. Full particulars from Hugh Edgson, Nottingham.

Two counter-cases, three specie-jars, one show-bottle. Henry Brett, Fakenham.

The entire fittings of a chemist's shop, consisting of counters, glass cases, shelving, nests of drawers, window enclosures, dispensing screen, &c.; together or separate; great bargains. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

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Miscellaneous.

Suppository-mould for six, new, 5s. 6d. 137/31.

Pessary-mould, 2 dr., new, cost 18s., price 12s. 6d. Casely, Camden Town.

Several Kimmond's syphons; offers wanted. Appleton, Selby.

Two composition mortars and pestles, new (evens), 5s. 9d. "Chemist," 99 Broad Street, Hanley.

About two gross Barnett's syphons and two dozen cases, all nearly new; what offers? Christopherson, Swaffham.

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1887 silver medal herbarium and first-rate materia medica cabinet for sale or exchange; wanted, bicycle or breechloader, or offers. Smith, Chemist, Potton.

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New honey, beautiful golden colour, 6d. lb.; beeswax, 1s. 3d. lb.; Dalmatian insect powder, 1s. 2d. lb.; arrowroot, 4d. lb.; petroleum jelly, 4½d. lb.; ground ginger, 4d. lb.; sample 3 stamps. Johnson, Chemist, Godalming.

Evans's 2-guinea materia medica cabinet, good condition, 21s. Clarkson, Colwick, Notts.

14 lbs. best black rubber tubing, 7s. lb.; 5 gross boxwood unions, 2s.; 2 pockets Kent hops (1888), good colour, flavour, 42s. cwt.; 2 d. herb beer packets, labelled "Our Own," full weight, 9s. 6d. gross, all delivered; any quantity supplied. Buckley, Chemist, Lees, near Manchester.

Four wire blinds, mahogany frames; size, two blinds 32 in. x 37 in., large gold letters, "Patent Medicines," "Feeding Bottles"; two 31½ in. x 37 in., "Combs and Brushes," "Fine Leeches"; 24s. for the lot. "Chemist," 132 Clarendon Road, Nottingham Hill, W.

Pindar's rotary pill-machine with piping-press complete, scarcely used, 10 guineas, great bargain; 3 Winchester's acetic ether, 2s. 4d. lb.; pulv. rhei, 1s. 6d. lb.; 13 lbs. yellow pruss. potash, 6d.; 3 cwt. fine crocus, samples free; 20 gross 3-oz. willow boxes, 1s. 2d.; air-mattress, 60 by 43, funnel, centre, good condition, cheap; two 1-gall. carboys, 1s. 8d. each; four 3 gall. ditto, 4s. each; Hammond's pannassina, 1s. 6d. dozen; 1s. 1½d. Barrow Evans' mint, 7s.; 2s. 9d. ditto, 1s. 6d.; bottles and drugs of surgery complete; splendid lot. Percy, Truro.

Microscope slides, gorgeous polarising, brilliant, opaque, and popular objects in great variety; suitable for evening exhibition, entertainment of friends, &c.; neatly mounted, glass slips, ground edges; size 3 x 1 inches; price 5s. dozen; will exchange for modern scientific or technical manuals; special offer during twelve months from this date; four dozen slides sent carefully packed, postage paid, for 21s. to Australian Colonies except Queensland, Barbadoes, Belgium, Canada, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Jerusalem, Malta, Natal, New Zealand, St. Helena, Switzerland, Tasmania, Transvaal, Trinidad, Zanzibar. Address, Henry Ebbage, Chemist, Framlingham, Suffolk, England.

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Two gallon platinum evaporating-dishes. 95/50. Southall's boat, or similar one; state price. 138/29.

Thompson's Universal Pills and other saleable patents. 137/34.

Shellac. Send sample and price to Sykes, Great Barr Street, Birmingham.

"Squire" or "Martindale," latest edition; state price. Blyth, Morningside, Edinburgh.

A drying-oven, small size; state price and particulars. Rodgers, 1 The Green, Stafford.

Empty 5-lb. vaseline tins; also 4 40-gal. tanks for oil, to have taps, be in good condition, and cheap. Nicholson, Chemist, Darlington.

Bottles and the working utensils of a Chemist's shop (all except the woodwork). Forward particulars and price to J. M. Wimpenny, Ainsdale, near Southport.

Addresses Wanted.

Correct address and any reliable information respecting Epps & Co., makers of Cure-Cure, late of Albany Road. 139/14.

Williams, Chemist, Conway, would thank for the address of Mrs. Forrester, late Bryn-Gwytan Conway, daughter of Mr. Hengler, (Hengler's Circus), Liverpool.

Will any chemist please oblige with the present address of Mrs. Frederick, late of 27 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, and 42 Craven Hill Gardens, Bayswater; also Dr. Hartnett, late of Putney? Hasselby, St. Leonards.

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NEW YORK and LONDON,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL VARIETIES OF

MEDICINAL **PLASTERS** IN RUBBER
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(PERFORATED AND PLAIN), AND ISINGLASS AND MUSTARD PLASTERS.

ALSO MOIST ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS & ABSORBENTS.

MUSTARD PLASTERS.

We are now preparing Mustard Plasters after an entirely New Process.

Mustard Plasters have always given some trouble to both Physician and Pharmacist, by reason of decomposition from age, thus becoming inert. After years of careful manipulation we have been able to overcome this difficulty, and the Mustard Plasters prepared by us are guaranteed in every way.

ON APPLICATION WE WILL MAIL TO ANY CHEMIST'S ADDRESS A SAMPLE OF OUR

NEW PROCESS MUSTARD PLASTER,

A comparison of which with any other brand will show them to be much superior.

THEY WILL KEEP BETTER.

THEY WILL GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION TO YOUR CUSTOMERS.

THEY ARE STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER MAKE.

IMPROVED BELLADONNA PLASTERS

(WITH BORACIC ACID).

INCREASED ACTION.

We have succeeded in greatly increasing the therapeutic value of Belladonna Plasters.

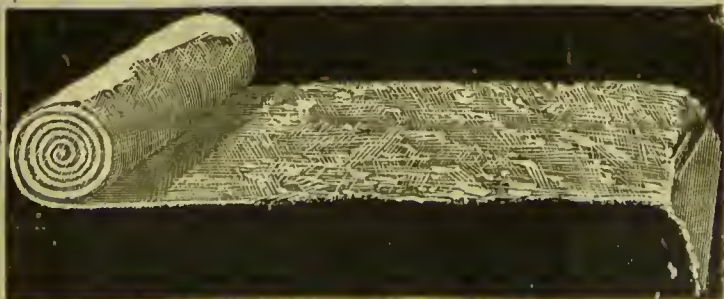
FIRST.—By preparing the mass in a manner calculated to promote a more rapid absorption of the incorporated drug.

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THIRD.—By the addition of Boracic Acid and a mild rubefacient, by which the activity of the cutaneous glands is stimulated, and their power of absorption increased.

Samples to any Physician's or Chemist's address on application.

ABSORBENT COTTON IN EVEN SHEETS
Rolled with Tissue Paper between them to prevent felting.



Cotton in this form is as easily applicable as an ordinary cloth bandage. Its advantages can be seen at a glance. Supplied in all sized Packets from 1 oz. to 1 pound.

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Wired, each	2 PINT. 6/6	3 PINT. 7/9	5 PINT. 11/9	8 PINT. 18/9

£2 worth or more, 5 per cent. discount.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., 9 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"FEEDING BOTTLES LONDON."

BUYERS ARE CAUTIONED TO SEE THAT THEY GET THE
GENUINE



DR. JOHN HOOPER'S PILLS,

Which may be known by the Name of the Inventor being on the Government Stamp.

Handbills and Show Cards will be sent on application to

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., 9 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

AMERICAN BUYERS are particularly Cautioned!!

Telegraphic Address—"FEEDING BOTTLES LONDON."

"MAY-ROBERTS" WATER BATH,

REGISTERED.



This Water Bath will supply a long-felt want amongst Chemists and Perfumers, where small quantities of materials have to be dealt with.

The old form of Water Bath necessitates the use of a second vessel for pouring the melted Pomade, Cream, or other substance into the bottles or jars in which they are sold. In the "MAY-ROBERTS" Water Bath the earthenware bowl can be lifted out of the tin containing the boiling water, the process of cooling being thereby very much expedited, and the contents can be poured into the bottles or jars direct from the bowl. The Bath is also supplied with an earthenware cover.

1 PINT.	5 PINT.	10 PINT.	[1]
Each 3/0	5/6	9/6	

MAY, ROBERTS & CO.

9 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"FEEDING BOTTLES LONDON."



"PEPSALIA" is a white crystalline body, resembling fine table salt in appearance and taste, devoid of smell, and possessed of remarkable solvent properties on food. It is perfectly homogeneous, and being prepared by a special process known only to the manufacturers, its activity is preserved unimpaired under all circumstances.

"PEPSALIA" has been analysed and tested by several distinguished chemists, and they are unanimous in finding it extremely active and reliable as a solvent for food.

Retail Price 1s. and 2s. per Bottle. To Chemists, 10s. and 20s. per Dozen, less 5 per cent. discount.

G. & G. STERN,
62 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

WILL SEND LITERATURE FREE ON APPLICATION.

GEORGE PATTISON,

139 ST. JOHN STREET RD., LONDON, E.C.

MANUFACTURER OF



BATH GLOVES.



CHEST PROTECTORS.



THE **LUNG PROTECTOR**
(REGISTERED).
CORN AND BUNION PLASTERS.
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT.

WARRICK

Warrick Frères.

Essential Oils.

Geranium, Neroli, Petitgrain, Lavender, Rosemary, Thyme, etc., etc.

Perfumed Oils and Pomades.

Cassie, Heliotrope, Jasmin, Millefleur, Orange, Rose, etc., etc.

Extraits aux Fleurs (French Effences).

White Rose, White Heliotrope, Lily of the Valley, Jockey Club,
Eff. Bouquet, Violet, etc.

Concentrated Waters.

Rose, Orange, Elder, etc.

LONDON**GRASSE**

BROTHERS

Warrick Brothers.

Cachous.

Real Heliotropes, Real Roses, Real Violets, 3/- per lb. 4/- per doz.

Glycerine and other Pastilles.

Glycerine, Glycerine and Black Currant, etc. 2/- per lb.

Lozenges.

Compound Sulphur (Garrod), Antacid (Roberts), and all others. See List.

Capfules, Flexible. "The Best."

Cascara, Santal, Copaiba, etc., etc. Supplied in bulk (with labels) or in boxes (with Chemist's name and address).

PARIS

NEW YORK

SYR. HYPOPHOS. CO., FELLOWS.

CONTAINS THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS to the Animal Organisation—Potash and Lime ;

THE OXIDISING AGENTS—Iron and Manganese ;

THE TONICS—Quinine and Strychnine ;

AND THE VITALISING CONSTITUENT—Phosphorus, combined in the form of Syrup with SLIGHT ALKALINE REACTION.

IT DIFFERS IN EFFECT FROM ALL OTHERS, being highly susceptible to oxidation during respiration, pleasant to taste, acceptable to the stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.

IT HAS SUSTAINED A HIGH REPUTATION, particularly in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs. It is employed also in various nervous and debilitating diseases with success.

ITS CURATIVE PROPERTIES are largely attributable to Stimulant, Tonic, and Nutritive Qualities, whereby the various organs are recruited.

ITS ACTION IS PROMPT, stimulating the appetite and the digestion; it promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food products.

The prescribed dose produces a feeling of buoyancy, and removes depression and melancholy; hence it is of GREAT VALUE IN THE TREATMENT OF MENTAL AND NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. From its exerting a double tonic effect, and influencing a healthy flow of the secretions, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

NOTICE.—CAUTION.—The success of Fellows' Hypophosphites has prompted certain persons to utter substitutes Mr. Fellows, having examined several of these, finds no two samples identical, and all differ from the veritable, in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, in the property of retaining the strychnine in solution, and in the medicinal effects.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Lest any Members of the Medical Profession may be misled by the many specious advertisements of imitators of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, Mr. Fellows begs to publish the following, viz.—

That he is the sole inventor of the formula of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, which was discovered and prepared for the first time for his own use in 1865, when out of health ;

That the testimonials bear date from the year 1868 ;

That the genuineness of the early testimonials was certified by Aaron Alward, Esq., M.D., Mayor of the City of St. John, Province of New Brunswick, Canada, and the great seal attached on 6th February, 1868 ; and

That the formula of the Syrup has never since been changed.

Mr. Fellows therefore refers to the printed form surrounding every bottle, where the letters may be found in detail.

As cheap substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine, Mr. Fellows can only advise that his Syrup should be prescribed in the original bottles, 4s. or 7s., where the distinguishing marks will prevent imposition.

To guard against possible substitution and disappointment, in prescribing please write "Syr. Hypophos. Fellows."

WHOLESALE AGENTS—

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.



The Young Lady in the ST. JACOBS OIL Office, 45 Farringdon Road, London, is just called up through the Telephone.

S. J. O.—“Yes.” “Are you there? Are you there?” “Yes; yes! Well, what is it? Oh! 1852, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Well, we are 6714, ST. JACOBS OIL.”

C. & D.—“We want you to give us two pages for the Special Summer Number, eleven thousand circulation, will be bound in—”

S. J. O.—“No, no! not finished; don't cut me off! Yes, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, will be bound in—”

C. & D.—“—in a beautifully illuminated cover—”

S. J. O.—“I did not catch the last—especially something—”

C. & D.—“—especially attractive number, you know.”

S. J. O.—“Oh, yes, as usual. Well, our manager is very busy, but says if you will send round in one week he will endeavour to have copy ready. What did you say? Go to press to-night? Well, that's good, seeing it's three o'clock now. No, don't cut me off! You say you want something as attractive as our two pages in the last Winter Special Number, which were the best in your paper. Thank you. Don't go away.”

EXCHANGE.—“Finished? Finished? Finished?”

S. J. O.—“No, I have not finished. Will you be quiet?”

[AN INTERVAL OF THREE MINUTES.]

S. J. O.—“Are you there, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST?”

C. & D.—“Yes.”

S. J. O.—“Well, our manager says that your notice is short, but, rather than disappoint you, you can set up the following. Fetch your shorthand clerk, please. Are you there?”

C. & D.—“Yes; ready.”

S. J. O.—“You can say we are still sending out hundreds of parcels of Advertising Matter to Chemists every week, that we now have fifty-six different designs, in three sizes, of Counter Wrappers which we send, with other useful and attractive matter, to every Dealer who will use same to our mutual advantage. Say that these Wrappers are printed on one side only, on heavy, strong, white paper, with wide margins, and are acknowledged by the Trade everywhere to be the best Wrappers they receive. Have you got it?”

C. & D.—“Yes, I think so.”

S. J. O.—“Just read over what I have said. Yes! Yes! Quite right! Yes!”

EXCHANGE.—“Finished? Finished? Finished?”

S. J. O.—“I say, Exchange, will you be quiet? When I have finished I will ring off.”

EXCHANGE.—“Right, miss.”

S. J. O.—“Now, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, just give me that last sentence again. Yes! Yes! That's all right. Do we want what?”

C. & D.—“All letterpress.”

S. J. O.—“Certainly not! Our manager says he will have a portion of the office photographed, taking in the young lady at the telephone, and will send you over an electro in an hour. What did you say?”

C. & D.—“Hope the blocks will be as attractive as those in last Winter Number.”

S. J. O.—“They ought to be.”

C. & D.—“Yes, as they take in the young lady at the telephone.”

S. J. O.—“That will do, young man: no foolishness in business.”

C. & D.—“All right, Good-bye!”

S. J. O.—“Good-bye!”

EXCHANGE.—“Finished? Finished? Finished?”

S. J. O.—“Yes! Finished!”

[TWO HOURS LATER.]

S. J. O.—“Are you there? Are you there? Are you there? . . . Yes! Yes! Yes! We are 6714, ST. JACOBS OIL. Yes! CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST? What? Can't give us but one page?”

C. & D.—“No. You see, this edition being a very large one, we were obliged to go to press a little earlier, and we find on making up the forms that we cannot possibly give you but one page, and we can only do this by compressing other matter. We are extremely anxious for your advertisements because they are always so original.”

S. J. O.—“Very well. Wait a minute. . . . Our manager says all right, insert the one page.”

C. & D.—“Thank you very much. Good-bye.”

S. J. O.—“Good-bye.”



Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Wholesale Price List

OF NEW AND IMPROVED PRODUCTS.

Terms—Strictly Cash.

Parties with whom we have had no previous business acquaintance will facilitate the execution of their orders by accompanying the same with London references or a remittance.

The Prices for Articles marked ¶ are Net—all others are subject to our usual discount, 10 per cent. to the Retail Trade, and special wholesale discount to bona-fide Wholesalers who buy in quantities.

SPECIAL EXTRA DISCOUNT of 1½ per cent. on purchases of £20 and upwards taken in one delivery when cash accompanies order.

LONDON]

JULY 26TH.

[1890.

Absorbent Cotton (Lawton's).—"Lawton's Absorbent Cotton is beautifully soft, really absorbent, and quite free from chemicals."—*The Lancet*.



"It absorbs moisture with remarkable facility; and, if placed on water, quickly or immediately becomes saturated with it, and sinks to the bottom. It will be found preferable to the ordinary cotton wool, or linen lint, for the application of medicated lotions, the dressing of wounds, and for absorbing discharges. This cotton is now largely employed by surgeons here,

in America, and on the Continent. It is an excellent preparation."—*The British Medical Journal*.

Absorbent Cotton, Lawton's.—		Retail.	Per doz.
1-oz. Packets ..	..	6d.	4/6
2 " " ..	..	1/0	8/0
4 " " ..	..	1/6	12/6
16 " " ..	..	4/0	36/0

Antipyrin Crystals (see *Tabloids*, page 93; also page 96) Per oz. 3/5

Artificial Sponges (B. W. & Co.) (Plain and Antiseptic).—For the use of Military, Naval, and Civil Surgeons in Private and Hospital Practice; also for Nurses and Invalids.

Artificial Sponges (B. W. & Co.)—		Per doz.	Per gross.
No. 1. The Artificial Sponge—plain (without Antiseptic Capsule in centre) ..	2/0	18/0	
No. 2. The Eucalyptine Artificial Sponge (Capsule in centre containing Eucalyptin) ..	2/6	24/0	
No. 3. The Carbolic Acid Artificial Sponges (Capsule in centre containing Carbolic Acid) ..	2/6	24/0	
No. 4. The Thymol Artificial Sponge (Capsule in centre containing Thymol) ..	2/6	24/0	

Sponges containing antiseptic capsules in their centre may be rendered antiseptic at once by compressing with the thumb and forefinger, when the capsule breaks.

Wound Pad (B. W. & Co.).—A sanitary appliance of great value in wounds and suppurative sores. A correspondent of the *Medical Press and Circular* reported that wounds treated with them during the Soudan campaign healed much more rapidly than under the ordinary method.

Wound Pad (B. W. & Co.).—No. 10. The Antiseptic Wound Pad (an adaptation of the B. W. & Co. Artificial Antiseptic Sponge, with a bandage attached suitable for immediate application on the battle-field). 4/0 per doz. 36/0 per gross.

Tampons, Charged Vaginal (B. W. & Co.).—A small modification of the B. W. & Co. Antiseptic Sponge, with silk cord attached for the application of Medicaments to the Cervix Uteri, and for the treatment of Displacements of the Uterus.

Tampons, Charged Vaginal (B. W. & Co.)—		Per doz.	Per gross.
No. 20—Eucalyptin ..	4/0	36/0	
No. 21—Iodine ..	4/0	36/0	
No. 22—Iodised Phenol ..	4/0	36/0	
No. 23—Belladonna ..	4/0	36/0	



CHARGED VAGINAL TAMPONS.

Atomisers, Steam (Codman & Shurtleffs).—The Codman & Shurtleff Complete Steam Atomiser for treatment of disease of the throat

and lungs by means of atomised Pure Terebene (B. W. & Co.), Pinol, and all other medications usually applied by a spray.

	Each.
No. 15. ..	18/9
No. 15A ..	22/6
No. 15B ..	26/3
No. 15C ..	35/0

Atomiser, Pinol Steam (B. W. & Co.) .. Retail. 12/0 10/0

Beef and Iron Wine.—Highly concentrated Strength-giving Tonic Food. Each tablespoonful represents the tonic and stimulant value of one ounce of GOOD FRESH BEEF with one grain of iron, in a pure MEDICINAL WINE, previously freed from tannin.

This refreshing, nourishing, and invigorating food and stimulant is often prescribed with much benefit in cases where neither wine, iron, nor beef can be tolerated separately or in any other form. It has been found especially useful as a restorative food for convalescents. Especially desirable for delicate patients who cannot retain ordinary food.

The *Lancet* report:—"This is a really valuable preparation, and, as far as we know, a novelty. It contains beef juice and iron in solution in wine, and is therefore a very powerful and rapidly-acting tonic. Children, as well as adults, take it easily, and as its taste is by no means unpleasant, it can hardly fail to attain great popularity." The *British Medical Journal* report:—"It is a pleasant tonic and mild stimulant, it will be found useful in cases where the use of a blood tonic is indicated. The ordinary dose for an adult is a tablespoonful, which should be taken in a little water between meals; children also may take it in smaller doses according to age."

	Retail.	Per doz.
½-lb. Bottles ..	2/6	22/0
1-lb. ..	4/6	42/0

Beef and Iron Wine with Quinine.—This preparation combines in an agreeable form all of the nutritive and strengthening tonic properties of our Beef and Iron Wine, with the well-known qualities of Quinine.

	Retail.	Per doz.
½-lb. Bottles ..	3/0	27/0
1-lb. ..	5/6	50/0

Bishop's, Alfred, Granular Effervescent Preparations.—The firm of ALFRED BISHOP & SONS were the original inventors of Granular Effervescent, and the experience of over thirty years, together with their well-known reputation for quality and scrupulous accuracy in the manufacture of this class of preparations, is sufficient guarantee that the finest materials are used, and that the dose of each drug is exactly as stated on the label.

Purchasers are requested to ask for "Bishop's" Granular Effervescent Preparations when these are desired, as cheap imitations of an inferior nature, containing crude ingredients, have been placed on the market.

	Retail.	Per doz.
Antipyrin, Bishop's Gran. Effervescent, 10 gr.		
In each drachm ..	5/6	50/0
Ditto, ditto, 5 gr. in each drachm ..	3/6	33/0

Caffein, Bishop's Gran. Eff. Citrate of (1 gr. in each drachm).—Price 2/6 each, 20/0 per doz.

Caffein, Bishop's Gran. Eff. Hydrobromate of (1 gr. in each drachm). Price 2/6 each, 20/0 per dozen.

	Retail.	Per doz.
Magnesia, Bishop's Granular Eff. Saccharinated Citrate of, regular size ..	1/0	10/6

The great danger of cows' milk to invalids and infants is that it forms dense, heavy, indigestible curds, which irritate and influence the stomach, and are the occasion of much mischief in infant feeding, dyspepsia, typhoid fever, &c. Mothers' milk does not curdle, and if cows' milk is to be administered, neither should



B. W. & CO.'S WHOLESALE PRICE LIST—Continued.

it curdle. To prevent the usual curdling all that is necessary is to add to each pint of milk a "Zymine" Peptonising Powder (Fairchild). Any nurse or domestic can prepare milk with these powders, so simple is their use, and the milk prepared with them will be as sweet and palatable as mothers' milk, and quite as nutritious.

These powders are admirably adapted for use with the B. W. & Co. Thermo-Safeguard Feeding Bottle.

Zymine Peptonising Powders—

(Fairchild), 1 dozen tubes in box

Retail. Per doz.
Each. boxes.
2/0 18/0

Zymised Suppositories.—By means of the suppositories more nutriment can be introduced into the system *per diem* than by any other mode of rectal alimentation. They do not excite rectal intolerance, as injections are liable to do in a few days. They are most assimilable, and wholly and quickly absorbed.

Each Zymised *Meat* Suppository represents the entire nutritive value of half-an-ounce of selected fresh beef; and each Zymised *Milk* Suppository represents the entire nutritive value of five drachms of milk.

**Suppositories Zymised (Meat), 1 doz. in box**

" " (Milk) " "

Retail. Per doz.
Each. boxes.
2/6 22/0
2/6 22/0

Thermo-Safeguard Feeding Bottles (B. W. & Co. Patent):—

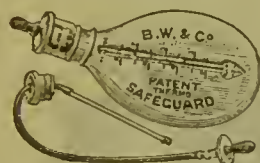
The B. W. & Co. Patent Thermo-Safeguard Feeding Bottle differs from all others in the fact that a thermometer, which instantly registers the temperature of the food, is embedded in the glass.

In addition to the thermometer the bottle possesses the advantage of being graduated in ounces, so that the precise amount of food administered can be known, thus tending to avert the evil of over-feeding.

"The bottle has a great deal to recommend it, and is likely to come largely into use."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"The best of all feeding bottles, and ought to be universally used."—EDINBURGH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

This Bottle is admirably adapted for use with the Zymine Peptonising Powders (Fairchild).—See *Zymine Peptonising Powder* (Fairchild).



	Retail	Per doz.
No. 1	1/0	9/0
No. 2	1/6	12/0
No. 3	2/6	22/0

Fellow's Syr. Hypophosphites (see page 85.)

	Less than 1 doz.	1 doz. & less than 3 doz.	3 doz. & less than 12 doz.	12 doz. rate	£100 rate
Retail.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.
Large	7/0	66/0	60/0	58/0	56/0
Small	4/0	38/0	34/0	33/0	32/0
Unstamped (for compounding prescriptions only), 12/0 and 6/0 less per doz. respectively.					

Fluid Extracts (see Valoids).

Glycerine Suppositories (B. W. & Co.)—The Suppositories introduced by us are hollow cones of cocoa butter and Lanoline filled with pure Glycerine, whereby all smarting (frequently caused where the membrane is very sensitive) is obviated by the emollient property of the combined fats, the complete action of the Glycerine being ensured by the absence of gelatine or other deterrent excipient.

The advantages of the Glycerine Suppositories are therefore summed up as follows:—

- 1.—They are easily administered.
- 2.—They are uniform.
- 3.—They are portable.

	Retail.	Per doz.
In boxes containing 1 doz.	2/6	22/0

Gurjun Oil Ointment.—

Gurjun Oil Ointment in glass jars at 14s. per dozen, also in collapsible tubes at 9s. per dozen.

Hazeline.—This elegant preparation of Hamamelis Virginica is prescribed for piles (external and internal), for bleeding from various parts, for varicose veins, for diarrhoea, catarrhal affections, &c., and recommended by the highest authorities (Ringer, Brunton, and others).

It is also highly recommended by the British Medical Association Committee on Therapeutics.

Hazeline being prepared from the fresh green twigs contains all the valuable volatile principles of the plant Witch Hazel and is much more uniform and reliable in its action than are the tinctures, fluid extracts, &c., prepared from the dried bark.



	Retail.	Per doz.
Hazeline 4-lb. bottle	1/6	14/0
" 1-lb. "	4/6	42/0

Hazeline Cream.—Combining the stimulant and astringent principles of Hazeline with the emollient properties of Lanoline. This ointment has been extensively used for anointing chaps and abrasions of the skin, also in allaying rectal irritation.

	Retail.	Per doz.
2 oz. pots	1/6	14/0
1-lb. jars	—	60/0

Hypodermic Tabloid Pocket Cases (B. W. & Co.)—

No. 7 (B. W. & Co.) Hypodermic Tabloid Pocket Case, arranged to contain 12 Tubes of the HYPODERMIC TABLOIDS, Hypodermic Syringe with 2 Needles, and Mortar and Pestle for crushing the

Each
5/0

Ditto "ditto" fitted complete, and filled with 12 Tubes of the Hypodermic Tabloids, selected from the list

15/0

No. 9 (B. W. & Co.) Hypodermic Pocket Case, arranged to contain 6 Tubes of the HYPODERMIC TABLOIDS, Hypodermic Syringe with 2 Needles, and Mortar and Pestle for crushing the

5/0

Ditto ditto fitted complete, and filled with 6 Tubes of Hypodermic Tabloids, selected from the list

12/0

No. 13, (B. W. & Co.) Hypodermic Pocket Case, arranged to contain 12 Tubes of the HYPODERMIC TABLOIDS, and Solid Silver Hypodermic Syringe

4/0

Ditto ditto fitted complete, and filled with 12 Tubes of Hypodermic Tabloids, selected from the list

20/0

No. 21, (B. W. & Co.) Hypodermic Pocket Case, arranged to contain 9 Tubes of the HYPODERMIC TABLOIDS, Hypodermic Syringe with 2 Needles, 2 small Vials for water or ether, Mortar and Pestle

5/0

Ditto ditto fitted complete, and filled with 9 Tubes of Hypodermic Tabloids, selected from the list

15/0

No. 25, fitted complete, with 2 tubes of the Hypodermic Tabloids, Hypodermic Syringe and Needles

10/0

No. 26, fitted complete, with 4 tubes of the Hypodermic Tabloids, Hypodermic Syringe and Needles

11/0

Small limp (B. W. & Co.) Morocco Pocket Case, arranged to contain 12 Tubes only of the HYPODERMIC TABLOIDS

2/6



No. 7.

Hypodermic Tabloid Pocket Cases (B. W. & Co.)—Equipped with a B. W. & Co. Hypodermic Pocket case, the physician has more complete armamentarium for procedure in emergencies than is elsewhere procurable. The Hypodermic Tabloids are soluble, of uniform activity, and keep perfectly. In solution, whether prepared with an antiseptic or not, most of the active principles quickly undergo change.

Hypodermic Needles and Mounts—

	Each.
For Solid Silver Syringes	2/0
" Nickel Silver	1/4

Hypodermic Syringes (B. W. & Co.)—

Solid Silver	10/0
Nickel Silver	7/0

Hypodermic Mortar and Pestle (B. W. & Co.)—

For crushing Tabloids	3/4
-------------------------------	-----

Hypodermic Tabloids (prepared by Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.)—The Hypodermic Tabloids are soluble, of uniform activity, and keep perfectly. In solution, whether prepared with an antiseptic or not, most of the active principles quickly undergo change. All the alkaloids and glucosides are perfectly preserved in the Tabloids, and may be quickly dissolved as required.

The *Lancet* reports that—"they are readily soluble and not at all irritating." They present the advantages that the dose is always accurate

B. W. & CO.'S WHOLESALE PRICE LIST—Continued.

the active principle unchangeable, and that they are compact and perfectly soluble.



TUBE OF HYPODERMIC TABLOIDS (B. W. & Co.).

Each.	LIST.	Each.
Aconitia (Duquesnel) ...	1-750 gr.	Hyoscyamin Sulphate ... 1-50 & 1-30 gr.
Apomorphine Hydrochlor 1-15 & 1-10 gr.		Morphine Bi-Meconate ... 1-8, 1-6,
Atropin Sulph. ... 1-150, 1-100, & 1-60 gr.		1-4, & 1-3 gr.
Caffeine Sodii-Salicylate ... 1-2 gr.		Morphine Hydrochlor. ... 1-12, 1-6, 1-3,
Cocaine Hydrochlor ... 1-6, 1-4 & 1-2 gr.		Morphine Sulphate ... 1-4, 1-3, & 1-2 gr.
Codein Phosphate... ... 1-4 gr.		
Colchicin 1-100 gr.		Morphine and Atropin combinations.
Cornutin 1-60 gr.		Pilocarpin Hydrochlor 1-1, 1-3, & 1-2 gr.
Curare 1-12 gr.		Quinine Hydrobromate ... 1-2 gr.
Digitalin 1-100 gr.		Scleronic Acid ... 1-2 & 1 gr.
Ergotin 1-150 & 1-300 gr.		Sparteine Sulphate ... 1-2 gr.
Eserin Salicylate 1-100 gr.		Strychnine Sulphate ... 1-500 gr.
Homatropin Hydrochlor ... 1-250 gr.		
Hydrarg. Perchlor. ... 1-60 & 1-30 gr.		
Hyoscine 1-200 & 1-75 gr.		

New formulæ are being constantly added to this list.

Put up in tubes, each containing 20 tabloids, at 12/- per dozen tubes, with the exception of Nos. 1, 7, 20, 32, 40, 41, 42, 48, 53, and 54, which contain 12 tabloids.

	Retail	
	Per lb.	Per doz.
Ichthyol Ammon. in 2-lb., 1-lb., and ½-lb. tins, 15 0	—	—
1 oz. bottles ...	—	16/0
Ichthyol Sodium in 2-lb., 1-lb., and ½-lb. tins	21/0	—
Ichthyol Capsules (4 mins. in each) in bottles of 50 ...	—	27/0
Ichthyol Pills (2 gr.) in bottles of 100 ...	—	27/0
Ichthyol-Lanoline Soap in tablets ...	1/0	8/0

Inhaler, Improved Chloride of Ammonium (Vereker's).

"The vapour of Chloride of Ammonium removes unhealthy and offensive secretions, and restores the long diseased or weakened nasal and respiratory mucous membrane to a healthy state, so that in cases of catarrh, where thickening, induration and irritation exist, a most decided improvement is brought about in a short time." In "throat-cough," pharyngeal irritation, and relaxation and weakness of the throat, it acts as a most effective alterative and tonic to the mucous membrane.

The Vereker Chloride of Ammonium Inhaler affords perfectly neutral fumes, and is always ready for use.

DR. FRANKS, Dublin University, says:—"It is the best I have ever used, and I think I have tried all."

DR. SMYLY, Ex-Pres. Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, says:—"It is the best Inhaler for Chloride of Ammonium I have met with."

	Retail.	Each.
Inhaler (Vereker's Patent)	7/0	5/0

Inhaler, Portable Oro-Nasal Menthol.

The employment of Menthol as a sedative expectorant, in the form of inhalations, has been highly recommended by Dr. Maenaughton Jones. He considers Menthol to be of value both as a topical application and inhalant, in acute and chronic catarrhal conditions of the naso-pharyngeal mucous membrane, d'usage of the turbinates bones, in follicular pharyngitis, in chronic congestive conditions of the laryngeal mucous membrane attended with excessive secretion; in influenza and hay fever.

The Inhaler (suggested by Dr. Maenaughton Jones), complete with solution and throat brush. Retail, each, 3s. 6d.; per doz., 30s.

Iodine-Hydrarg.—This new antiseptic and germicide is possessed of double the bactericidal power of corrosive sublimate, while it is less poisonous.

Iodine-Hydrarg. is soluble in its own weight of cold water.

	Retail, each.	Per doz.
Iodine-Hydrarg. 1-oz. bottles ..	2/0	15/0

Kepler Extract of Malt.—(Concentrated and Non-Alcoholic).

A delicious "tissue-forming" and "force-producing" Digestive Food. KEPLER MALT EXTRACT, made from barley, contains all the choice restorative principles of this grain, which authorities agree is unequalled for the excellence and abundance of its carbo-hydrates, diastase, &c.

CHEAP MALT EXTRACTS.—These are the dearest of all in the end. The dose, for example, of a malt extract which costs 1s. per bottle is double that of the Kepler, and the quantity to each bottle less than half.

The LANCET reports:—"Kepler's is the best known, and in this country the largest used Extract of Malt. It is as distinct an advance in therapeutics as was the introduction of cod-liver oil. It is one of our best remedies for atonic dyspepsia, and is undoubtedly useful in consumption and other wasting diseases."

The MEDICAL RECORD reports:—"Kepler Extract of Malt is undoubtedly the best, the richest in diastase, and the most largely used. We have witnessed the process of manufacture, have tested it, and are satisfied that it is not only unsurpassed, but unequalled. It is the Extract of Malt which every physician prescribes."

THE MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE reports:—"The Kepler Extract of Malt is deserving special commendation. It is, we venture to say, by far the best we have seen. The one most widely known and most largely used in this country."



THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR reports:—"The Kepler Extract of Malt is very delicious to the taste, and has been found by analysis to be exceedingly rich in diastase, and consequently is a valuable digestive agent."

Professor YANDALL, M.D., of Louisville, U.S.A., reports of it:—"The Kepler Extract of Malt is the best, and has the finest flavour of any I have seen; it is a very valuable preparation."

	Retail	Per
	Each	doz.
Kepler Extract of Malt	2/6	22/0
Ditto, with Beef and Iron	4/0	38/0
Ditto, with Casearia Sagrada	5/0	47/0
Ditto, with Casearia Sagrada	3/0	26/0

Kepler Solution of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract—"An ideal form for the administration of fat."—British Medical Journal.

"It has hardly any of the taste of the oil. Many can take it easily who cannot take the oil."—Lancet.

"The taste of the oil is agreeably disguised, its nutritive qualities are greatly increased, and it is rendered easy of digestion."—British Medical Journal.

"The Kepler Mixture of Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract is not an emulsion, but its constituents are in a condition of more intimate admixture, viz., that of solution."—Godwin Clayton, F.R.S., in Journal of Public Analysts.

"The Kepler Malt, combined with Cod Liver Oil, is the most palatable and easily digested of any form we have yet seen for administering Cod Liver Oil."—Medical Press and Circular.



Kepler Extract of Malt, with Cod Liver Oil (Kepler Solution)—

		Retail	Per		Retail	Per
	Bots.	Each.	Doz.	Bots.	Each.	Doz.
Kepler Extract of Malt, with	2 lb.	2/6	22/0	1½ lb.	4/0	38/0
Cod Liver Oil (Kepler Solution)	2 lb.	3/0	26/0	1½ lb.	5/0	47/0
Ditto, with Beef and Iron	2 lb.	3/0	26/0	—	—	—
Ditto, with Casearia Sagrada	2 lb.	3/0	26/0	—	—	—
Ditto, with Cod Liver Oil and	2 lb.	3/0	26/0	1½ lb.	5/0	47/0
Iron Iodide	2 lb.	3/0	26/0	1½ lb.	5/0	47/0
Ditto, with Cod Liver Oil and	2 lb.	3/0	26/0	1½ lb.	5/0	47/0
Hypophosphites	2 lb.	3/0	24/0	1½ lb.	5/0	45/0
Ditto, with Chocolate	2 lb.	3/0	26/0	1½ lb.	5/0	47/0
Ditto, with Iron Iodide	2 lb.	3/0	26/0	1½ lb.	5/0	47/0
Ditto, with Iron Pyrophos.	2 lb.	2/6	22/0	1½ lb.	4/0	38/0
Ditto, with Iron & Quin. Citrate.	2 lb.	3/6	30/0	1½ lb.	6/0	56/0
Ditto, with Iron, Quin. & Stryeh.	2 lb.	3/6	30/0	1½ lb.	6/0	56/0
Ditto, with Hops	2 lb.	2/6	22/0	1½ lb.	4/0	38/0
Ditto, with Hypophosphites	2 lb.	3/0	24/0	1½ lb.	5/0	45/0
Ditto, with Pancreatin	2 lb.	3/0	28/0	1½ lb.	5/0	47/0
Ditto, with Pepsin	2 lb.	3/0	26/0	1½ lb.	5/0	47/0
Ditto, with Pepsin & Pancreatin	2 lb.	3/0	26/0	1½ lb.	5/0	47/0
Ditto, with Phosphates (Chemical	2 lb.	3/6	30/0	1½ lb.	6/0	56/0
Food) (Parrish's Formula)	2 lb.	3/0	28/0	1½ lb.	5/0	47/0
Ditto, with Phosphorus	2 lb.	3/6	30/0	1½ lb.	6/0	56/0
Ditto, with Peptones	2 lb.	3/6	30/0	1½ lb.	6/0	56/0

Lano-Creolin in Collapsible Tubes.—The British Medical Journal of August 31, 1889, says:—"Lano-Creolin is a non-poisonous ointment, containing 5 per cent. of Creolin, a substitute for Iodoform, Corrosive Sublimate, and Carbolic Acid."

	Retail	Per doz.
	Each	
Lano-Creolin, in collapsible tubes ..	1/	10/
"Lanoline"—		Per lb.
1-lb. and 7-lb. Tins, any quantity ..	—	2/8
"Lanoline" Anhydrous—		Per lb.
In 1-lb. Tins	—	3/4
"Lanoline" Ointment Base (Ung. Lanolini)—		Per lb.
Anhydrous Lanoline Ointment Base ..	—	2/2
		2/10
"Lanoline" Pomado	Each	Per doz.
	1/6	14/0
"Lanoline Cold Cream."—FOR THE TOILET ..	Each	Per doz.
	1/6	14/0

B. W. & CO.'S WHOLESALE PRICE LIST—Continued.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap.—The natural skin soap.—*Lanoline Toilet Soap contains unsaponified Lanoline, which acts as an emollient, preventing chaps and roughness of the skin.*



	Retail	Per doz.
Lanoline Toilet Soap	6d. and 1/0	4/6 and 8/0
" Eucalyptine Soap	1/0	8/0
" Ichthyol Soap	1/0	8/0
" Pinol Soap	1/0	8/0
" Mercurial Ointment (33 1/3 % Mercury)	—	4/6
" Hazeline Ointment	1/6	14/0
(See Hazeline Cream.)		
" Veterinary	—	2/0
Per Jar	Per doz.	
1/6	14/0	
Per lb.	Per doz.	
—	2/0	
Each	Per doz.	
6d. and 1/0	4/6 and 8/0	
Toilet Lanoline (Collapsible Metal Tubes)		
McKesson & Robbins' Gelatin Coated Pills.—Full list.		
Price list on application.		

Medicine Cases (B. W. & Co.)—

For Hypodermic Tabloids,
see page 89.

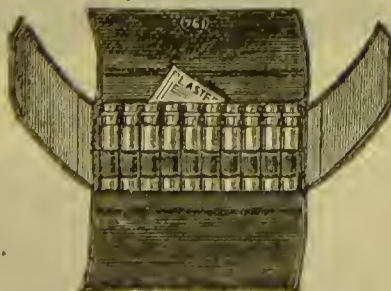
For Compressed Tabloids,
&c., see page below.

(For Small Leather Pocket
Cases, containing tubes
of Compressed Tabloids,
see page 94.)



No. 10.

	Retail	Each.	Per doz.
No. 10 (B. W. & Co.), Metal Pocket Case, containing 5 bottles fitted with metal screw caps	2/6	24/0	
Ditto, fitted with Compressed Tabloids	5/0	54/0	
No. 11 (B. W. & Co.), Metal Pocket Case, containing 5 corked bottles	2/6	24/0	
Ditto, fitted with Compressed Tabloids	5/0	54/0	

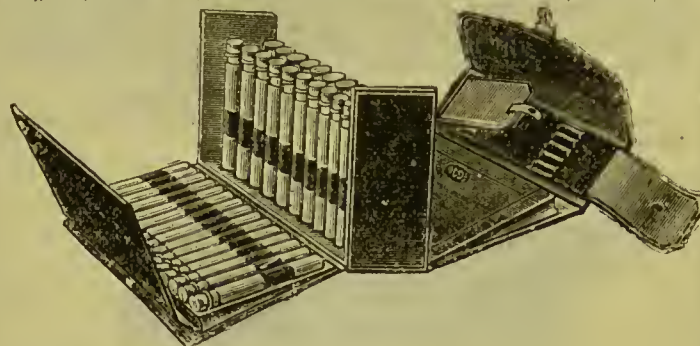


No. 15.

	Retail	Each
No. 12 (B. W. & Co.), Metal Pocket Case, nickel plated, containing 5 glass-stoppered bottles	6/0	5/0
" Fitted with Compressed Tabloids, &c.	10/0	8/6

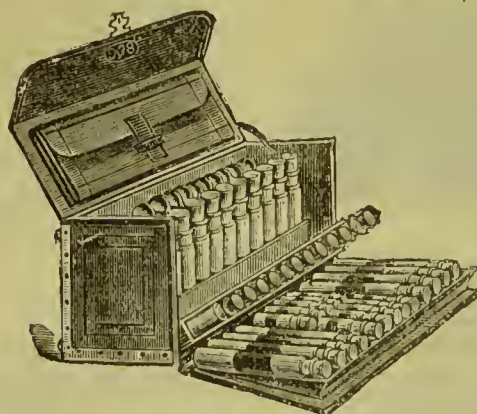
Medicine Cases (B. W. & Co.)—continued.

	Retail	Each.
No. 14 (B. W. & Co.), Morocco Pocket Case,	10/0	8/0
containing twenty 2-drachm vials	22/0	18/0
Fitted with Compressed Tabloids, &c. from		
No. 15 (B. W. & Co.), Morocco Pocket Case (superior) containing ten 3-drachm vials	12/0	10/0
Fitted with Compressed Tabloids, &c. from	25/0	20/0
No. 15A, containing eight 1-oz., toughened glass vials, empty	12/0	8/0
Fitted with Compressed Tabloids, &c.	25/0	20/0
No. 16 (B. W. & Co.), Morocco Pocket Case, containing eight 1-oz. and six 1 1/2-drachm vials	15/6	12/0
Fitted with Compressed Tabloids, &c. from	28/0	20/0
No. 17 (B. W. & Co.), Calf-covered Pocket Case, containing sixteen 3-drachm vials	20/0	16/0
Fitted with Compressed Tabloids, &c. from	38/0	30/0
No. 17A (B. W. & Co.), Black Calf Pocket Case, containing 1 dozen assorted kinds of Tabloids in Vialnettes	18/0	12/0
" (B. W. & Co.) White Leather Pocket Case, &c.	15/0	10/0



No. 18.

	Retail	Each.
No. 18 (B. W. & Co.), Hand Case, containing eight 1-oz., twelve 1/2-oz., fifteen 2 1/2-drachm vials, and loops for Instruments	40/0	32/0
Fitted with Compressed Tabloids, &c. from	70/0	60/0
No. 18A (B. W. & Co.), Hand Case, containing nine 1-oz., twenty-four 6-drachm, and twelve 2-drachm vials, and fitted with measure, extra pockets and loops for Instruments	50/0	40/0
" Fitted from	95/0	80/0



No. 19.

	Retail	Each.
No. 19 (B. W. & Co.), Carriage or Hand Case, containing eight 1 1/2-oz. stoppered, ten 1-oz., twelve 6-drachm, eight 4-drachm, and ten 2-drachm corked vials. The rows of vials are arranged to fall and show all the labels. Size, 11 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 6 inches	60/0	45/0
" Fitted with Compressed Tabloids, Hypodermic Tabloids, Syringe, &c.	150/0	120/0
No. 20 (B. W. & Co.), Carriage Case. Vials arranged each row higher to display labels. Contains eight 1 1/2-oz. stoppered, ten 1-oz., twelve 6-drachm, and fourteen 4-drachm vials. Space with loops for Instruments, &c. Size, 11 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches	72/0	55/0
Fitted complete with Compressed Tabloids, &c.	150/0	120/0

For Hypodermic Pocket Cases, see page 89.

All the Medicine Chests and Cases can be fitted with different varieties of our "Tabloids" of Compressed Drugs, at a small extra cost over ordinary crude drugs.

Medicine Chests and Portable Tabloids of Compressed Drugs for Travellers, Explorers, Missionaries, Army and Ship Surgeons, and Families. We have made a special study of the subject of Portable Medicines, and our efforts have been rewarded by the approval of everyone we have applied.

B. W. & Co.'s "Colonial" Medicine Chests.

	Retail	Each
Fitted with bottles only	15/0	10/0
Fitted complete with Portable Medicines from	—	50/0
Teak Wood Outer Cases for ditto	9/0	7/6

B. W. & CO.'S WHOLESALE PRICE LIST—Continued.

Extract from the "Congo Free State."

By Henry M. Stanley.

"If you are in absolute need of a tonic apply to the doctor, or to the simple rule of never during daylight taking more than 1 oz. of any liquor or wine. Your best tonic would be 2 grains of quinine as compressed in 'Tabloids' by Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., of Snow Hill Buildings, London. These chemists have prepared drugs which I can conscientiously recommend as adapted for tropical regions. They have prepared small doses in 'Tabloids' of nearly every medicine that may be required, which may be taken without creating nausea, a valuable desideratum, as all will admit who have suffered from the foul, nauseating smell of medicines as commonly prepared by druggists. If thirsty, at a station or factory, prepare a glass of sherbet. If marching, drop a compressed 'Tabloid' of acidulous powder as prepared by these chemists in your cup of water."

"Obtain your medicine pure and well prepared. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. will equip you with tropic medicines in chests or cases, with supplies to last you one month or ten years. They have sought the best medical advice, and really seem disposed to study the special needs of East, West, Central, Northern, or Southern African traveller, soldier, trader, and missionary. I have informed them of a few diseases such as have fallen under my observation, and they have prepared such medicines as have been tried during the last seventeen years of my African experiences."

B. W. & Co.'s "Congo" Medicine Chest.

(As supplied to Mr. H. M. Stanley and others.) Weight of case when fitted with Tabloids, about 40 lbs.



Without Medicines	Retail	Each
With "Tabloids" of compressed drugs and other medicines, instruments, and medical guide book, &c.	65/0	60/0
	£7 to	£20

B. W. & Co.'s "Livingstone" Medicine Chest.



Made of dressed and varnished raw hide, very light, portable and durable, fitted with 12 x 4-oz. stoppered Bottles only	Each	40/0
Ditto, fitted with portable medicines, &c., complete	80/0	
Small ditto fitted with 12 x 2-oz. stoppered bottles only	30/0	
Small ditto fitted with portable medicines, complete	60/0	

B. W. & Co.'s "Antidote" Case.

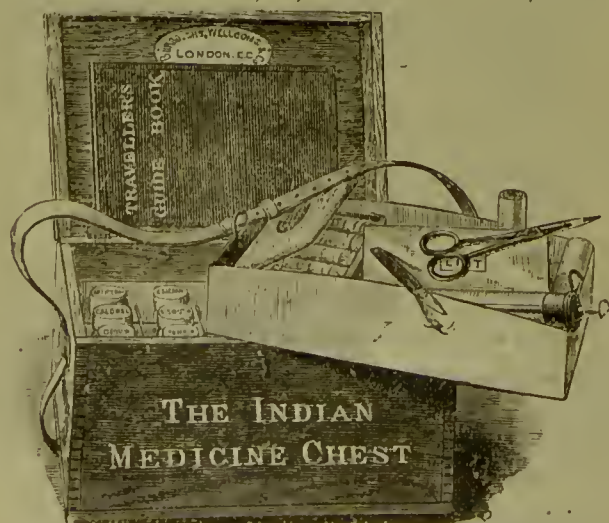
Containing Stomach Syphon Tube, Hypodermic case, with Antidotal Tabloids (complete), and a variety of Antidotes

63/0

B. W. & Co.'s "Indian" Medicine Chests.

This case is made of well-matured teak wood, fitted with metal trays, and contains a good supply of medicines. It is very suitable for travellers in India and the Tropics.

Fitted with 2-oz. stoppered Bottles only	Retail	Each
Complete with Medicines, &c., from	45/0	25/0
	75/0	60/0



B. W. & Co.

Made of seasoned and polished Teak wood, well sewed together.

B. W. & Co.'s Urinary Test Case.

Containing Tabloids for preparing Fehling's Test Solution, Urinometer, 6 Test Tubes, Graduated Glass, 3 Stoppered Bottles for Acid, Spirit Lamp, Test Papers, &c.

23/0

All the Medicine Chests and Cases can be fitted with different varieties of our "Tabloids" and "Tablets" of Compressed Drugs, at a small extra cost over ordinary crude drugs. Prices subject to usual discount.

Medicine Droppers (B. W. & Co.)—

Small	Each	Per doz.
Large	6d.	2/0
	6d.	3/0



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO

Menthol Pocket Inhaler, for the inhalation of Terebene, Eucalyptia, and other medicaments. 1/6 retail each; 12/0 per doz.

Paper Fibre Lint (B. W. & Co.)—This is made from pure cotton fibre; it is highly absorbent, and, when applied to broken surfaces, filters the air completely; it may be readily saturated with an antiseptic solution.

Paper Fibre Lint (B. W. & Co.).

In 1-lb. packets, 5/0 each, 48/0 per doz.

In strips suitable for Dentists' use, 1/2-lb. boxes 30/0.

Pepsin Saccharated (B. W. & Co.).

1-oz. bottles, 2/6 each, 22/0 per doz.



Pharmaceutical Still (Remington)

(invented by Professor J. P. Remington, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, U.S.A.). A great improvement over any previous device, by its greatly increased condensing power and rapidity of action, together with its simplicity, economy, and adaptability for general laboratory work.

NOTE.—A Copper Wire Basket, for holding Herbs, supplied with the Still, price 25s.



Pharmaceutical Still (Remington) 3 gals., Tinned	Each
Copper	170/0
Ditto, 3 gals., Nickel Plate	200/0
" 5 gals., Tinned Copper	220/0
Wire Cages for ditto	25/0

Pinol (Distilled Essence of the Pinus Pumilio)—

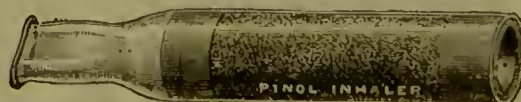
Large size (1 oz.)	Retail	Per doz.
Small size (1/2 oz.)	2/6	24/0
	1/6	15/0

Pinol Extract—This extract, prepared from the needle-like spilis and tender shoots of the Pumilio Pine, has about the same density and appearance as treacle. It exhales a delightful fragrance, for the redolence of the Pumilio is greater and more delicate than that of any other pine. The Extract contains decided medicinal properties, and is very extensively used for Baths, Liniments, Ointments, and Plasters, 9s. doz.

Pinol Extract	Retail	Per doz.
" Pastilles	1/0	9/0
	1/0	9/0

Pinol Perfume	Each	Per doz.
"	1/0	8/0
"	2/0	18/0
"	3/6	30/0

Pinol Eucalyptia Dry Inhaler	1/6	14/0
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FOR DRY INHALATION.

Pinol Soap (see Lanoline and Preparations).

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY, REMINGTON.—A profusely illustrated Treatise on the modes of making and dispensing official, unofficial, and extemporaneous preparations, with descriptions of their properties, uses and doses, an invaluable text-book for students, and the most complete and comprehensive dispensers' reference and guide ever issued, by Prof. Joseph P. Remington. More than 1,000 pages and nearly 500 engravings, the best text-book and dispenser's guide



21/0

B. W. & CO.'S WHOLESALE PRICE LIST—Continued.

Rectal Injectors (Ward Cousins').—Improved Instruments for the Self-application of topical remedies to the Anus and Rectum, as recommended by Dr. WARD COUSINS, Senior Surgeon to the Royal Portsmouth Hospital, and to the Portsmouth and South Hants Eye and Ear Infirmary.

For Fluid Remedies, 3 drm. size	..	..	..	Retail	Per doz.
1 oz.	..	..	..	4/6	36/0
For Ointments	..	..	..

Saccharin (see also *Tabloids*, page 94)

"	1 oz.	..	..	..	5/0 retail, 54/0 per doz.
"	1 lb.	..	..	..	46/0 per lb. ¶
"	Soluble, 1/2-oz. oval bottles with scoop, 1/6 retail, 14/ per doz.				
"	1-oz. bottles	..	..	4/6	46/0 "
"	1-lb.	..	..	..	44/0 per lb. ¶

Salodent, an Aromatic Liquid Dentifrice possessing marked Antiseptic properties. Prepared upon purely scientific principles: contains Salol, Eugenol, Pinol, and other Antiseptics. 2 oz. bottles with sprinklers, 1/6 each; 14/0 per doz.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.,

To prevent decay of the Teeth. To purify the Breath. To strengthen the Gums. To prevent Infection. Invaluable to smokers.

The regular employment of this liquid dentifrice will prevent caries of the teeth and keep them in a condition of pearly whiteness.

SALODENT

Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.

Salol in Crystals (see also *Tabloids*), 1/3 per oz.; 16/10½ per lb.

Strophanthus Hispidus (African Arrow Poison). (See also *Tabloids*.)

ACTION.—"Strophanthus increases the cardiac systole, and, in small doses slows the contractions. The action of the heart is accompanied by a rise in blood pressure, which appears to be directly produced by the drug. In disturbances of the circulation, when the blood tension was unduly low Strophanthus was capable of producing a diuretic effect" (Fraser). It exerts a much more powerful action upon the heart, and a less powerful action upon the blood-vessels, than digitalis.

USES.—"Strophanthus," writes Dr. Fraser, "may be used with advantage in all weak states of this organ, whatever the cause of weakness," but in case of degeneration, or sufficient compensatory change, will probably do little good. Not only will it often dissipate the uræmic symptoms in Bright's disease, but in contracted kidney with dropsy it has quickly induced sleep and caused free diuresis.

DOSE.—The tincture (1 in 20) may be taken in doses of from 2 to 10 drops, the former being a small dose. The *Tabloids* contain each two drops of the tincture, and are the safest and most convenient form to use.

	Each	Per doz.
Strophanthus—Tincture (B. W. & Co.) 1/2-oz. bottles	1/0	4/0
" " 1-oz. bottles	1/6	6/0
" " 1-lb. bottles	..	6/0
" " "Tabloids" (see page 94).	..	..

Subject to fluctuations of the Market.

Stylographic Pen, each 10/ Per oz.

Sulphonol in Crystals (see also *Tabloids*)

Subject to fluctuations of the Market.

Symes' Lac Bismuthi	8-oz. bottles	..	24/0
" " "	16 "	..	48/0
" " "	8 "	..	30/0
" " "	16 "	..	60/0
" Ol. Lavand. Rect.	8 "	..	126/0
" " "	16 "	..	252/0
" Urethral Irrigator (Harrison's)	..	..	60/0
" Syr. Hydrobrom.	8-oz. bottles	..	30/0

"TABLOIDS."

"Tabloids" of Compressed Drugs.—Pure, portable, and palatable. Prepared by Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. The "Tabloids" furnish all the advantages of pills, and none of their disadvantages. They are portable, easily carried in the waistcoat pocket, and can be taken while following the daily avocations. A most noteworthy feature about them is that accidents are not apt to happen, for the dose of each is accurately apportioned.



Dr. J. A. Marston, Deputy Surgeon-General, in his official report on the recent International Medical Congress, held at Washington, says:—

"These Tabloids are not more expensive than the ordinary forms of administering medicines, as they can be made at a very small advance on the crude drug.

"They keep well in all climates and are unaffected by heat or moisture. Specimens were examined which had been round the world in S.S. *Ceylon*. Mr. H. M. Stanley, in his work, 'The Congo,' vol. ii., pages 325 and 327, also in his latest work, 'In Darkest Africa,' refers to their value."



"Tabloids" of Compressed Drugs
prepared by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

(See also *Hypodermic "Tabloids"* and *Fairchild Preparations*.)

"Tabloids"—

		Retail.	Per doz.
Aconite Tinct.	1 min., 100 in bottle	1/0	8/6
Aloin	1/10 gr., 100 in bottle	1/0	8/6
Ammon. Bromide	5 gr., 100 in bottle	2/6	22/0
" Chloride	10 gr., 100 "	3/6	32/0
" "	3 gr., Vinaigrette style (oval bottles, 30 in each)	6d.	4/6
" "	3 gr., 100 in bottle	1/6	12/6
" "	5 gr., 100 in bottle	2/0	18/0
" "	10 gr., 100 in bottle	2/6	22/0
" "	with Borax 100 in bottle	2/6	22/0
Anti-Constipation (Aloin 1/5 gr., Strych. 1/60 gr., Belladon. Ex., 1/8 gr., 1pecac., 1/16 gr.)	50 in bottle	1/0	8/6
Antifebrin	2 gr., 25 in bottle	1/6	8/6
" "	2 gr., 100 in bottle	3/0	20/0
Antimony Tartrate	1/50 gr., 100 in bottle	1/0	8/6
Antipyrin	5 gr., 25 in bottle	2/0	18/0
" "	5 gr., 100 "	6/0	54/0
Apomorphine Mur.	1/50 gr., 50 in bottle	1/0	8/6
Arsenious Acid	1/100 and 1/50 gr., 100 in bot.	1/0	8/6
Atropin Sulph.	1/100 gr., 50 in bottle	1/0	8/6
Belladonna Tinct.	1 min., 100 in bottle	1/0	8/6
Bismuth Subnit.	5 gr., 25 in bottle	—	9/0
" "	5 gr., 100 in bottle	3/0	24/0
" "	10 gr., 100 in bottle	4/6	42/0
Blue Pill	3 gr., 25 in bottle	1/0	8/6
" "	" 100 "	3/6	32/0
Borax	5 gr., 25 "	6d.	4/6
" "	" 100 "	1/0	8/6
Caffeine Cit.	1 gr., 100 in bottle	2/6	24/0
Calcium Sulphide	1/10 gr., 100 in bottle	1/0	8/6
Calomel	1/10 gr., 100 "	7d.	8/6
" "	1 gr., 100 "	1/6	14/0
Capsicum Tinct.	1 min., 100 in bottle	1/0	8/6
Cascara Sagrada Ext.	2 gr., Vinaigrette style (oval bottles, 24 in each)	1/0	7/6
" "	2 gr., 100 in bottle	2/6	22/0
Cascara Compound Formula	24 "	1/0	8/6
" "	100 "	3/0	28/0
Cathartic Comp., U.S.P., Vinaigrette style (oval bot., 24 in each)	..	1/0	7/6
" "	100 in bottle	2/0	18/0
Charcoal	5 gr., 100 in bottle	1/6	14/0
Chloral Hydrate	5 gr., 100 in bottle	3/6	24/0
" "	10 gr., 100 in bottle	4/6	36/0
Chloralamid.	5 gr. (a new Hypnotic). 100 in bottle	4/0	35/0
Cocaine with Potash and Borax (see <i>Voice</i>).	..	..	..
Cocaine	1 gr., for making solutions.	..	..
Cretæ Aromat & Opio Pulv.	25 in bottle	1/0	8/6
" "	100 "	3/6	32/0
Digitalin	1/100 gr., 50 in bottle	1/0	8/6
Digitalis Tinct.	1 min., 100 in bottle	1/0	8/6

B. W. & CO.'S WHOLESALE PRICE LIST—Continued.

"Tabloids"—		Retail	Per doz.	"Tabloids"—		Retail.	Per doz.
Dover Powder (Ipecac. c. Opio)	5 gr., 24 in each ..	1/0	8/6	Rhubarb and Soda ..	5 gr., Vinalgrette style (oval bots., 24 in each) ..	1/0	7/6
" "	" 10 in each ..	3/6	32/0	" "	5 gr., 100 in bottle ..	2/6	22/0
" "	" 1/4 gr., 100 in bottle ..	1/0	8/6	Saccharin ..	1/2 gr., Vinalgrette style (oval bots., 100 in each) ..	9d.	7/6
Euonymin Resin ..	1/8 gr., 50 in bottle ..	1/0	8/6	" "	1/2 gr., Vinalgrette style (oval bots., 200 in each) ..	1/6	14/0
Ferrum Redactum ..	5 gr., 100 in bottle ..	—	18/0	Salicin ..	5 gr., 25 in bot. ..	—	14/0
Hydrarg. cum Creta (Grey Powder)	1/3 gr., 100 in bottle ..	1/0	8/6	" "	100 in bot. ..	—	48/0
Hydrarg. Iod. Rub. ..	1/20 gr., 50 in bottle ..	1/0	8/6	Salol ..	5 gr., 25 in bot. ..	1/6	12/0
Hydrarg. Iod. Vir. ..	1/8 gr., 50 in bottle ..	1/0	8/6	" "	5 gr., 100 in bot. ..	4/0	36/0
Hydrarg. Perchlor. ..	1/100 gr., 100 in bottle ..	1/0	8/6	Santonin ..	1/2 gr., 50 in bottle ..	1/0	8/6
Hydrarg. Subchlor. (Calomel)	1 gr., 100 in bottle ..	1/6	14/0	Soda Bicarbonate, 5 gr. Vinalgrette style (oval bots., 40 in each) ..	6d.	4/6	
" "	1/10 gr., 100 in bottle ..	1/0	8/6	" "	5 gr. 100 in bottle ..	1/6	12/6
Hydrastia Comp. ..	(Hydrastia Muriate, 1/2 gr. Ergotine, 1/2 gr. Cannabin Tannate, 1/2 gr.) 100 in bottle ..	100	54/0	"Soda-Mint" (or Neutralising Tabloids), Vinalgrette style (oval bots., 40 in each) ..	1/0	7/6	
Ipecac. and Opium ..	5 gr., Vingtette (see Dover Powder).	1/0	8/6	" "	" 100 in bottle ..	2/0	18/0
Ipecac. Powder ..	1/10 gr., 100 in bottle ..	1/0	8/6	Soda Salicylate ..	3 gr. 100 in bottle ..	3/0	28/0
" "	" 25 " ..	1/6	4/6	" "	5 gr. 100 " ..	4/0	38/0
" "	" 5 gr., 100 " ..	1/9	16/0	Strophanthus (2 minims of Tinct. in each) ..	100 " ..	2/0	16/0
Iron and Quin. Cit. ..	3 gr., 25 " ..	1/0	8/6	Ditto, oval bottles ..	50 in each ..	1/0	8/6
" "	" 100 " ..	3/0	30/0	Sulphonal ..	5 gr. 25 in bottle ..	1/6	12/0
Laxative Vegetable, Vinalgrette style (oval bottles, 25 in each) ..	" 100 in bottle ..	1/0	7/6	" "	5 gr. 100 " ..	4/0	36/0
" "	" 100 in bottle ..	2/0	18/0	Sulphur Compound (Sir A. Gorrod's Formula) ..	25 in bottle ..	6d.	4/6
Lithia Carbonate ..	2 gr., 100 " ..	3/6	32/0	" "	100 " ..	1/6	12/6
Manganese Dioxide ..	2 gr., 25 " ..	1/0	8/6	Tannin ..	2 1/2 gr. 100 " ..	2/6	22/0
" "	" 100 " ..	3/6	32/0	Test Tabloids (for preparing Fehling's Solution) ..	2/3	20/0	
Morphine Sulph. ..	1/20 & 1/8 gr., 50 in bot. ..	1/	8/6	"Thirst" ..	25 in each bottle ..	—	7/6
Nitroglycerine, Vinalgrette style (oval bottles, 25 in each) ..	" 100 in bottle ..	1/0	7/6	" "	100 " ..	—	14/0
Nux Vomica Tinct. ..	1 min., 100 in bottle ..	1/0	8/6	Tonic Comp. { Fer. Pyrophos., 2 gr. Quinine 1 gr. } style (oval bot., 25 in each) ..	1/6	12/6	
Opium Tinct. (Laudanum) ..	2 min., 50 in bottle ..	1/0	8/6	" "	100 in bottle ..	4/0	36/0
Papain (Dr. Finkler) ..	2 gr., 25 in bottle ..	2/0	18/0	Trinitrine (Nitro-glycerine), 1/100 gr., 25 in bot. ..	1/0	7/0	
" "	" 100 " ..	6/0	58/0	" "	100 " ..	2/0	18/0
Pepsin Tabloids ..	" 25 " ..	1/6	14/0	" "	1/50 gr., 25 " ..	1/0	7/0
" "	" 100 " ..	4/6	42/0	" "	100 " ..	2/0	18/0
Pepsin Saccharated ..	5 gr., 100 " ..	3/6	32/0	Trinitrine and Amyl Nitrite ..	25 " ..	1/6	12/
Peptonic, Vinalgrette style (oval bottles, 25 in each) ..	" 100 in bottle ..	1/6	14/0	" "	100 " ..	4/0	36/0
Phenacetin ..	5 gr., 25 " ..	3/6	24/0	Trinitrine Comp. { Trinitrine, 1/100 gr. Nitrite of Amyl, gr. Capsicum, 1/50 gr. Meuthol, 1/50 gr. } 25 in bot. ..	1/6	12/0	
" "	" 100 " ..	7/6	72/0	" "	" 100 " ..	4/0	36/0
Pilocarpin Muriate ..	1/20 gr., 50 " ..	1/0	8/6	Urethane ..	5 gr., 25 in bot. ..	2/0	16/0
Podophyllin Resin ..	1/4 gr., 50 " ..	1/0	8/6	" "	" 100 " ..	4/0	40/0
Potash Bicarb. ..	5 gr., Vinalgrette style (oval bots., 40 in each) ..	6d.	4/6	Voice (Potash Chlorate, Borax, and Cocaine), beautifully graven white-metal boxes, blue silk label ..	30 in each ..	1/0	8/0
" "	" 100 in bottle ..	1/6	12/6	" "	" 80 " ..	2/0	16/0
Potassium Bromide ..	5 gr. 100 " ..	2/0	18/0	" Vinalgrette style (oval bottles) ..	30 " ..	1/0	8/6
" "	" 10 gr. 100 " ..	3/6	32/0	Warburg Tincture (30 minims in each) bots. of 100 ..	6/0	54/0	
Potash Chlorate ..	5 gr., Beautifully graven white metal boxes, blue silk label, 40 in each ..	6d.	4/0	Zinc Sulph. (1 gr.) ..	1 gr. 100 in bottle ..	2/0	18/0
" "	" 100 in each ..	1/0	8/6	" "	10 gr. 100 " ..	2/0	18/0
" "	" Vinalgrette style (oval bots., 40 in each) ..	6d.	4/6	" Sulpho-carbolate ..	2 gr. 100 " ..	2/0	18/0
" "	" 100 in bottle ..	1/0	8/6	Zymine (Fairchild) ..	25 " ..	2/0	18/0
Potash Chlor. with Borax, Beautifully graven white metal boxes, pink silk label, 40 in each ..	" 100 in each ..	6d.	4/6	Zymine Comp. (Fairchild) ..	25 " ..	2/0	18/0
" "	" Vinalgrette style (oval bots., 40 in each) ..	6d.	4/6	" "	100 " ..	5/0	48/0
" "	" 100 in bottle ..	1/0	8/6	Assorted Tabloids in Vinalgrette style (oval bots.), one bot. of each of the following selected Tabloids: Pepsin, Quinine, 2 gr., Potash Chlorate, Soda Bicarbonate, Laxative Vegetable, Voice, Cascara Sagrada, Peptonic, Potash Bicarbonate, Ammonium Chloride, Soda Mint, Ipecac. Comp., in outer case, constituting a portable Medicine chest for travellers and families ..	12/0	7/6	
Potassium Iodide ..	5 gr. 100 " ..	4/0	36/0	Also Leatherette Case, lettered in gold, for exhibition on counter, containing thrice the above number ..	—	22/6	
Potash Nit. (Sal. Prun.) ..	5 gr. 100 " ..	1/6	14/0	"Tabloid" Pocket Cases (B. W. & Co.)			
Potash Permanganate ..	1 gr. 100 " ..	2/0	18/0	B. W. & Co. Leather Pocket Cases (No. 22), arranged to contain 10 Tubes of 25 Tabloids, empty, 1/6 ..			
" "	2 gr. 100 " ..	2/0	18/0	Ditto, fitted, 5/0 ..			
*Quinia Sulph. ..	1/10 gr., 100 in bottle ..	1/0	8/6	B. W. & Co. Leather Pocket Cases (No. 23), arranged to contain 16 Tubes of 25 Tabloids, empty, 2/6 ..			
*Quinine Bisulphate, 1/2 gr., Vinalgrette style (oval bots., 50 in each) ..	" 100 in bottle ..	1/0	8/0	Ditto, fitted, 8/6 ..			
" "	1 gr., Vinalgrette style (oval bots., 36 in each) ..	1/0	8/0	B. W. & Co. Leather Pocket Case (No. 24), arranged to contain 24 Tubes of 25 Tabloids, empty, 5/0 ..			
" "	1 gr., 100 in bottle ..	1/9	15/0	Ditto, fitted, 14/0 ..			
" "	2 gr., Vinalgrette style (oval bots., 24 in each) ..	1/0	8/0				
" "	2 gr., 100 in bottle ..	2/6	19/0				
" "	3 gr., 100 in bottle ..	3/6	27/0				
" "	3 gr., Vinalgrette style (oval bots., 24 in each) ..	1/6	12/0				
" "	5 gr., Vinalgrette style (oval bots., 24 in each) ..	2/0	16/0				
" "	5 gr., 100 in bottle ..	5/0	43/6				
{ Quinia Bisulph., 1 gr. Iron Hypophosph., 2 gr. Arsenic, 1/50 gr. Strychnine Sulph., 1/50 gr. Saccharin, 1/100 gr. }	100 in bottle ..	4/0	36/0				
* Subject to fluctuations of the Market.							
Rhei Comp. (Ph. B.P.) ..	3 gr., Vinalgrette style (oval bots., 24 in each) ..	1/0	7/6				
" "	" 3 gr., 100 in bottle ..	2/6	22/0				
" Pulv. (Gregory Powder) ..	Vinalgrette style (oval bots., 24 in each) ..	1/0	7/6				
" "	100 in bottle ..	2/6	22/0				

B. W. & Co. Leather Pocket Cases (No. 22), arranged to contain 10 Tubes of 25 Tabloids, empty, 1/6.

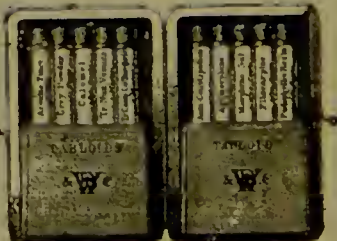
Ditto, fitted, 5/0.

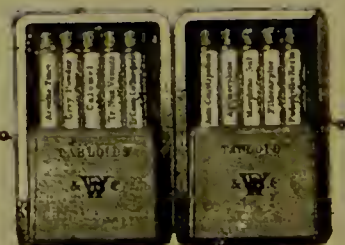
B. W. & Co. Leather Pocket Cases (No. 23), arranged to contain 16 Tubes of 25 Tabloids, empty, 2/6.

Ditto, fitted, 8/6.

B. W. & Co. Leather Pocket Case (No. 24), arranged to contain 24 Tubes of 25 Tabloids, empty, 5/0.

Ditto, fitted, 14/0.





B. W. & CO.'S WHOLESALE PRICE LIST—Continued.

Pure Terebene (B. W. & Co.)—The immediate recognition of the value of this agent in winter cough has created a very large demand and cheap Terebenes, possessing irritating and objectionable qualities have been offered, and in many instances have caused great disappointment to practitioners. The Pure Terebene (B. W. & Co.) which we have introduced is free from all irritating properties and contamination.

		Retail.	Per doz.
Terebene, Pure (B. W. & Co.)	1 oz. bottles	1/0	8/6
"	"	2	1/6
"	"	8	3/0
"	"	16	4/6

Tincture Press (B. W. & Co.)—Specially adapted for Coarse and Fibrous Drugs. The principle upon which this Press operates is, that the drug is acted upon in a continuous thin layer, which is forced forward by each revolution of the screw into smaller and smaller space, the leverage yielding a force so powerful as to extract almost the entire moisture, delivering the residue of suitable drugs with almost crisp dryness, and, as experience has shown, it saves a greater amount of Tincture (very important in the case of Tincture of Opium and other expensive drugs) than even the most powerful Hydraulic Press. So



B. W. & CO. TINCTURE PRESS.

thorough is its action in this respect that the *Chemist's Journal* has humorously remarked of it that "it will almost squeeze blood out of a turnip." One firm informs us that they have saved at least £20 more in three months, by the use of this Press, than they could secure by using any other. The working of this Press being continuous, either small or very large quantities may be operated upon at one time, and much more rapidly than in any other form of apparatus.

The fact that drugs require handling but once, that the use of press cloths is done away with, and the operation is continuous, shows a great advantage in this Press over any other.

	Each.
Tincture Press, B. W. & Co. (regular size)	13/0
" " (small size)	11/0

The small size made especially for pressing small fruits. This small Press is not so strong or serviceable as the regular size, and we do not recommend it.

"Vapores."—For Inhalation and Fumigation; put up in boxes of one dozen, consist of glass capsule, enclosed in beautiful silken sac. Retail, 2/6; 24 - per doz. boxes, each containing 12 Vapores.

1. Vaporole Carbolic Acid, 20 minims.
2. Vaporole Ether, 30 minims.
3. Vaporole Amyl Nitrite, 5 minims.
4. Vaporole Tinct. Benzoin Co., 30 minims.
5. Vaporole Chloroform, 30 minims.
6. Vaporole Creosote, 10 minims.
7. Vaporole Cubebs and Lemon, 5 minims.
8. Vaporole Iodine Tinct., 10 minims.
9. Vaporole Juniper, 2 1/2 minims.
10. Vaporole Terebene, 10 minims.
11. Vaporole Pinol, 10 minims.
12. Vaporole Eucalyptus, 10 minims.

13. Vaporole Amyl Nitrite, 3 minims.
14. Vaporole Ol. Pin. Sylvestris, 5 minims.
15. Vaporole Ol. Calam. Aromat., 1 minim.

For Aural Use:

16. Iodoform Solution in Pinol, 1 in 7, 7 minims.
17. Iodoform Solution in Eucalyptus, 1 in 7, 7 minims.
18. Iodine Tincture, 5 minims.

The odour of Iodoform is completely disguised.

The capsule containing the medicament is readily crushed, and when thoroughly bruised may be inserted into the meatus; the whole of the external Ear is thus exposed to the vapour from the Vaporole.

Valoids (EQUIVALENT LIQUID OR FLUID EXTRACTS, OF DEFINITE STANDARD STRENGTH).—Each fluid pound of valoid represents the medicinal value of 1 lb. of pure drug, inclusive of alkaloids, resinoids, or other active principles. The drugs are first assayed, tested, or critically examined, those of inferior quality or deficient in amount of active principles being rejected, and those only employed which are of full standard strength. Our process of cold repercolation completely exhausts the drug of all medicinal properties, and the menstruum employed is such as to hold them permanently in solution and preserve them indefinitely in any climate. Valoids are the most convenient and reliable form of drug for the preparation of Tinctures, Syrups, Decoctions, Infusions, &c. Upon the labels of the 1-lb. bottles are given formulae for the immediate manufacture of official and other standard preparations; in every case the Valoid may be taken as representing the exact equivalent of the drug.

Valoid Fluid Extracts—

Equivalent Liquid or Fluid Extracts, of Definite Standard Strength, for making Tinctures, Syrups, and other Official and Unofficial Preparations.

	4-oz. Bots.	1-lb. Bots.
Aconite Root (<i>Aconitum Napellus</i>)	2/7	9/3
Actaea Racemosa (<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i> , Black Cohosh)	2/7	9/3
Arnica Root (<i>Arnica Montana</i>)	2/0	7/0
Bael Fruit (<i>Egle Marmelos</i>)	1/4	3/7
Belladonna Leaves (<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>)	2/2	7/6
Blackberry (<i>Rubus Villosus</i>)	2/0	7/0
Black Haw (<i>Viburnum Prunifolium</i>)	1/9	6/0
Black Willow (<i>Salix Nigra</i>)	2/2	6/9
Boldo Leaves (<i>Boldo Fragrans</i>)	3/0	10/0
Bryony (<i>Bryonia Alba</i>)	2/0	7/0
Buchu (<i>Baronia Betulina</i>)	2/0	7/0
Butterbark (<i>Juglans Cinerea</i>)	2/3	8/0
Calisaya Bark (<i>Cinchona Calisaya</i>)	2/1	7/8
Calamba (<i>Jateorrhiza Calamco</i>)	1/9	6/0
Capsicum (<i>Capsicum Fastigiatum</i>)	2/3	8/0
Cascara Sagrada (<i>Rhamnus Purshiana</i>), Tasteless	1/6	5/0
Catechu (<i>Acacia Catechu</i>)	2/3	8/0
Chamomile (<i>Anthemis Nobilis</i>)	1/9	6/0
Chiretta (<i>Ophelia Chirata</i>)	1/8	5/0
Cinchona Red (<i>Cinchona Succubra</i>)	2/1	7/6
Coca (<i>Erythroxylon Coca</i>)	2/0	7/0
Collinsonia (<i>Collinsonia Canadensis</i>)	2/2	7/0
Colchicum (<i>Colchicum Autumnale</i>)	1/9	6/0
Colocynth (<i>Citrullus Colocynthis</i>)	2/6	8/9
Conium (<i>Conium Maculatum</i>)	1/9	6/6
Coavallaria (<i>Convallaria Majalis</i>)	1/8	5/0
Cottou Root Bark (<i>Gossypium Herbaceum</i>)	2/7	9/0
Cornus Florida	2/0	6/9
Cubebs (<i>Cubeba Officinalis</i>)	2/3	18/6
Damiana (<i>Turnera Microphylla</i>)	5/0	7/9
Digitalis (<i>Digitalis Purpurea</i>)	2/0	6/0
Ergot (<i>Claviceps Purpurea</i>)	1/9	6/6
Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus Globulus</i>)	2/3	8/0
Euonymus (<i>Euonymus Atropurpureus</i> , Wahoo)	2/3	7/9
Gelsemium (<i>Gelsemium Sempervirens</i>)	2/7	9/0
Gentiana (<i>Gentiana Lutea</i>)	1/3	3/6
Ginger (<i>Zingiber Officinale</i>)	2/6	8/6
Grindelia Robusta	2/2	7/0
Gusiacum (<i>Gusiacum Officinale</i>)	1/9	6/0
Guarana (<i>Pauullinia Sorbilis</i>)	5/0	18/6
Hamamelis (<i>Hamamelis Virginica</i>)	1/10	6/6
Hydrastis (<i>Hydrastis Canadensis</i>)	2/6	8/6
Hyoscyamus (<i>Hyoscyamus Niger</i>)	4/0	15/0
Indian Hemp (<i>Cannabis Sativa</i>)	2/6	8/9
Ipecacuanha (<i>Cephaelis Ipecacuanha</i>)	5/3	19/6
Jaborandi (<i>Pilocarpus Pennatifolius</i>)	1/10	6/6
Jalap (<i>Ezogonium Purga</i>)	1/10	6/6
Jamaica Dogwood (<i>Piscidia Erythrina</i>)	2/3	8/0
Juniper (<i>Juniperus Communis</i>)	2/3	7/6
Kava Kava (<i>Piper Methysticum</i>)	2/3	7/9
Kola Nut (<i>Sterculia Acuminata</i>)	1/9	6/0
Koromiko (<i>Veronica Salicifolia</i>)	2/6	8/6
Leptandra (<i>Leptandra Virginica</i>)	2/3	7/9
Lobelia (<i>Lobelia Inflata</i>)	1/9	6/0
Lupulus (<i>Humulus Lupulus</i>)	2/6	8/6
Nux Vomica (<i>Strychnos Nur Vomica</i>)	2/6	8/6
Orange Peel, Bitter (<i>Citrus Vulgaris</i>)	2/0	7/0
Pareira Root (<i>Chondrodendron Tomentosum</i>)	1/9	5/6
Pinus Canadensis (<i>Hemlock Pine</i>)	1/9	5/6
Podophyllum (<i>Podophyllum Peltatum</i>)	2/3	7/0
Poke Root (<i>Phytolacca Decandala</i>)	1/6	5/0
Pulsatilla (<i>Anemone Pulsatilla</i>)	2/0	6/6
Rhatany (<i>Krameria Triandra</i>)	2/0	7/0
Rhubarb (<i>Rheum Officinale</i>)	2/3	7/9
Sanguinaria (<i>Sanguinaria Canadensis</i>)	2/9	9/6
Sarsaparilla (<i>Smilax Officinalis</i>)	2/6	9/6
Sarsaparilla Comp., U.S.P.	2/3	7/9
Senega (<i>Polygala Senega</i>)	2/6	8/6
Senna (<i>Cassia Officinalis</i>)	1/8	5/0
Serpentaria (<i>Aristolochia Serpentina</i>)	2/6	8/6
Squill (<i>Urginea Scilla</i>)	2/0	7/0
Stillingia (<i>Stillingia Solanica</i>)	2/0	7/6
Stillingia Comp. (McDade's Antisyphilitic Mixture)	2/0	7/6
Stramonium Seeds (<i>Datura Stramonium</i>)	2/3	7/9
Taraxacum (<i>Taraxacum Dens Leonis</i>)	1/6	5/0
Triticum Repens	1/6	5/0
Uva Ursi (<i>Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi</i>)	1/6	5/0
Valerian (<i>Valeriana Officinalis</i>)	1/9	6/0
Veratrum Viride (<i>Green Hellebore</i>)	2/3	8/0
Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus Virginiana</i>)	1/8	5/0
Yerba Santa (<i>Eriodictyon</i>)	2/0	7/0

Vulcanite Nozzles for screwing on to collapsible Tubes of Ointments, such as Lauo-Croolin and Toilet Lanolin, 1s. 6d. retail, 12s. per doz.

Wallich's Inhaler, a perfected inhaler for inhalation of steam impregnated with any medicament, 5/6 retail, 48/0 per dozen.

Wyeth Dialysed Iron (see Dialysed Iron) (B. W. & Co.)

Wyeth Pepsin (see Pepsin Saccharated).

Wyeth Tablets (see Tablets and Tablets).

Zymine and Preparations (see Fairchild Preparations).

"VASELINE," in 1d., 2d., & 3d. TINS.

All nicely wrapped, and stamped with the name of

THE CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., the Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

1d. Tins, One Gross in Wood Box at 8/-, Five Gross assorted, 7/2 per Gross net.

2d. Tins, One " " 16/- " 14/- "

3d. Tins, Half " " 24/- " 21/- "

Of all Wholesale Houses, or
Sample Boxes Carriage paid
on receipt of Postal Order.

CAUTION.—The fancy word "VASELINE" is the Registered Mark, and is the exclusive property of this Company, and indicates *THEIR* make and putting up of *THEIR* preparations of Petroleum Jelly.

SHOW CARDS AND CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

42 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

ANTIPIRYRIN.

From the investigations of Reiss, Müller, Engel, and Umbach, "there is good ground for belief," as MacAlister puts it, "that in fever the lowering of temperature with antipyrin is a secondary phenomenon, and the lowering of nitrogenous [metabolism and] excretion a primary one." In his Croonian lectures on "Antipyretics, Dr. MacAlister related his experience of the marked anodyne influence of antipyrin in the lightning pains of tabes, cancer, otalgia, rheumatoid arthritis, supra-orbital neuralgia, &c." He said: "Hypodermic injections of Antipyrin were with many physicians taking the place of morphine for the simple allaying of pain. . . . Another condition in which it had an excellent effect, some called it a specific action, was migraine. In his own person he had found that nothing acted so promptly, or so certainly, in averting or assuaging the paroxysm."—(*British Medical Journal*.) Dr. Kingsbury gave the drug in twenty cases, some of which had suffered for ten years. "In no case did the antipyrin fail." "It prevents as well as cures the attacks." The *British Medical Journal* (Jan. 7th, 1888) says: "There seems no reason to doubt that in Antipyrin we possess a powerful anodyne for pain of nervous or rheumatic origin. Dispensed in the form of Tabloids, it is easily dosed, and may be administered either hypodermically or by the mouth."



Antipyrin Tabloids (5 gr.) supplied to the Trade, in bottles containing 25 and 100, at 18s. and 54s. per doz. Retail, 2s. and 6s. Antipyrin in powder or crystals, at 3s. 5d. per oz.

Above Prices subject to usual Discount.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

DRAPER'S INK (DICHROIC)

THE NEW BLACK INK, different from anything else ever produced.

Writing becomes a pleasure when this Ink is used. It has been adopted by the principal Banks, Public Offices, and Railway Companies throughout Ireland.

It writes almost instantly full black.

Does not corrode Steel Pens.

Dries rapidly on the Paper.

Is cleanly to use, and not liable to blot.

Flows easily from the Pen.

[writing.

Blotting-paper may be applied at the moment of

In Jars, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

Can be obtained, in London, through Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Farringdon Street; W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. F. Newbery & Son, Newgate Street; S. Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street; Hayden & Co., 10 Warwick Square, Paternoster Row; Hovenden & Sons, City Road; Ayrton & Saunders, Duke Street, Liverpool; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds; Jno. Heywood, John Daiton Street, Manchester; James Hemington, 6 Moor Street, Birmingham; Henry Hodder, Broad Street, Bristol

BEWLEY & DRAPER (Limited), DUBLIN.

Sec "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," December 15th, 1874.

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ESTABLISHED 1859.

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The Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The Hobart Chemists' Association.

The Launceston Pharmaceutical Association.

South African Pharmaceutical Association.

For Australasian subscribers the subsidiary journal, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA, is included.

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THIS SUMMER ISSUE.

Is one which will reach a number of firms who are not regular subscribers, and we beg them to note the valuable character of the journal, especially as a means of putting buyers into communication with all the best dealers and manufacturers of chemicals and druggist's goods. The present issue is

OF UNIQUE VALUE

in this respect, and we solicit a careful perusal of it. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, we may add, is supplied to subscribers in any part of the world for

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General News.

TOKIO is to have a medical congress in April next year.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PHARMACOPŒIA.—A pharmacopœia commission will meet in Copenhagen at the end of August or the beginning of September to discuss the leading principles for a united pharmacopœia for Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

MR. WILLIAM RADAM, the manufacturer of "Radam's microbe-killer," is suing Dr. R. G. Eccles for \$200,000 damages in the Supreme Court of New York for the publication of an article on the preparation. Dr. R. G. Eccles has responded with a claim for \$20,000 damages for libel.

THE UNQUALIFIED SELLER IN NEW YORK.—A sub-agent of the State Board of Pharmacy is in gaol in New York on a charge of blackmail, and a warrant is out for the arrest of his superior, an agent for the Board of Pharmacy in New York City. They took "hush-money" from a non-registered pharmacist.

EXEMPTION FROM JURY SERVICE.—The Senate assembly of New York State has recently enacted that practising physicians or surgeons having patients requiring daily professional attention, and licensed pharmacists actually engaged in their profession as a means of livelihood shall be exempted from jury service.

DISCOURAGED.—Dr. Ousley Smith, said to be an English physician, although his name does not appear on the register, was found staggering upon the street in Boston, U.S., lately, having swallowed morphine with suicidal intent. He arrived in Boston from Montreal a week previously, and became discouraged at not getting employment.

DID SHE MEAN IT?—A nurse girl on a visit to Manchester from a very country neighbourhood on Monday last paid a visit to a pharmacy, and asked for 2d. of milk for the baby in the perambulator. On being told that "no such article was sold here," she coolly told our friend that as she had seen a neat card in the window with the words "Cold Cream," she thought this was the right place to obtain fresh milk.

ANNUAL PICNIC.—On Saturday last the employés of Messrs. James Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester, had their annual outing, the place chosen this year being Chester. Arriving there at 3 o'clock, a pleasure steamer was taken up the Dee to the seat of the Duke of Westminster, where a most enjoyable afternoon was spent in the grounds. The tea was served at the Ferry Hotel, which was presided over by Mr. H. Chapman, and thereafter the time was pleasantly spent in a social way; Messrs. J. Hedley and H. Thompson, amongst others, contributing to the entertainment.

MANCHESTER STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.—An attempt will be made during the ensuing session to bring about a re-union of this association. With three schools of pharmacy in the city there should be no difficulty in this, and it is hoped that Mr. William Kirkby, pharmaceutical chemist, the newly-appointed assistant lecturer at Owens College, will accept the presidency. Before the association was broken up last winter many adverse remarks were made about the place of meeting being at a hotel, many employés objecting to this most strenuously, and this led to the split-up of an association of students which was doing good work in a quiet way.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—It is rumored that there will be many changes during the ensuing session in connection with this association. Members of the council who are so in name only will be blackballed at the election of officers. It is a well-known fact that there are members who have not paid their subscriptions for years—who do not, in fact, know they are in any way connected with the body, so little interest do they take in a concern which is conducted on "hole-and-corner" lines. One gentleman in Stratford Road, the most active member, it is generally supposed, will take active steps towards reform, and bring the association to the front as one of the first extant. A new co-secretary is also needed in the place of Mr. W. Elhorne.

CARRIER PIGEONS IN PHARMACY.—The latest novelty in flying is that adopted by Dr. Cane, of Peterborough. On receiving an urgent message to see a patient in the country, he takes with him a carrier pigeon. After visiting the patient, he writes a prescription, ties it round the pigeon's neck, and tosses it. In a few minutes—not much more than a minute per mile—the bird has returned to the surgery, where Mr. Graham, Dr. Cane's assistant, is ready to make up the medicine, and send it by a messenger, thus saving much time, and allowing Dr. Cane to proceed on his rounds.

STRIKE IN THE MINERAL-WATER TRADE.—Last Saturday 150 workers, from Messrs. Bewley, Draper & Co.'s, Cantrell & Cochrane's, and Shanks & Co.'s Dublin factories struck work, their demand—made through the "National Gasworkers' and General Labourers' Union" of London—for a higher scale of wages having only been partially met. It appears that what was aimed at was a uniform scale of payment throughout very varying employments. At a conference between both parties last Friday, they could not exactly hit off an agreement—hence the strike; but since then they have been more fortunate, and the strike is now at an end.

THE PRESIDENT'S CAMPAIGN.—The chemists and druggists of South Devon and Cornwall are invited to meet the President, and other members of the Pharmaceutical Council at the Athenaeum, Plymouth, on Wednesday, July 30, at 3 P.M. The conference will be open to assistants and apprentices. Its object, it is stated, is to promote a better understanding of the aims of the Pharmaceutical Society, and a closer union of its members for the advancement of mutual interests. The attractions in addition to the conference are a steamer excursion, and a dinner to the President and other members of the Council, at the Grand Hotel, at 7 for 7.30; Mr. Codd (chairman). Mr. A. P. Balkwill is to be chairman of the conference. Mr. F. W. Hunt, 106 Old Town Street, Plymouth, will supply tickets (7s. 6d. each) for the dinner.

THE PROPOSED CHEMICAL TRUST.—According to the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, the Chemical Union is an accomplished fact. The capital is stated to be ten millions, and it is said the Messrs. Rothschilds have the financial arrangements. In anticipation of the expected advance in prices, the shares of one concern have advanced 100 per cent. within the month, and in several provincial papers an advertisement has appeared, inquiring for chemical works, with plant sufficient to decompose 500 to 700 tons of salt weekly, which the advertiser wishes to purchase in order to make himself independent of the threatened syndicate. Paper-manufacturers, who use large quantities of caustic alkali for bleaching purposes, are also taking alarm at the impending rise in prices.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE IRISH PHARMACY ACT.—In the House of Commons on Friday last Mr. Sexton asked the Attorney-General for Ireland, with reference to a prosecution pending at the suit of the Irish Pharmaceutical Society against chemists and druggists in Belfast, whether any steps can be taken with a view to a postponement of this and any similar cases until the sense of Parliament has been fully ascertained in reference to the Pharmacy (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, which was passed through the House of Commons, and is now before the other House of Parliament. The Attorney-General for Ireland said the prosecutions referred to in the question were not instituted by his direction, but they appeared to be at the suit of private prosecutors. He, therefore, had no power to interfere in the manner suggested in the question.

ACCIDENTS IN AERATED-WATER FACTORIES.—The Inspector of Factories and Workshops states in his annual report, with reference to the prevention of accidents, that Mr. Shaw, one of the junior inspectors, has induced several manufacturers of aerated waters to adopt two precautions which are of great value. The accidents which occur in factories for the manufacture of aerated waters arise from the bursting of the bottles while being filled with gas, and two classes of injuries result from such bursting. The broken glass strikes the head or face and the hand or arm holding the bottle. Mr. Shaw has adapted a wire mask, taking as a model a fencing-mask; but it is lighter, much cheaper (costing only 2s. 6d.), and fits so as to protect all parts of the face liable to injury. He has had a stout

gauntlet made of somewhat elastic material, to be worn on the right hand, and of such a substance that it will resist the blow of the broken glass projected from the bottles.

VETERINARY MEDICINE DISPUTE.—In the City of London Court on Thursday, Mr. Registrar Wild disposed of the case of *Jacobs & Son v. Chapman*. The plaintiffs, who are veterinary medicine manufacturers of Houndsditch, sought to recover 2l. 4s., the price of veterinary medicines detained by the defendant, of 30 Newport Street, Lambeth Walk. A clerk in the plaintiffs' employment deposed to making the demand for the medicines. He said, as far as he could recollect, the person to whom he applied was the defendant himself, who declined to give them to him. The defence was that no demand had ever been made for the goods. The defendant was perfectly willing to return them to the plaintiffs. The defendant said he had them with him now. The Registrar said the defendant had better hand them over to the plaintiffs, but he would have to pay the costs, as he thought a demand had been made, when they should have been given up.

AMORPHOUS AND CRYSTALLINE HYOSCYAMINE.—Dr. W. M. Hutchison, of New York, recently attended Mr. Nicholas Carroll, of 194 Baltic Street, in that city, who was suffering from nervous prostration, and prescribed capsules containing an eighth of a grain each of Merck's amorphous hyoscyamine. The prescription was taken to Mr. C. Walton Cannon's store, in Clinton Street, where Mr. Roberts, an assistant, gave crystallised hyoscyamine, it is alleged. The patient took the medicine, and died. The doctor said at first that death was due to poisoning; but afterwards stated that he would give a certificate of death from catarrh of the stomach. He changed his mind, however, and communicated with the coroner, who has instituted an inquiry. So far as our advices go, this has not yet touched upon the nature of the substance dispensed; but all the physicians who have been examined testify that the symptoms exhibited by deceased were consistent with narcotic poisoning.

THE HOMŒOPATHS, under the spirited leadership of the chairman and treasurer of their chief institution, the London Homœopathic Hospital, have set to work in thorough earnest to raise funds for the erection of a new, enlarged and complete hospital. The cost of this undertaking is estimated at 30,000l., towards which "a friend well known to the hospital" gives 10,000l., the chairman (Major Wm. Vaughan Morgan) 2,000l., and Mrs. Vaughan Morgan 1,000l.; Mr. James Epps, whose association with homœopathy is so well known, contributes 1,000l., Lord Ebury gives 300l., and another "nobleman" 1,000l. Lady Cand, Lady Llanover, Lord Grimthorpe (who started the homœopathic controversy in the *Times* a year or two since), Mr. Alma Tadema, the artist, two of the sons of the late John Bright, and a number of other well-known people are named in the donation list, which appears among the advertisements of this journal. Altogether close on 20,000l. has been promised so far.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CASTOR OIL IN RUSSIA.—Mr. F. Stokowetzki, who is making efforts to grow castor-oil plants for commercial purposes on his estate on the river Dnjestr, in south-western Russia, has not been successful up to the present; but he seems in no way discouraged by the failure of his efforts, and appears to cling to his belief that the ricinus industry in Russia is likely to prove a profitable one before long. The seeds harvested yielded to alcoholic extraction 40 per cent. of oil—a very satisfactory proportion; but the chief trouble is that, while the seeds on the lower part of the plant ripen at the end of June, the tops only commence flowering towards the end of September, and are killed by frost before the seeds arrive at maturity. It is hoped that by a suitable system of clipping the plants this drawback may be obviated. The ricinus plant, it is said, shows remarkable powers of acclimatisation in the Russian climate, although it has degenerated from the large and perennial tropical plant to a comparatively small annual shrub in Europe.

ACTION AGAINST CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS.—The plaintiff in this action, Mr. Hugh Barratt, sued the defendants, Messrs. Blythe & Co., chemical manufacturers, Church, for salary and commission to the extent of 27l., and further for damages for libel alleged to be contained in a letter

written by the defendants to the secretary of a Blackburn building society, in which they stated that they had discharged the plaintiff from their employ, and had an action pending against him for dishonesty. The defendants had a counter-claim of 400*l.* damages alleged to have been sustained by the conduct of the plaintiff while in their employ by associating himself with, and soliciting orders for, another firm who supplied a certain class of acid which the defendants were unable to supply at that time. At the hearing of the case, it was stated that an arrangement had been made between the parties, who had agreed that in both cases a juror should be withdrawn, and that there should be no costs on either side. The judge concurred, and a juror was withdrawn.

DEATH FROM MERCURIAL POISONING.—On the 19th inst., an inquiry was held at the Coroner's Court, St. Luke's, N., respecting the death of Horace Candler, a carman, of Bunhill Row, St. Luke's. Mary Ann Chandler, the widow, deposed that about three weeks ago her husband complained of a pain in his throat, and said he thought he had inhaled poison from using blue ointment for his horses. He had a dirty habit of eating his meals without washing his hands, and witness had warned him of the danger several times. Lately his face began to swell, and his mouth became very bad, and at last he was obliged to go to a doctor. After being under treatment a fortnight he died. Dr. Lathbury, of 36 City Road, said he attended the deceased, who suffered from intense thirst, and would drink a gallon of milk a day. Since death witness had made an autopsy, and found the spleen and the kidneys almost eaten away. The stomach was blackened with a pigment of mercury. The cause of death was chronic mercurial poisoning. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

THE CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY is in trouble just now. There was a proposal to incorporate it with the Lake Forest University, but at the annual meeting on March 11 the proposal was abandoned, mainly owing to the opposition of Messrs. Forsyth (president), Ebert, Halberg, and other trustees. It happened, however, that the opponents were defeated at the election the same day, but they held that the election was invalid, the requirements of the charter not having been complied with. A compromise was effected, but on June 17 trouble again came upon the college, when Professors Galloway, Bastin, Stuart, and Garrison tendered their resignations, assigning as a reason that certain members of the board had persistently treated them in a shameful and disgraceful manner, and that the only course left them was to resign. The resignations were declined. Considerable excitement has followed this action, it being alleged that Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Ebert have constantly visited the college and interfered in a dictatorial way with the work of the classes. It is expected that the professors will win, sympathy being with them.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.—The local committee at Leeds have prepared a circular giving particulars of what is to be seen and done during the forthcoming meeting of the Conference, which will begin on Monday, September 1. At 8 o'clock in the evening of that day there will be a reception by the President, Mr. Charles Umney, followed by a *conversazione*, including a short concert, exhibition of microscopic objects, lantern exhibition of Wharfedale scenery, &c. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Conference proper will begin, at 10 A.M., in the Philosophical Hall, Park Row, luncheon being provided, for the usual price, in the Albert Hall, Cookridge Street, at 1 o'clock. At 5 in the afternoon of Tuesday Principal Bodington, and other representatives of the Yorkshire College, will give a reception to the members of the Conference. On Wednesday, at 4.15 P.M., carriages will convey the members to Roundhay Park, where afternoon tea will be provided in the mansion at 5 P.M. A smoking concert will be held at 9 P.M. in the Queen's Hotel. Thursday, September 4, is set apart for an excursion to Wharfedale, reaching Embsay at 10.15 A.M. Carriages will convey the party over Embsay Moor, from which very fine views are obtainable, to Barden. From Barden Tower, Bolton Woods, The Strid, and the lovely scenery of this portion of Wharfedale will be explored. Luncheon will be served at the Devonshire Hotel, Bolton Abbey, after which the ruins of the abbey will be inspected, and thereafter Wells House Hydropathic Establishment, Ilkley, will

be visited, tea being provided here, and Leeds reached about 7 P.M., thus giving members ample time to attend the meeting of the British Association, if they wanted to go. The arrangements made by the committee appear to be in all respects excellent; they have a go-ahead town with many advanced educational institutions, and the surroundings are full of interest to those who are inclined for the investigation of antiquities, geology, and natural history. Moreover, they have organised a committee of ladies to look after the comforts of those members of the fair sex who may take part, silently or otherwise, in the Conference proceedings. Mr. F. W. Branson, of 14 Commercial Street, Leeds, is the one to apply to in regard to hotels and for luncheon tickets (No. 1, 5*s.*) and excursion tickets (No. 2, 10*s.* 6*d.*). The excursion is put down, on the first page of the circular, for September 12; but this is a printer's error—the 4th is the date. There ought to be a good muster of Knights of the Pestle at Leeds; it seems to be the centre of everywhere.

HENRY LAMPLOUGH (LIMITED).—The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in Henry Lamplough (Limited), was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. William Hays presiding. The report showed net profits for the year amounting to 3,623*l.*, which the directors considered satisfactory, having regard to the large influx of stock orders which took place in February, 1889, consequent upon an increase in the trade price of the pyretic saline, and which enabled the directors to carry forward such a large balance to the profit-and-loss account. The effect of these orders had now worked off, and the company's business had resumed its normal proportions. The expenses had been kept as low as possible, consistent with the efficient management of the business, and the advertising account was receiving the special attention of the directors. Mr. Lamplough's indebtedness to the company had been slightly reduced, and the amount of security remained the same. A new branch shop had been opened at 42 Fenchurch Street, and, although a loss had naturally been made on the first few months' business, it was fully expected that in a short time this branch, like the others, would show a profit. All depreciations had been carefully written off, and the directors had transferred 1,000*l.* from profit-and-loss towards reducing the goodwill account. The amount standing to the credit of profit-and-loss account, after transferring 1,000*l.* to goodwill account, was 4,972*l.*, from which the directors recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the last half-year, making, with the interim dividend paid in January last, 10 per cent. for the year. This dividend would absorb 2,267*l.*, and leave a balance of 2,704*l.* to carry forward. The chairman, after commenting on the report, moved its adoption, which Mr. T. F. Lynch seconded. With respect to the Fenchurch Street branch Mr. Lynch said they might fairly assume that it would be eventually successful, because it was situated in a wealthy district, where the principal merchants of the City of London had their offices. Mr. Gora (a shareholder) criticised the policy of establishing branch businesses. He considered their business was a wholesale one, and thought when wholesale firms put themselves into opposition with retailers, they were not cultivating the support of the people who were the sinews of their trade. He deprecated the company going into competition with the retail chemists, who had organs representing their opinion, and who moved in a circle which would certainly be antagonistic to any form of competition. Mr. Frederick Scott (another shareholder) also thought it inadvisable to create antagonism from the retail chemists by establishing branch businesses, as the latter could generally manufacture something of their own, equally good, and at a much less price. Mr. Lynch, in reply, admitted that the criticism of the last two gentlemen was both fair and friendly, but he repudiated the suggestion that the directors had any idea of opposing retail chemists, whom he described as the best friends and customers of the company. The object of the directors, in establishing a branch business at Fenchurch Street and Broad Street, was to provide good advertising stations, where people might test their saline, and so be able to order it from their local chemists for the use of their families. And, in this respect, he added, the directors had in contemplation the intention of further

extending such stations, but with no idea of entering into competition with retail chemists. At the same time, he pointed out that the original Lamplough was a retail chemist, and the business was that of a retail chemist up to the time of the formation of the company; and at the present time the business of Lamplough carried on at Holborn in the retail trade, showed a profit of 350%, and that at Broad Street a profit of 250%. These sums went to a very great extent to furnish the dividends of the shareholders, whose interest, in the first place, it was the duty and the desire of the directors to look after. The motion for the adoption of the reports and accounts was then agreed to unanimously, and after some re-elections the meeting terminated.

IRELAND.

THE BUSTLE TRICK.—An Irish colleen, who last week endeavoured to "do" the Queenstown Customs officials by concealing in her bustle a quantity of perfumes and cosmetics has been fined three times their value and duty.

ANOTHER "IRISH GRIEVANCE."—Replying to Mr. Sexton, M.P., in the House of Commons, Sir W. Hart Dyke said it was quite true that for the past twenty years no Irishman had filled the chair of geology in the Royal College of Science, and added that a forthcoming professorship would as heretofore be given to the most qualified candidate.

WAIT FOR THE DRUGGIST'S VERSION.—Writing in the *Belfast News Letter* Mr. Richard Mitchell, a late Tipperary landlord, says that such is the power of the National League in Ireland that a Cashel druggist refused to supply him with medicine to save life, and a policeman to whom he appealed in his extremity declined to assist him in procuring the article, the correspondent being "boycotted."

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. J. Byrnes to be dispensary officer of the Bruree district. Mr. T. M. Roberts succeeds the late Philip M. Cooke, L.A.H., as proprietor of the surgery and Medical Hall, Ebniscorthy. Mr. Eugene MacSwiney, F.C.S., chemist, has quitted Dublin for a better position in London. Mr. Carden, L.P.S.I., has been appointed apothecary of the Waterford District Lunatic Asylum.

A PHARMACEUTICAL VIDOQC.—Through the promptitude of one of the assistants of Mr. James N. Vance, chemist, Bray, a nocturnal visitor, suspected to be an "enterprising burglar," has been caged like a rat in a trap. The assistant looked from his window in the "wee sma' hours," and beheld Bill Sykes crossing the wall belonging to a neighbour. Quickly arousing a comrade, they sought a policeman, and, after a short time, discovered the "crib cracker's" hiding-place. When taken before a magistrate he represented himself as a starving tramp in search of a meat-safe. He awaits trial at Wicklow.

THE WEEK'S POISONINGS.—A youth named John Kelly succumbed last week at Clondalkin from poison contracted by eating a cluster of fungi called "fairy mushrooms."—An elderly lady named Paisley has been fatally poisoned at Tullamore by an overdose of chlorodyne, which she was in the habit of using.—Over fifty inmates of the Dundalk Prison are suffering from the effects of poison, supposed to be arsenical. The Government is inquiring into the circumstance.—An old man named Brown, a plumber, is recovering from an almost successful attempt to "cross the Styx" on twopennyworth of carbolic acid.

A HERB "DOCTOR" IN TROUBLE.—Last week at the County Wexford Assizes Jane Warren, an elderly woman, was charged with the manslaughter of Catherine Farrell, a labourer's wife. The prisoner, who is famous as a maker of cancer plasters, had attained a widespread reputation for her skill in treating the disease, over three hundred local cases of bad cancer having been cured by her remedies. On March 31 last the deceased went to the prisoner, who applied the usual plaster, but nine days afterwards death ensued, and, from a *post-mortem* examination made by Doctors O'Shea and De Renzy, it was assumed that death resulted from arsenical poisoning, the theory being that the arsenic was absorbed from the plaster into the blood of the

deceased. Sir Charles Cameron, city chemist, who received the plaster, liver, kidney, and stomach and left breast of the woman, underneath which the cancer was situated, was examined at some length by the prisoner's counsel, and stated that he found arsenic in large quantities in the breast and plaster, but none in the viscera. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

JUDGMENT FOR THE CHEMIST THIS TIME.—In the Record Court at the Tyrone Summer Assizes last week, before Mr. Justice Murphy, George Armstrong sued Henry Lyons, a pharmaceutical chemist, and Robert Lyons for 20l., being damages for injuries to a colt caused by the alleged negligence of the defendants. Plaintiff is a farmer and defendants carry on the business of chemists and druggists. Plaintiff brought from the Messrs. Lyons on October 12 some medicine for a colt, which was suffering. He took the medicine home and put it into a cupboard in his room. The medicine was administered to the colt in the month of January. Instead of the medicine asked for, plaintiff alleged that he got carbolic acid, and that the horse was seriously injured and depreciated in value. The County Court Judge gave a decree for 3l., with 1l. 13s. expenses and costs. This was an appeal from that decision. The defence was that the proper medicine was given, and that it was impossible to make such a mistake. The establishment consisted of two departments, conducted in two separate houses; the medicine was given in the pharmaceutical department, and the disinfecting carbolic, which plaintiff alleged was given in mistake for laudanum, was kept in the other department. The plaintiff said the horse was worth 80l. before, and he considered had been injured to the extent of 40l. A veterinary surgeon gave evidence as to the effects produced by the medicine, and said carbolic acid was in the bottle shown to him. Mr. Henry Lyons and an assistant gave evidence that not a drop of the disinfecting carbolic acid was kept in the pharmaceutical shop, and that consequently the mistake could not have occurred. A plan of the premises was produced. The judge said three months was a considerable period of time for the medicine taken from Lyons' shop to be lying in Armstrong's house untouched. During that time a great deal of medicine might have been bought by plaintiff. It was quite possible that a bottle got in Lyons's shop might have another liquid poured into it afterwards. That was a very common thing for people to do in order to save the price of the bottle. Having regard to the structural arrangement of the house, and relying upon the evidence of the defendant as to the place in which his carbolic acid was kept, his Lordship said he must come to the conclusion that the blunder did not originate in Mr. Lyons's shop. He reversed the decision in the court below, and dismissed the action.

SCOTLAND.

DUNDEE.

CRICKET.—The Dundee Chemists' Assistants' team were out on Wednesday afternoon, and again were defeated. Their opponents, the "Recreative," hit up 95, but the pestle-wielders could not get past 20. It seems that the little time they have for practice does not give them as much opportunity for fielding as is desirable, but if they go on losing as they have done lately, they will soon become efficient leather-hunters.

EDINBURGH.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—Mr. Alexander Bottlé, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, has been attending the examinations held in Edinburgh this month, and availing themselves of the opportunity, the members of the Scottish Board of Examiners, in conjunction with some friends and former colleagues, entertained him to dinner in the Royal Hotel to celebrate his business jubilee. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. B. Stephenson, chairman of the Board of Examiners for Scotland, and Mr. J. R. Young, officiated as *eroupiet*. Mr. S. R. Atkins, of Salisbury, who is at present spending a holiday in the modern Athens, was also present. Congratulatory letters and letters of apology for inability to be present were read from Messrs. Watt, Haddington; Storrar, Kirkcaldy; Berland, Kilmarnock; Frazer, Glasgow; Messrs. H. B. Baildon, G. D. Mackay,

James Mackenzie, and Noble, Edinburgh. After dinner the customary loyal and patriotic toasts were duly proposed and honoured. Then the *croupier* submitted the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society." He referred to incidents in the earliest days of the Society, and spoke of the visit, in 1852, of Jacob Bell to Scotland, and the establishment of a Board of Examiners. The examination-rooms were at that time in 6 York Place. He himself had been examined there, and he had been connected with the Society ever since. He believed the Society had done much good to the trade. They in Scotland had experienced a good many difficulties before they obtained a permanent habitation in 36 York Place. Now the rooms were regarded as a rallying-point in case of any difficulty which required concerted action. Under ordinary circumstances he would have coupled the toast with the name of Mr. Bottle, whom he said he was pleased to see among them, looking so vigorous in spite of so many years of service; but as he would have to reply to the toast of the evening a little later on, he would couple the toast with the name of his friend and former colleague Mr. Atkins, who was a former vice-president, and who was so well known in the pharmaceutical world. Mr. Atkins replied in a speech which sustained the oratorical reputation which he has acquired. He said he had received much kindness from his pharmaceutical friends in Scotland. Edinburgh he knew very well, as he had been a frequent visitor. It had been a source of much pleasure to him to be associated with the representatives who had been sent to the Council from Scotland: Mackay, strong-willed, clear-headed; Borland, cultivated man of science; Baidon, an accomplished scholar and littérateur; Young, a wise, sagacious man of business; and now Watt and Storrar, men who were versed in public business, able to give expression to Scottish pharmaceutical opinion. The Scottish Board of Examiners was, he said, regarded by the Council with the utmost confidence. The higher percentage of passes in Scotland was due, he believed, to the sounder education with which the Scottish had began life. There was more dispensing, too, as a rule, done by the chemist. He regretted the amount of surgery dispensing done in England. In the present crisis of stores and cutting prices his own opinion was that the only safeguard was to go in for higher culture. He had known Mr. Bottle for twenty years, and for the last fifteen he had sat very near him at the Council-table. A truer friend no man would wish to have. He had much pleasure in responding to the toast in the absence of the chief of the Society.

The chairman then proposed the toast of the evening. The previous speakers, he said, had nearly taken the wind out of his sails. He consoled himself, however, by the thought that, if they had made the best speeches, he had the most important toast to propose. He proposed "The Health of their Friend and Guest, Mr. Bottle." They were all loyal members of the Society, and were always glad to welcome its officers. Their meeting that evening was no ordinary occasion. This was the jubilee year of Mr. Bottle's professional career. The fact that he had run a business race of fifty years commanded their admiration and lent a strong tint of human interest to the occasion. Mr. Bottle's name was a household word in pharmaceutical circles. His worth had been acknowledged in the town in which he resided by his fellow-townsmen electing him chief magistrate. He had been chosen as Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and, but for geographical reasons, he believed he would have been elected to the presidency. He assured Mr. Bottle of their hearty good wishes for his long life and prosperity.

Mr. Bottle, in responding, said he could not adequately express his gratitude for the kind and cordial way in which the toast of his health had been proposed. On his various visits to Scotland he had invariably received kindness. He corroborated Mr. Atkins's remarks regarding the Scottish representatives. He was very pleased on the present occasion to see his old friend Mr. Ainslie and his former colleague Mr. Young. He testified to the care and conscientious way in which the examinations were conducted in Scotland. He had been associated with the Pharmaceutical Society from the beginning, and he thought it the right thing for everyone to join such a combination.

Mr. Atkins proposed "The Health of the Chairman, Mr. J. B. Stephenson." In doing so he expressed his admiration for the integrity and independence which characterised all his

conduct. Mr. Stephenson suitably replied. "The Health of Mr. Rutherford Hill," assistant secretary, was proposed in triplicate by the chairman and Messrs. Atkins and Bottle. Mr. Hill, replying, said he always endeavoured to do his best for the Society. The evening's proceedings were enlivened by songs and recitations. The "Barrin' o' oor Door" and "Wee Jock Eliot" were scarcely intelligible to those who came from the south of the Tweed. They said they discerned the sentiment of the songs.

SHOP HOURS.

SHOP HOURS IN THE STATES.—Chemists' assistants in the States are on the move for a reduction of the hours of labour. At Chicago a Drug Clerks' Union, followed by a strike, is threatened, the organisers stating that they are compelled to this by "bad treatment and payment of clerks, which leads to the establishment of too many new stores; and too many stores are responsible for low wages." The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association at its last meeting endorsed the movement for shortening the hours of labour for the pharmacist. The secretary of the commercial interests section of the A.P.A. is endeavouring to get the views of members to "further the movement."

THE "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" indulges in some comments on the editorial note on this subject published in our issue of July 12. Adopting the first person singular style, the Chronicler says of the "twelve hours a day for work, with more or less Sunday duty": "Nice state of affairs, isn't it? I am a patient and industrious man. I have worked long hours in close shops, and have served under rigid military discipline. I have also, as Dangle suggested, a fair share of imagination; but I confess I cannot understand a man asking as a favour to be allowed to work twelve hours a day for six days, with a slice of Sunday labour thrown in. I can understand a fellow going to the seaside, and leaving his comrades to face the horrors of Macbeth for him, but I cannot understand that Liverpool programme. The man who works till eight o'clock or half-past every day in the year *don't* get much sunshine—especially in a climate like this. . . . But the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST follows its irrefutable statement with another not so acceptable. Thus:—

"It does not hurt a young fellow to bear the yoke in his youth, and we are quite aware that most of the masters, who are now the despots, have themselves gone through an even more wearisome mill than that which is now appealed against."

"It does not hurt a young fellow to bear the yoke in his youth"? No! I appeal against the decision. I say it depends what kind of a youth and what kind of a yoke. It doesn't hurt a healthy youth to work hard. But it hurts him to have his body weakened by perpetual confinement, and his mind starved by continued employment at a dull task. Youth is the time when pleasure has most relish. There is a verse of Shakespeare I'd commend to you:—

In delay there lies no plenty;
What's to come is still unsure,
Then come kiss me, sweet and twenty:
Youth's a stuff will not endure.

William is right: you can hoard money, but you cannot hoard pleasure. The man who puts off all his enjoyment until he is fat and bald will find that his capacity for enjoyment is lost. He has saved the nuts, but has no teeth to crack them—no digestion to enable him to bolt them with impunity. Football and courtship are both delightful games, but you cannot enjoy them thoroughly after you are fallen into the scree and yellow leaf. You must

Gather your roses while you may;
Old Time is still a-flying.

And you must store your mind with knowledge and train it with exercise while you are young, or you'll find too late that your industry has a pain in its back, that your memory lets water, and that your wits are rusty in the blade and blunt at the point."

SUNDAY HOURS AT THE CAPE.—We have previously reported the steps which have been taken at Cape Town to shorten the hours of labour on weekdays and Sundays. The matter again came up at the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on June 30, when Mr. Wilkerson read a digest of the opinions of twenty-one medical men in the town in response to questions put to them from a meeting of assistants (CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, June 21, page 815). The doctors were all of opinion that the present long hours on Sundays were unnecessary. Their suggested remedies were, however, very various, but there was a consensus of opinion to the effect that the opening for an hour or two in the morning, afternoon, and evening would meet all requirements of the profession and of the public. It was mentioned by Mr. Pocock, in the course of the discussion which followed this report, that the average takings of the shops in Adderley Street and its neighbourhood were not more than 20s. to 30s. a Sunday, which was not worth opening. The meeting did not, however, arrive at any definite conclusion, and matters remain *in status quo*.

THE IRISH PHARMACY BILL.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—THE SECOND READING.

IN the House of Lords on Monday night the Earl of ERNE presented a petition in favour of the passing of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) (1875) Amendment Bill.

Later on the noble Earl moved the second reading. He said the object of the Bill which he might say passed the House of Commons practically without opposition, was to provide for the registration of chemists and druggists in Ireland for the purpose of selling poisons, and for the examination of all persons who had henceforth the desire to become such. The second point was to give chemists and druggists a representation on the Pharmaceutical Council, which they did not at present possess. The original Act of 1875 contemplated two grades. The first grade were to pass a higher examination, and to be empowered to compound medicines and sell poisons. The second grade were to pass a modified examination, and to sell poisons. But in consequence of the absence of prescriptive clauses in the Act, it was found that the second class would be entitled to do all that the first class could do; and, in consequence, the Pharmaceutical Society of that day passed a resolution that for the present, at all events, there should only be one grade. After the passing of the Act nothing was done until the year 1888, when a Bill was introduced into their Lordships' House by the noble earl whose sudden death was such a shock to them all. He referred to the late Earl of Milltown. (Hear, hear.) He introduced a Bill in that year which passed their Lordships' House, after having been referred to a committee. But when it went down to the House of Commons notice was given of some opposition there, and after some negotiations a compromise was arranged. Unfortunately, however, the period of session at which the compromise was arrived at was such that the Bill had to be stopped. The Bill be now asked their Lordships to read a second time was drawn mainly on the lines of that compromise. The necessity for the measure arose from the defective nature of the Act of 1875, in consequence of which a number of chemists and druggists throughout Ireland were carrying on the sale of poisons at their own peril and were liable to be prosecuted. It was, of course, of very great importance to the farmers up and down the country that they should be able to obtain the medicines and washes for their cattle and things of that kind, which were more or less of a poisonous nature, without having to go to a chemist in the large towns. He believed that the chief objection was to the registration of many of the people who had hitherto been selling those poisons as chemists; but he suggested that if their Lordships would give the Bill a second reading that matter could be more effectually looked into in committee. He, therefore, begged to move the second reading.

The Marquis of WATERFORD, who was allowed to speak sitting, as he is suffering from the effects of an accident, said he took very great interest in the Bill. He

thought it was a measure of much more importance than their Lordships had been led to suppose. There was an Act passed by which it was enacted that all persons who wished to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist should pass an examination, but, unfortunately, that Act was not carefully drawn, and there was no provision for registering. That made it most difficult for the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, who looked after such matters, to ascertain who were the people entitled to carry on this trade without examination. Well, there was another flaw in the Act. It provided that there should be created in Ireland two grades of chemists—the one were to compound prescriptions, the other to sell poisons only. But the men in Ireland who had been in the habit of selling poisons—they did not ask to be allowed to compound prescriptions, but they objected to pass the examination for selling poisons. Now, the Bill which the noble earl had introduced provided that everybody who had been breaking the law since 1875 should be recognised, and be allowed to continue under the law. It provided that everyone should be registered who had been breaking the law since 1875. He could hardly think that their Lordships would agree to such a proposal as that. The noble earl had suggested it should be amended in committee, and he (the noble marquis) hoped it would be, because if there had not been a promise of that sort made, he should have moved the rejection of the Bill most decidedly. At this moment in Ireland there were grocers, hucksters, spirit-dealers, and ironmongers all selling poisons. Grocers might be banding out a pound of butter which had been lying next to some poisonous acid on the shelf; another man baking-powder which had been lying near arsenic. Those men were absolutely unqualified, and this Bill was to legalise them. He should propose that it be very much amended. The Act of 1875 did admit such men to sell poisons without examination, when they had been in the habit of doing it, and had had some experience. But since 1875 a very large number of men had been taking up the trade and selling poisons indiscriminately. His noble friend had alluded to the difficulty of farmers getting washes and so on; but really in these days of railways there was no difficulty about the farmers getting poisons from a pharmaceutical chemist. The noble earl had said it was the same Bill as was arranged by the compromise. Well, the main point of the Bill was that registration should be carried on, and therefore the Bill differed entirely. There was a gentleman, one of the promoters of the Bill, who practised in Belfast, and he had given, not very long ago, some very important evidence. He said it would imperil the public if hucksters and grocers were allowed to sell poisons throughout Ireland. He thought their Lordships would entirely agree with that. He also had seen a paragraph in a paper, in which it was suggested that the druggists throughout Ireland should begin to make up prescriptions. That was to say, those men who had passed no examination, and had no knowledge whatever, should begin to make up prescriptions in order to cause the Pharmaceutical Society to prosecute, and then, the Society having such a small amount of funds at their disposal, they could break the Society and get themselves recognised by doing so. That showed the *animus* with which this Bill was brought forward. The great misfortune in Ireland was that the police did not prosecute those who were breaking the law. He believed in England, in the case of sales of adulterated food and so forth, the police prosecuted; but in Ireland the police took no notice whatever. He thought it was a very serious matter, and one which should be brought before the notice of the Irish Government. This illegal selling of poisons had been going on in Ireland and yet the police took no notice whatever. The Pharmaceutical Society did prosecute, but their funds only enabled them to bring forward a very small number of cases. He hoped the noble earl would agree to the amendment of the Bill with regard to several points when it was considered in committee.

Lord HERSCHELL said his attention had been called to the Bill that morning. He had received a number of letters and telegrams (some of them of an alarming character) with reference to it. One said it would be a premium to illegality. In another it was suggested that it would be very hard if political services, such as had been rendered to the Conservative party by chemists and druggists in Ireland, should be rewarded in such a manner. (Ministerial laughter.)

The Duke of ABERCORN pointed out that the Bill as it stood would enable some 2,000 persons who had been engaged in the sale of poisons in Ireland to be registered, and would license them in future to sell poisons. The measure had met with some opposition on the part of the Pharmaceutical Council, but that body was anxious it should become law, together with certain amendments, which would be proposed at the proper time. They referred to the number of chemists and druggists practising since 1875, and would provide that if they were to be registered they should pass a very small examination in order to prove their fitness. He would suggest that the Bill should be referred to one of the Standing Committees, where all the amendments could be gone into. But whatever might happen their Lordships must agree that it was a serious matter that poisons should be sold in Ireland at a wholesale rate. Poisonings might take place. Obnoxious persons, such as mothers-in-law and others, might be poisoned on various occasions, and it would be hard to trace the poison to its sources. He thought the restrictions the Pharmaceutical Society proposed to put upon the Bill were only reasonable, and should be very carefully considered.

Lord MORRIS was of opinion that the Bill should have a second reading, and then go to a Standing Committee, when it could be amended where necessary.

Earl CADOGAN said their Lordships had been led into a discussion of a somewhat more interesting character than he anticipated. The Bill had received the countenance and support of the Government in the other House. It was the result of a compromise effected between certain members of the other House and, as far as the principle went, the Government were prepared on the present occasion also to support it. On the other hand, he was bound to say that the considerations which had been urged certainly appeared to render it desirable that the Bill should receive careful consideration in committee. He should be glad if the suggestion of the noble duke were adopted.

The Earl of ERNE was willing to consent to the Bill being referred to a Committee.

The Bill was then read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee for General Bills.

THE following statement has been issued on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland:—

I. The Bill now before the House of Lords was promoted by the druggists of the north of Ireland without the sanction or knowledge of the Pharmaceutical Society.

II. The Pharmaceutical Society are not seeking to obtain a monopoly, but, on the contrary, are prepared to extend the right of selling poisons conferred on them by the Act of 1875 to druggists who have gone into business from that time to the 1st January 1889.

III. The Pharmaceutical Society objected to the principles of the Bill in many particulars, as being opposed to the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Lords (session 1888); but as amendment of the Act of 1875 is necessary, the Council would prefer waiving some of these points to rejecting the Bill as a whole.

IV. It has been frequently stated that the Pharmaceutical Society failed in their duty (1) in not registering the druggists in business before the Act of 1875; and (2) in not creating a second grade as contemplated in the Act.

As to No. 1, there is no such provision. Had there been, the most important object of the present Bill would have been accomplished (*vide* section 31, Pharmacy Act).

As to No. 2, "the Act contemplated certainly the possibility of two grades being established (as in Great Britain), but it did not contemplate the establishment of two grades one of which would be entitled to sell poisons, but not entitled to make up medical prescriptions" (*vide* report from Select Committee, page 15, question 136). And further, the Chemists and Druggists' Society, at a large meeting called at the request of Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart., then President of the Pharmaceutical Society, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the druggists as to the desirability of the Pharmaceutical Society instituting two grades, almost unanimously decided in favour of only one. October 25, 1875.

V. There are, however, some amendments necessary both

for the protection of the public and for the practical working of the Act, viz.:—

VI. In section 4, we object to repeal of section 15 of principal Act, as it would prevent the possibility of reciprocity between the Irish Society and that of Great Britain.

VII. In section 5, we object to the title "chemist" being granted to anyone but a pharmaceutical chemist after January 1, 1889, as it would lead to confusion with the English and Scotch chemists and druggists, who are dispensers of medical prescriptions.

In addition chemists and druggists in business previous to 1875 must be registered.

VIII. In section 6, only those in business previous to the passing of the principal Act to be registered without examination.

IX. In section 7, all persons who were not in business previous to the passing of the principal Act, requiring to be registered as "registered druggists" must pass a modified examination as a test of their competency to sell poisons; but if in business before the 1st January, 1889, shall be permitted to retain the title before assumed—viz., "chemist and druggist" or "druggist."

XI. Section 8. The Society could not hold examinations outside Dublin without pecuniary loss.

XII. Section 11. The public would regard "associates of the Pharmaceutical Society" as identical with "members," and consequently dispensers of medical prescriptions. We therefore strongly object to such a title being permitted, and would suggest that of "associate druggist."

XIII. Section 12. At the end of line 10, page 5, we insert "and who shall have paid their annual subscriptions as 'associate druggists' in conformity with Section XI," which requires a similar annual payment to that of members of the Pharmaceutical Society; otherwise registration would entitle them to vote without becoming associates.

XIV. Section 13. We consider in a *Pharmaceutical Society* the President and Vice-President should be Pharmaceutical Chemists.

XV. In Sections 14 and 17, "a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*" and "a penalty not exceeding 1*l.*" should read "a penalty of 5*l.*" and "a penalty of 1*l.*," as is the case in the principal Act.

XVI. We would suggest the following addition to ensure a proper qualification for assistants to Pharmaceutical Chemists:—

"That the Council shall have power to institute an examination to qualify assistants to Pharmaceutical Chemists, and such assistants shall be competent to transact the business of a licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society in his temporary absence; but this qualification shall not entitle him to conduct or manage a business, or to keep open shop on his own account."

CHEMISTS AND VETERINARIANS.—In the *Veterinary Record* for July 5, 1890, Mr. Harold Leeney bewails the imperfections of the qualified assistant. He says he is a scientific, gentlemanly young fellow, totally unfit for a world in which keen competition decides as to the survival of the fittest. . . . "They can write a chemical decomposition, but fail to recognise incompatibles when purposely written for them. Lin. saponis and liq. plumbi is one of the things I find them always ready to mix! Never yet have I found one who could dispense dog pills with ferri sulph. Such detail as proper excipients and the neat and accurate dispensing of medicines prove wholly unattractive, though clients are often impressed—especially ladies—with the way in which things are sent out. I have found chemists of more service to me than graduates of the college, because they have been trained to accuracy and neatness, and expect to work—they are usually good scribes, as they cannot, if heavy-listed, write long directions on a 1-drachm pill-box; and being tradesmen, they have learnt how to address clients before being allowed to sell so much as a pennyworth of antibilii—moreover, they can keep books, and make methylated tinctures, and "stock up" the place, clear the decks and clean instruments, and make themselves generally useful. Such assistants, with eye and nose and hand trained to accuracy, readily learn to apply the medicines they have been so well taught to prepare."

Legal Reports.

MINERAL-WATER BOTTLES AND THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

At the North London Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Haden Corser, Mr. Hickling, aerated-water manufacturer, of 47 Commercial Road, E., was summoned by the Mineral-water Bottle Exchange and Trade Protection Society for infringing the Merchandise Marks Act by filling bottles with his goods which bore the registered trade-mark of other manufacturers—viz., R. White and Batey & Co. The case appeared to be on all-fours with the now celebrated "Wood v. Burgess" decision, Hickling's label—"Sparkling Ginger-beer"—being pasted in the hollow bottom of a bottle on which was sand-blasted the name of R. White. Mr. Webb prosecuted, and Mr. G. H. Young defended. Mr. Surtell, the inspector to the society, deposed to purchasing thirteen bottles of aerated waters at the Woodberry Tavern, Seven Sisters' Road, amongst which he found two of R. White's and one of Batey & Co.'s, the remainder being Mr. Hickling's own. A lengthy cross-examination of representatives of Messrs. White and Batey failed to elicit that it was a common occurrence for manufacturers to fill each other's bottles; but Mr. Young pointed out that defendant had endeavoured to act fairly, as shown by the fact that he had returned eighty dozen of foreign bottles to the Exchange in six months. Mr. Webb: And taken double that number out, besides having been five times fined by the council of the association for filling other people's bottles. Mr. Young then submitted that his client had done all he could to prevent improper filling of bottles by pasting a notice (produced) in his factory to the effect that any person filling bottles not belonging to Mr. Hickling would be instantly dismissed. Whilst not denying that a man was liable for the acts of his servants, Mr. Young submitted further that Mr. Hickling's blindness must be some excuse for the evident disregard of his orders, whether wilfully or carelessly he could not say. He called the lad specially employed by Mr. Hickling to sort out foreign bottles, and, in the end, Mr. Haden Corser said he would consider the law on the subject, and give his decision later on.

THE IRISH PHARMACY ACT.—PROSECUTIONS AT BELFAST

In the Belfast Police Court, on Friday last, before Mr. T. McClelland, J.P.; Dr. McGee, J.P.; and Mr. R. J. Eaton, R.M., the adjourned prosecutions brought by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland against well-known tradesmen of Belfast was again heard. The defendants on this occasion were:—Mr. Samuel Gibson, Mill Street, Belfast; Mr. W. Johnston, Albert Bridge Road; Mr. Robert Campbell, Great Edward Street; and Mr. Thos. McDowell, Mount Pottinger. Mr. McInerney, B.L. (instructed by Messrs. Casey & Clay, Dublin), appeared for the Society; and Messrs. A. McErlean and W. Harper defended.

Mr. McErlean at the outset applied for an adjournment for three months, on the ground that the amending Bill, which had passed through all its stages in the House of Commons, conceded all that the defence demanded, and would probably become law in a week or two.

Dr. McGee: Is it retrospective?

Mr. McErlean: It is. He thought the Court should be glad to extricate itself from a very unfortunate position which would arise in the event of these cases being pressed to a decision. They could at least wait and see what would happen in the House of Lords.

Dr. McGee: We have nothing to do with the new Bill. It is only a Bill, and not an Act. According to your argument, the Society has no right to come in to enforce the law as it stands.

Mr. McErlean did not mean to question the right of the Society to come in if they saw any breach of the existing law, and believed they could prove it to the satisfaction of the Bench; but, seeing that the Attorney-General for Ireland was one of the members in charge of the Bill which was before Parliament, he asked, Was it an unreasonable thing to suggest a postponement pending the action of Parliament?

Dr. McGee: Even if the Bill passed the Lords to-day, it would only be a Bill still. You know, a lot of things will have to be done before it passes into law, if it ever does.

Mr. McErlean was perfectly aware of that, but at least let them wait and see what would happen. He produced a copy of the Bill, and read from its clauses to show that it would effect a radical change in the law, and in that case surely they were not going to impose a fine where in a few days no penalty would lie. If the Society acted at all fairly, it would not ask the Court to occupy such a position.

Dr. McGee was familiar with the terms of the Bill with regard to the Society. Its Council seemed to him to be inexecutable.

Mr. McErlean: Yes; they have insisted on their pound of flesh to the last—to an extent, I venture to say, unparalleled by any public body.

Mr. Eaton: This new Act, if the measure is passed into law and becomes an Act, will not affect the cases at all. It would be better to go on with them at once. These adjournments can do no good to either party.

Mr. Harper directed attention to the question of a second register—that for chemists and druggists as distinguished from pharmaceutical chemists—and the responsibility imposed on the Society to provide one, and their failure to do so. That was a crucial point in the cases, and as the Bill before Parliament contemplated a second register in most distinct terms, he held that it would not be wise for the Court to ignore the intentions of the Legislature in that respect.

Mr. Eaton: Unless you are going to contend that this is to be a Bill of Indemnity, I cannot see with you at all. The question of the second register has been decided by the superior Courts, and we cannot ignore the existing law as laid down by them in order to await action of the Legislature of which we know nothing until it has been embodied in the statute-book.

Mr. McClelland agreed that the superior Court had decided the question of a register, and if there was any hardship in what had been done, it would be quite easy, he was sure, to have a case stated and fully argued.

Mr. Harper said in the case of Mr. W. J. Rankin, he applied to have a case stated, but the magistrates returned no answer. What, then, could he do?

Mr. Eaton said in that instance, there were no points for argument except those which had been already decided by the superior Court.

Mr. Harper supposed the Society was determined to be vindictive to the last.

Dr. McGee said there would undoubtedly be a loss of time and money to all parties if the cases were postponed in this manner.

Sir James H. Hazlett, J.P., President of the Chemists and Druggists' Association, who occupied a seat in court, said as far as his friends were concerned, the question of money was of no consequence to them one way or another. They wanted no surety from the other side, and, for that matter, four or five fines would serve their purpose as well as, if not much better than, one or two.

Mr. Eaton: After all, if this new Bill is passed, I do not think it will alter the law in any way, for it does not repeal the old Act.

Mr. McErlean: That is a question of construction, into which we need not go at present.

Mr. Harper was in hopes that the Attorney-General would interfere, and if he did it would be desirable he should find that the Court did not go on with the cases in the teeth of the opinion of Parliament as expressed in the readings given to the Amendment Bill in the Commons and the Lords.

Dr. McGee was of opinion, as to the registers, that there should be two.

Mr. Eaton: Yes, and two examinations.

Dr. McGee: But what can we do? The Society is within its rights in saying it will have only one register for the present, and we cannot do more than accept the law as it stands. At the same time, the Act is very badly drawn.

Mr. Harper said his worship had said so before. He read a telegram from Mr. Sexton, M.P., stating that he had a question on the House of Commons paper for that evening regarding the prosecutions. That question might result in an important step on the part of the Attorney-General, and he urged again that in all the circumstances it would be wise to grant the adjournment.

Mr. McInerney opposed the adjournment. The new Bill, he said, did not alter the law already on the statute-book, nor did it seek to repeal it. But even if it did, it did not give the right to unauthorised persons to compound medical prescriptions, nor did it propose to allow them to sell poisons without adequate security to the public. If the other side wished, he would, at the termination of the evidence, ask the Court to put a stay on any fine they might impose, and any recommendation the magistrates might make would be duly conveyed to his clients.

Mr. McErlean said his clients could not compromise the matter at this stage. The Society had treated a most respectable body of Irish traders cruelly, harshly, and vindictively, and it would be impossible for them to come to any arrangement.

Mr. McInerney denied that there had been any cruelty or harshness. It was a cruel observation to make, looking at the courtesy and consideration he had shown for the defendants from the outset.

Mr. McErlean reiterated the statement.

Dr. McGee thought counsel had been quite considerate throughout.

It was then decided to go into the cases.

Mr. McErlean said he would be obliged to re-argue the question of the register unless the Society produced a register of chemists and druggists which they were instructed by Parliament to provide.

Dr. McGee hoped they would be spared re-arguing of any kind. The Court was constituted as on previous days, and they were familiar with all that occurred.

In the prosecution against Mr. Samuel Gibson for keeping open house for the compounding of medicines, he not being registered as a chemist and druggist,

Thomas Prescott, the Society's inspector, deposed to the purchase in defendant's shop of a mixture the prescription for which he produced. The cost was one shilling. He made the purchase from a young man in the shop.

Mr. McErlean objected to the evidence. The case was against Mr. Gibson and not against a young man in the shop. As a matter of law this was a criminal offence, and evidence against the young man could not be given behind his back, nor could it be received as against Mr. Gibson.

The Court ruled that the evidence was admissible.

In reply to Mr. Harper, witness said he could not swear he got the prescription from a medical man. It was handed to him by a member of the Pharmaceutical Committee in Dublin.

Mr. Montgomery, pharmaceutical chemist, Royal Avenue, Belfast, said he saw the prescription written by Dr. Alexander in his establishment. He proved that it was a genuine medical prescription.

To Mr. McErlean: It was given for a man named Thompson. The doctor left it with me.

Mr. McErlean: And is it your practice to use prescriptions that are left with you for the purpose of exposing a man's infirmities in public court?

Witness: It is not exposing his infirmities to produce it here.

Mr. McErlean: I ask is it your practice to expose your customers in this way?

Witness: I see no harm in using it.

In reply to further questions, witness said he would not tell who Thompson was, or where he lived. When he got the prescription he sent it on to the Society in Dublin. He was requested by Mr. Wells, the vice-president, to obtain prescriptions for the purposes of these prosecutions, and he procured three, of which this was one.

Mr. Ferrall, registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, produced the register of pharmaceutical chemists—the only one the Society had decided to keep for the present.

Mr. McErlean objected to the register being taken in evidence, but the objection was overruled. At the request of Mr. McErlean a note was made of his objection.

This was all the evidence.

The Court announced that they would have to impose a fine of 5*l*.

Mr. Harper: There has not been a word of evidence about Mr. Gibson.

Mr. McClelland: Well, you can have a case stated.

Mr. Harper: I apply to have one stated.

Mr. McClelland: You can serve the usual notice on the Court.

The case against Mr. Johnston was postponed, owing to the defendant's absence through illness.

In the case against Mr. Campbell, Prescott deposed to purchasing a quantity of oxalic acid in defendant's shop from a young man who was acting as assistant.

Mr. McNaught, pharmaceutical chemist, testified to the drug being a poison.

Mr. Ferrall again produced the register of pharmaceutical chemists.

At this stage the Court resolved to suspend judgment for a week.

In the case against Mr. McDowell, the Society's inspector proved the compounding of a medical prescription in the establishment.

Mr. McNaught said the prescription in question was given to him by Dr. Barron, and forwarded to Dublin.

Mr. McDowell deposed that he had been in business as a chemist and druggist for fifteen years—since the latter part of 1875.

Mr. Harper said the defendant's evidence clearly relieved him of liability to a fine, as he was in business before the Pharmacy Act passed.

Mr. McInerney said the Act passed in August, 1875.

Mr. Harper: Yes; but it did not come into operation until the following January.

Judgment in this case was also suspended for a week, the Court agreeing to reserve Mr. McErlean's right to argue points of law.

This concluded the proceedings.

THE SULPHATE OF AMMONIA DISPUTE.

MR. COMMISSIONER KERR, sitting in the City of London Court on Tuesday, had the case of Forbes, Abbott & Lennard v. P. Hecker & Co. brought before him *de novo*. There is a sum of 40*l*. 5*s*. 8*d*. in dispute, the plaintiffs having under contract supplied sulphate of ammonia to the value of 6,640*l*. 5*s*. 8*d*., and the defendants have paid 6,600*l*., stating that the balance should not be paid because of short weights, &c. The earlier proceedings in the case, as they occurred in the City of London Court and the High Court of Justice, have been fully reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Mr. Bonner, for the plaintiff, contended that the whole question turned on a clause in the contract to the effect that if the buyers did not check the weights before the goods left the seller's works, they were to be taken as correct. Counsel proceeded to describe how the sulphate was weighed, when the Commissioner said he did not care a farthing about that. On one occasion, Mr. Bonner continued, defendants did complain of there being six bags short of 500, and the plaintiffs guaranteed to hold them harmless from any claim which might arise with respect to them; but there was no mention of short weights until the action was raised.

In reply to the Commissioner, it was stated that eight contracts were in dispute, and Mr. Kebbell, for the defendants, admitted that if his clients had had full weight they were liable. That being so, it became a matter of account, which the Registrar would settle. It will be remembered that the case came before the Registrar previously. Now Mr. Bonner objected to it going again, and produced the defendants' man's receipt for the amount of ammonia sued for in this action.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr was disposed to think the defendants could not now contest the weights. The contract was difficult to interpret because it was couched in such bad English.

Mr. Kebbell contended that the literal interpretation of the words "in the event of their failing to do this, then the sellers' weights and samples are to be accepted as correct," was that if they did check the weights the plaintiffs' weights were not binding upon them. The affidavit of Mr. James Forbes said that the defendants' clerk was present at the checking, sampling, and weighing at his firm's (plaintiffs') works on each delivery, and agreed to the figures on the basis of which the accounts before the Court were made up. It was therefore impossible, Mr. Forbes added that the defendants could have any claim for short weight. As a matter of fact, continued Mr. Kebbell, that was untrue.

but as Mr. Forbes had sworn to its accuracy, he was entitled to use it against Mr. Forbes and his firm. He had sworn they did check the figures, and, as that was so, the plaintiffs' figures were not binding.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr thought that this was confusion worse confounded. He did not wonder at it when he saw the voluminous nature of the correspondence.

Mr. Kebbell said the Registrar had found that as it appeared the accounts could only be subject to the construction of the various contracts, especially clause 4 of the contracts, he referred the case back to the Court.

Mr. Bonner believed the alleged difference in the weights was that which existed between foreign and English weights. That was how the irregularity was made up, and, according to his contention, what the foreign weights were would not be admissible.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said that would be evidence for the Registrar. He supposed the contract applied to England.

Mr. Bonner said they had been three times before the Court. This was simply playing battledore and shuttlecock with them.

Mr. Kebbell: And it serves you right.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said this was a case in which there had been a misapprehension of the law, and then the parties always had to suffer. If the plaintiffs would not put their contract into plain English, they must put up with the consequences.

Mr. Bonner did not see the clause wanted much interpretation.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he had interpreted it to the best of his ability. The defendants were bound by the plaintiffs' weights unless they checked the weighing, which they did, and then they were not bound.

Mr. Kebbell said at the trial before the Registrar he would have to call six witnesses from abroad about the matter.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr had no doubt the Registrar would do what was right in the matter.

Mr. Bonner said if he did not, they would have to come back.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: I shall be very sorry to see you again. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kebbell: You'll never see them again, sir. The Registrar will find against them.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he would refer the case to the Registrar. The mercantile community were beginning to find out that going to law was the worst way of spending money, and he noticed in consequence there was a falling-off last year in the number of writs issued as against the previous year.

The case was then referred accordingly.

"BEECHAM'S ANNUAL."—LAMBERT & CO. v. PITT.

ON July 22, before Mr. Justice Lawrence, an action was heard in which the publishers of "Beecham's Christmas Annual" sued the publisher of the "Programme and Guide to Amusements" to recover damages for libel. On December 21 last the defendant published in his paper the following:—"The disgraceful way 'Beecham's Annual' has been published in London must have been very detrimental to its sale. Even street hawkers, after paying their little all, have experienced the greatest difficulty to get their money back." Evidence was adduced to show that 375,000 copies of the "Annual" were published, and even then the demand was greater than the supply, and many persons who had ordered copies, and paid for them beforehand, could not be supplied at the time, and had the option of getting their money back or waiting for another edition. Formal denial was given to this statement by the defendant, but the jury found for the plaintiff—damages 100*l*.

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY'S TRADE-MARKS.

MR. JUSTICE KEKEWICH has been occupied during July 22, 23, and 24, in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, in trying a series of cases in reference to the trade-marks of the Apollinaris Company. The Vichy Company, suing as Ingram & Royle, ask that two marks—"Apol-

linaris" and "Anchor Brand"—registered as "old marks," may be expunged from the register. Another application claims that two new marks for Hunyadi Janos, bearing a portrait and certain words, in one case in English and the other in German, shall be expunged. Another mark is for the words "Hunyadi Janos" simply registered as an "old mark." A Friedrichshall label (new mark) and the word "Friedrichshall" simply (old mark) are also objected to, and the deletion of these from the register is claimed. Then the Apollinaris Company apply to register as new marks in Class 3 the words "Apollinaris," "Hunyadi Janos," and "Friedrichshall" simply. The Vichy Company oppose these applications. The Apollinaris Company also seek to register certain labels for Apollinaris and Friedrichshall waters in Class 44, which the Vichy Company demand the excision of; also of a mark called the "F. and Arrow Mark," registered in Class 44, in connection with Friedrichshall Water. Lastly, Emily Saxlehner, who claims the Hunyadi Janos marks, which the Vichy Company seek to have expunged, asks to be heard in connection with the suit.

Before the actual contest began, Mr. Aston (who led for the Vichy Company) asked leave to amend by adding the Vichy Company in case the proceedings should be defective, on the ground that the firm of Ingram & Royle was an unregistered company consisting of more than twenty persons. The Vichy Company was a French Société Anonyme, but carried on this particular part of their business under the name of Ingram and Royle, whose business they had acquired. Mr. Neville (for the Apollinaris Company) said the objection that Ingram & Royle could not sue had been taken from the commencement of the proceedings in 1886, and he argued that they could not now obtain leave to amend. If the foreign firm sued in their own name, they would be liable to give security for costs unless they could show they had sufficient assets in this country. The matter terminated by the solicitors for the Vichy Company undertaking to give security for costs to the satisfaction of the Judge in Chambers, the proceedings being continued in the name of the Vichy Company.

The substance of the applicants' case was that the word "Apollinaris" was too general to entitle it to be registered. It meant in the trade a natural mineral water from a spring in the village of Apollinaris, near Coblenz, in Rhenish Prussia, close to a mountain or hill called Apollinarisburg, upon which was the celebrated Apollinaris Kirche. The word, therefore, was not distinctive, but merely descriptive of a particular water. The assignor to the Apollinaris Company was Mr. George Kreusberg, who was now represented by a German company. He was the proprietor of the Apollinaris spring, and also of a trade-mark on a label in which the word "Apollinaris" was used; but he did not allege that there was any use of the word prior to August, 1875, the date fixed by the Act, for asserting the right to an old trade-mark, and the use under it of a single name. Nor had the word ever been used alone; it was always in conjunction with a label, was common to the water from Apollinaris, and had merely a geographical meaning. In these circumstances the word probably got on the register through an incorrect statement; in any event, if registered, it had become so improperly, and it ought to be expunged. The Apollinaris Company, it seemed to the applicants, since the transfer of Messrs. Ingram & Royle's business to the Vichy Company, wanted to exclude them from selling Apollinaris water in this country, as there were affidavits to show that, having acquired the sole right of selling Kreusberg's water here, they had refused to part with it to firms who were found to be selling it to the applicants, unless they undertook not to sell it to them. There was evidence, however, that Apollinaris water had been sold as such for the last thirty years in England, and that the word "Apollinaris" upon the bottles simply denoted the nature of the water, and was never used by anybody as a trade-mark until the company registered it. These grounds, Mr. Aston submitted, were sufficient to entitle the applicants to the removal of the marks from the register, on which they had been improperly placed.

Mr. Rigby, for the Apollinaris Company, whose affidavits were equally numerous and curious as those of the applicants, contended that the word having been on the register for five years and upwards, the company were entitled to use it un-

challenged; and as to the anchor brand, that it was entitled to registration, not as an old trade-mark, but as a distinctive device, mark, or label, to which were added the words "Apollinaris Brunnen." The name was purely a fancy name. The affidavits of the applicants, he pointed out, swore to Apollinaris as the name of a place or village with a postal telegraph station, and they seemed to think that the spring whence this water came, existed from ancient times. But the Apollinaris Company's affidavits showed that it was neither a place, village, nor postal telegraph station, and that as a matter of fact the water came out from a natural spring, but was obtained by boring and on its being discovered it was named, not from the neighbouring mountain with the church on it, but after St. Apollinaris. The name was thus distinctive and not merely descriptive. Apollinaris water had never been an article of commerce in this country, and when some time ago the company discovered that it was being artificially made here they obtained an injunction stopping the manufacture and sale.

Following the putting in and verbal summaries of the voluminous affidavits, Mr. Aston, summing up the applicants' case, submitted that he had established that there was no user *per se* of the word "Apollinaris" before 1875; that on the company's own showing this word was descriptive and not distinctive; that the company had no right established by user to register it as their property; and that at the time of the registration the mark belonged not to them, but to the German company.

The application to expunge the "old marks," "Apollinaris" and "Anchor Brand," was disposed of on Thursday, Mr. Justice Kekewich dismissing the application, with costs, holding that the applicants were not "aggrieved persons" in the sense intended by the Act, and adding that he should have stopped the case on this point before but that he understood the facts it embraced related to several of the other applications to follow.

Personalities.

MR. THOS. BRYANT, F.R.C.S., has succeeded Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson as President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

It is proposed to purchase by subscription Mr. Foster's portrait of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society now on the walls of the Royal Academy. It is destined for the Examination Hall, and a replica will go elsewhere.

MR. H. BROADBENT, F.C.S., chemist to Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., has just passed the examination for the associateship of the Institute of Chemistry.

THE late Mr. Kitchen Parker, F.R.S., the eminent anatomist, whose death we mentioned last week, was apprenticed at the age of 15 to Mr. Woodruffe, chemist, Stamford, with whom he lived for three years, and subsequently was articled to Mr. Costal, a general practitioner at Market Overton, in Rutlandshire.

MR. E. W. GRIMWADE, J.P., the liberal candidate for Croydon, and principal in the firm of Grimwade, Ridley & Co., export druggists and merchants, of Bishopsgate Street, gave a garden party at Cookham House, South Croydon, on Saturday last. The Countess Tolstoi, the Hon. Philip Stanhope, M.P., and Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., were among the guests, and took part in a public meeting held later on.

MR. L. W. HAWKINS, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, late analyst and manager of Messrs. Harker, Stagg & Co.'s laboratories, has been taken into partnership by Messrs. J. Beedzler & Co., of Norton Folgate. Mr. Hawkins, we understand, will undertake the care of the wholesale department.

THE SCIENTIFIC GRANTS COMMITTEE of the British Medical Association have just granted 700*l.* to various men of science towards defraying the expenses of researches in medicine and the collateral sciences. One of the research scholarships—worth 150*l.*—has been given to Dr. Sydney Arthur M. Copeman, of St. Thomas's Hospital. Dr. Halliburton, King's College; Professor Victor Horsley, Superintendent of the Brown Institute; Mr. A. Edington, Edinburgh Medical School; Mr. Lloyd Jones, Yorkshire College, Leeds; Mr. F. Gotch, Oxford; Dr. H. White, Guy's Hospital; and Dr. Mott, Charing Cross Hospital, are among the recipients.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re THOMAS ATKINSON, Leeds, Chemist and Druggist.

At the Leeds Bankruptcy Court last week, confirmation of a proposed scheme of arrangement agreed to by the creditors was applied for. The debtor's liabilities, admitted and estimated, amount to 1,096*l.*; and the assets, after deducting preferential claims, were estimated by the bankrupt to realise 55*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; there had been realised 51*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, and the further probable realisation, as estimated by the trustee, amounted to 50*l.* The bankrupt had offered to pay out of his future earnings not less than 100*l.* per year by quarterly instalments, or earlier when convenient, until sufficient money had been accumulated to pay his creditors a dividend of 5*s.* in the pound; the payment in full of all preferential debts, with the costs incurred in bankruptcy and in carrying out the scheme, the Official Receiver to be trustee for carrying out the scheme, and the estate to be vested in him until it was carried out. It was reported that the bankrupt had omitted to keep proper books of account; he had continued to trade for three years after knowing himself to be insolvent; and he had contracted debts without having any reasonable ground or expectation of being able to pay them. On a previous occasion, in the year 1881, he had made a private arrangement with his then creditors. The bankrupt had been advertising his dentistry business largely for some time before the bankruptcy, and had incurred heavy liabilities in that respect, with the result that the business was now well established and lucrative. His conduct since the bankruptcy had been satisfactory. He (the Official Receiver) was of opinion that the proposed scheme was reasonable, and calculated to benefit the creditors, or otherwise the assets would probably not realise more than sufficient to pay a dividend of 1*s.* 2*d.* in the pound. His Honour granted the application, and the receiving order was therefore rescinded and the adjudication annulled.

Re RUDOLPH DE MESANIS, 115 Great Portland Street, W., Agent for the Sale of Apparatus for the Cure of Consumption.

AN application was made to Mr. Registrar Giffard at the London Bankruptcy Court last Wednesday for approval to a scheme of arrangement agreed to by the creditors under this failure. Mr. G. Wreford, senior Official Receiver, reported that proofs amounting to 559*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* had been admitted, and the assets were valued by the debtor at 30*l.* The scheme provided for the payment of the preferential debts and costs in full, and a composition of 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound to the unsecured creditors; that, having regard to the value of the assets disclosed, the proposal was reasonable, and calculated to benefit the general body of creditors. The debtor acted as agent to a German doctor for the sale of a patent inhaler for the cure of consumption, and came to England in November, 1888, at the invitation of a gentleman, who verbally agreed to advance 500*l.* to cover the cost of introducing the articles to the English public. That gentleman took offices for the debtor at 225 Regent Street, where the business of the agency was carried on until September, 1889, when, owing to the gentleman refusing to make the promised advance, the debtor was forced to close the business. No books of account were kept during the time the agency business was carried on, and the offence of omission to keep proper books of trading was accordingly alleged by the Official Receiver. There was no opposition on the part of creditors, and the learned Registrar said the scheme would be approved and the receiving order rescinded.

WE have pleasure in announcing to Continental subscribers that henceforth, by arrangement with the post offices of the various countries, subscriptions to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be paid at any post office in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Norway, Russia, and Sweden at our rates, namely 10*s.* per annum including postal delivery to subscribers in any of those countries. Subscriptions may date from the first issue of any month.

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

AN ALCHEMIST'S HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house in which Theophrastus Paracelsus, the celebrated sixteenth-century alchemist, was born is about to be sold at Coire by auction.

THE NEW LAW AFFECTING FOREIGN MEDICAL MEN seems now in a fair way for being passed. The project has been before the Chamber for more than twelve months, and the committee appointed to examine into the subject seems to have at last decided upon the terms of the new Bill.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE PARIS FACULTIES held its final meeting of the scholastic year last Monday. It approved the programme of classes for the 1890-91 session, and authorised a certain number of free lectures at the School of Pharmacy, the Faculty of Medicine, &c. The meeting was brought to close after a discussion on Mr. Bufnoir's report on the international equivalents of diplomas, &c.

A HORRIBLE SUICIDE occurred last Saturday at Marseilles. Marius Fongue, a foreman at Messrs. Mauvin et Dufnès' soap-works, jumped into a vat of boiling soap in a most deliberate manner. The unfortunate man availed himself of his son's absence to carry out an evidently planned determination. When the boy returned he missed his father. A search was made, and in the vat were found simply a few handfuls of hair and some bones.

THE LEAGUE OF CONSUMERS against an increase in the cost of the necessities of life is the name of a new society recently formed at Bordeaux. Its object is to give information to the bulk of consumers and protect their interests by means of letters, circulars, &c., against the few producers on whose behalf protective measures have been or may be taken. This looks something like the first step on the ladder of free trade. In any case the initiative is a good one, and the development of the league should interest English drug firms doing trade with this country.

THE QUESTION OF COMPULSORY VACCINATION was discussed at a meeting of the Municipal Council last week. Mr. Navarre stated that after diligent inquiry in the arrondissement represented by him (the 13th) he found it had no effect on 95 per cent. of the children above 10 years of age. He considered the practice useless, and asked the Council to vote its abolition. After some discussion the matter dropped, through a statement by the Assistant Director of Teaching, to the effect that the children of all the schools would be revaccinated after the holidays.

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM AT FIVE SHILLINGS PER POUND.—Several young men have been doing an extensive trade in Paris during the past few weeks by offering to chemists who carry only a small stock iodide of potassium at 5s. per lb. The drug was made up in nice carefully-sealed packets, and many chemists were deceived into buying. It was only after making up prescriptions that the majority discovered they had purchased bromide of potassium instead of iodide. Fortunately for the trade, the youths tried to sell twice at the same shop, and were arrested in consequence. The police-court magistrate sentenced one of them, named Lelaëq, to three months' imprisonment, and the others to two months'.

CASE OF ILLEGAL PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.—A man 45 years of age, named Pierre Meunier, has been arrested on the above charge. He appears to have passed an adventurous life during twenty years in Africa, and returned to France last August, taking the titles of Doctor of Medicine and Pharmacist. After scraping an acquaintance with Dr. Guillé at Montmorillon, he took up residence at the Hôtel Chevallier of that town, and practised as a doctor and pharmacist. There he got into debt to the extent of 16*l.* with the hotel proprietor and decamped. Soon, however, he commenced operations at Civaux, where drugs were delivered to him in considerable quantities by Mr. Arfeuille, pharmacist, Poitiers. The goods were supplied on the faith inspired by a printed letter-heading. Having

borrowed 24*l.* at Civaux, Meunier left the place, and established himself at St. Julien l'Ars. Here he borrowed from a retired lawyer, which led to his arrest. At the Poitiers Police Court, where the case was heard, the prisoner defended himself with much intelligence. He was condemned to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 4*l.*

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL AMENITIES.—Dr. Huchard, who six months ago strongly deprecated abstention, now declines to go to the International Congress of Medical Science at Berlin unless the president, Professor Virchow, retracts what he wrote in 1871 on French Chauvinism. Professor Virchow, while declining to submit to this dictation, remarks that cruel ordeals have cured France of Chauvinism, and that she has resumed her place among the Great European Powers. Professor Le Fort, one of four doctors deputed by the Minister of Education to attend, has written a very sensible letter pointing out that Russian and Austrian doctors had no idea of keeping away from the first of these congresses at Paris in 1867, that Helmholtz has just been attending the Montpellier sex-centenary, and that true patriotism enjoins common efforts for preventing or curing human ills. He bears witness, moreover, to the care bestowed on the French wounded by the German ambulances after the battles round Metz in 1870.

GERMAN PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Berlin Correspondent.)

THE NEW PHARMACOPŒIA is to be published at 2m. in paper covers, and 2m. 30pf. bound.

THE LIFE-HISTORY OF BACTERIA has been studied by Dr. von Esmarch with reference to the pathogenic varieties. The results are important, since it is proved that, rapidly as the bacteria of disease develop and multiply in the living body, they soon become inactive.

THE GERMAN APOTHEKER VEREIN meets this year in Rostock a few days before your own British Pharmaceutical Conference. At this meeting a novel feature will be the method of voting by delegates, which, after considerable difficulty, has been at last adopted, and will be inaugurated at the next gathering.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION is making progress, and will be quite unique in some directions, especially in the completeness which, by means of combination among exhibitors, has been ensured in the various departments. Among the firms represented will be many foreigners, including a fair number of British manufacturers.

DIURETIN seems to give promise of being a really useful form of administering theobromine in a soluble condition, and several papers have recently appeared which demonstrate its value as a pure diuretic which may be given in daily doses of 1½ to 2 drachms—best in solution, with the addition of a little oil of peppermint or peppermint water, which is said to be an excellent corrective.

THE ANNUAL SCIENTISTS' CONGRESS is to be held this year as usual. It is announced for September 15, closing on the 20th of the same month, and will take place in Bremen. The customary exhibition will be connected with it. Several papers are promised for the section of Pharmacy such as "The Estimation of Morphia," "The Constituents of Male Fern," "The Testing of Insect Powder," &c.

BENZOSOL is the name of a benzoic acid ester, prepared from guaiaccol, and introduced into materia medica as a substitute for this latter substance in the treatment of phthisis, its claims to superiority resting upon a less disagreeable taste. It occurs in the form of colourless crystals, melting at 50° C., nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in hot alcohol, chloroform and ether; when pure it is nearly tasteless and odourless.

BROMOFORM is another remedy which seems likely to take a permanent place in medicine. Dr. Neumann, in the *Therapeut. Monatsh.*, gave it in 61 cases of whooping-cough, and found that it exerted a favourable influence upon the course of the disease, having the advantages of perfect safety.

and agreeable taste. It is best given in doses of 2 to 3 minims on a piece of sugar three times a day. Dr. Löwenthal reports on 100 cases of whooping-cough in children which he treated with 2 to 5 minim doses of bromoform with very satisfactory results.

FLUORIDE OF SODIUM.—This compound has been experimentally examined by Tappeiner with reference to its physiological action, particularly compared with that of sodic chloride and bromide. He found that it produced effects similar to those of the latter salts, particularly as regards the weariness, inclination to sleep, and the retarding of speech and mental processes. On the other hand, he observed that a 0.1 to 5 per cent. solution has a restraining influence upon the development of bacteria and cocci.

FERROCYANIDES OF THE ALKALOIDS. Only within the last few years has any attention been given to these compounds, and now Professor Beckurts describes the characters of a number of such salts which are all acid ferrocyanides. That of *atropine* is an amorphous powder insoluble in alcohol; of *quinine*, a greenish powder insoluble in alcohol, ether or chloroform; of *cocaine*, a white, amorphous powder difficultly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether; of *morphine*, a white, crystalline powder, assuming a bluish tint or exposure to the air, readily soluble in water. So far these compounds have not found any practical application, but possess a certain theoretical interest.

COLONIAL EDUCATION, by which is meant a special scheme of education for those who wish to go out to the colonies, is just now engaging the attention of those interested in colonial politics. The scheme, as expounded by Dr. Ambronn, would include courses designed to teach theoretically and practically all that is necessary in entering upon an unknown country, and the proper way in which to make useful investigations. The use of physical instruments would be taught, and lectures given in agriculture and climatology, as well as in the art of preserving plants, fruits and vegetable specimens. The colonists would be also instructed in the preparation of the soil for special crops. It is believed that the education could be completed in six to twelve months.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.—A warm time is coming for your correspondent in connection with this Congress, as no less than 570 papers, besides several dozen discussions, are already announced. The official programme extends to 62 pages of print embodying a more or less ("and rather less than more") perfect description of what will be done, as well as minute regulations as to how and when it shall be carried out. To each paper twenty minutes is allotted and each person who takes part in the discussion will have to compress his remarks into ten minutes; notwithstanding these very necessary limits it is clear that in even five days, it will not be easy to get through the programme. Britishers may be gratified to know that the first address given will be by one of their countrymen, Sir Joseph Lister, who is to discourse on "the present position of antiseptic surgery." He is to be followed by another equally well-known scientist, Professor Koeh, who will have something to say on bacteriological research. In order to ensure appropriate accommodation, the great Hippodrome of Renz, will be resorted to. Of the great number of papers, announced there are, of course, many which will interest chemists. The section of Pharmacology, however, where one would expect to find the greater proportion of such papers, contains only a small number altogether; one is on salol and as a matter of course the new Pharmacopœias of various countries will be criticised and discussed. Cardiacs also form the subject of several papers and Professor Kast, the discoverer of sulphonal, will read a paper on the connection between chemical constitution and physiological action. Unna, Lassar, Malcolm Morris and Hebra are all likely to be present if only to join in the discussion dealing with medicinal exanthema, of which the rash of antipyrin may be considered as a typical example. Half-a-dozen papers will be devoted to the consideration of the hygiene of railway travelling, while in the section of Forensic Medicine poisoning by alkalies, by cyanide of potassium, by ptomaines, &c., will be considered. The amount of literature which each member of the Congress will receive will be considerable, not to say embarrassing, but much of it will be of great value. For instance, an excellent

monograph on the city (Berlin) has been prepared, containing, among much general and other information occupying 350 pages, interesting particulars as to its sanitary condition, details about the hospitals, and the like. Copies of this work will be presented by the municipal authorities.

NEW COMPANIES.

BAYNES (LIMITED).—This company was registered on the 15th instant, with a capital of 2,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares, to purchase the business of Edward Baynes, of 20 Parliament Street, and 20 Frasersgate, York, and to trade as druggists, chemists, &c. The subscribers are J. Smale, Leeds; E. Baynes, York, merchant; Mrs. Baynes, York; A. Holmes, Leeds, auctioneer; F. Arey, York, general agent; J. Hetherington, York, accountant; G. Turner, York, grocer.

MACIVOR'S PATENTS (LIMITED).—Capital, 125,000*l.*, in 2*l.* shares. Formed to acquire certain letters patent, granted to Ralph Waldo Emerson MacIvor and others, Nos. 10,426 of 1888 and 6,815 of 1889; to carry on the business of chemists, drysalts, oil and colourmen, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in chemical, industrial, and other preparations and articles, compounds, cements, varnishes, &c. The first subscribers are:—J. J. Atkinson, Osgrrove Priory, Northants; H. W. Christmas, 42 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.; Dr. L. Grant, 9 Western Villas, New Southgate; J. T. Cooper, Cregg, Nightingale Lane, S.W.; J. A. Ewen, 11 Bunhill Row, E.C.; H. O. White, Homehurst, North Bank, N.W.; W. Elmore, 47 Clapham Road, S.W.; each taking 500 shares.

Obituary.

CAMPLIN.—On April 5, Mr. John Camplin, chemist and druggist, late of Norbiton. Aged 37.

HALLAWELL.—On June 6, 1890, at Porto Alegre, in his 19th year, Francis John Hallawell, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Hallawell, wholesale druggist, Rio Grande, Brazil. He was a youth of good disposition and excellent ability, and had chosen pharmacy for his vocation.

KENT.—On July 17, suddenly, Mr. George Barton Kent, of Ruislip Park, Pinner, and 11 Great Marlborough Street, London, W. Aged 64. The late Mr. Kent was for many years the active head of the large firm of G. B. Kent & Sons, brushmakers, at 11 Great Marlborough Street, W., with works at Bonner's Road, Victoria Park. A few years since he passed over to his three sons—Messrs. Harold, Arthur, and Ernest Kent—the general control of the business, in which he had been a partner since 1853. The founder of the business was Mr. William Kent, who established it in 1777 at 11 Great Marlborough Street. To him succeeded his son, Mr. J. J. Kent, and Mr. G. B. Kent, just deceased, was the son of the second principal. A fourth generation in direct descent now carry on the old business. The late Mr. G. B. Kent was a splendid business man, and a gentleman of charming manners. He was thoroughly conversant with every detail of the manufacture in which his house was always eminent, and the fame of which he so widely extended. He was the president of a large Conservative association in the East-end, and was highly respected both by his workpeople and in all society where he was known.

MARTIN.—On July 13, Mr. Edward Waller Martin, pharmaceutical chemist, High Street, Guildford. Aged 77.

PERRY.—On July 2, Mr. William Perry, chemist and druggist, Stratton, Cornwall. Aged 80.

PYM.—On May 26, Mr. Isaac William Pym, chemist and druggist, Denby, Devonshire. Aged 54.

THOMAS.—On July 17, at Newcastle-Emlyn, Carmarthenshire, Mr. D. J. Thomas, chemist and druggist. Aged 69. The deceased gentleman, who was very highly respected, had carried on a successful business in the town for fifty years. He was a member of an old and historic family, well known in the Principality, and was a brother of the late Dr. Thomas.

PHARMACY AT THE CAPE.

THE MEDICAL BILL.—An adjourned meeting of the members of the Cape Pharmaceutical Society, for the purpose of considering the Medical Bill now before Parliament in its bearing upon chemists and druggists, was held on June 30 in the vestry of St. George's Cathedral, Cape Town. Mr. Heynes (Messrs. Heynes, Matthew & Co.) was voted to the chair, and amongst those present were Messrs. W. Pocock (convener), Cleghorn (Reeler & Son), Bosenberg, Mally (Wentzel & Schlesswig), and A. Wilkerson (secretary). Mr. Pocock read the report of a sub-committee, which stated that special attention had been given to those clauses of the Bill having reference to the constitution of the Medical Council and the sale of poisons, as well as to other matters bearing upon chemists and druggists, and they were unanimously of opinion that the interests of pharmacy and the public in the colony would be best served by the formation of a Pharmacy Board or Incorporated Pharmaceutical Society akin to the Pharmacy Boards of the Australian colonies or the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Such a Board should be empowered to deal authoritatively with all questions relating to the practice of pharmacy in the country, including the examination of candidates for licences to practise as chemists and druggists, the granting of licences to, and the registration of, those who have already qualified in other countries, the custody and sale of poisons, &c. They recommended that the Government be requested to excise from the Medical Bill all clauses bearing upon chemists and druggists and the licensing of such, as well as those relating to the keeping and sale of poisons, with a view to carrying out the suggestion to create a Pharmacy Board. In the event of Government being unwilling to fall in with this view, the committee were of opinion that if the Bill were to be workable as far as the provisions relating to chemists and druggists are concerned, it would require to be materially amended. In clause 5, line 4, the term "apothecary" is used, but not defined, it being practically obsolete, only medical practitioners and chemists and druggists being recognised as prescribers and dispensers of medicine. As to the constitution of the Medical Council, the committee stated that if the Council is to legislate, and frame by-laws and regulations for the guidance of pharmacists, the latter must insist upon being well represented at the Council Board. The Government has already recognised this claim, but the committee would like if the Medical Council could be so constituted that it might have a committee of practical pharmacists, who might be known as an Examining Committee, or as the Pharmaceutical Committee of the Medical Council. The duties of this committee (which it is proposed should consist of not less than three or not more than five practical pharmacists) should be confined solely to the examination of candidates for the chemists and druggists' licence, and to all matters relating to pharmacy, including the custody and sale of poisons. It was pointed out that in Great Britain and the Australian colonies pharmaceutical candidates are examined by pharmacists, and there is no reason why the same regulation should not exist in the Cape as being more satisfactory to chemists and druggists, to the candidate, and to the public. It was further proposed that clauses 6, 7, and 8 should be so amended as to empower the Medical Council to charge an annual registration fee of one guinea to all medical practitioners and chemists and druggists, and that the revenue thus derived should be used in the payment of a fixed salary to a secretary, and for other expenses. Clause 11 of the Bill defines the qualifications of chemists and druggists, but the committee were not satisfied with it and proposed that it should read:—"Any person who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has been duly indentured and served as an apprentice for a period of not less than four years to any regularly licensed chemist and druggist in this colony or elsewhere, or who can show satisfactory proof that he has been practically engaged in the compounding and dispensing of medical prescriptions in countries other than this colony for a period of not less than four years, may obtain a licence to practice as a chemist and druggist on passing an examination to the satisfaction of the Pharmaceutical or Examining

Committee of the General Council in any subjects fixed by such Committee, and such examination shall be held by the Committee or any members thereof who may be appointed by the Committee for the purpose." In regard to the sale and custody of poisons the Bill, in clause 33, states that they shall be kept "in secure places under lock and key," but the committee thought that all that is required of the chemist is that he "shall exercise due care and caution in the custody of the same." The committee were further of the opinion that the questions of wholesale dealing in poisons and the sale of poisons by correspondence, as well as the sale of poisons by country storekeepers where no chemists exist, should be clearly defined, it being a matter of doubt whether section 5 of Act 15, 1877, protects wholesale dealers in any way, and they also recommended a thorough revision of the Poison Schedule. Other matters were touched on in the report, and on the motion of Mr. Bosenberg, seconded by Mr. Mally, it was agreed to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the committee.

SUNDAY BITTERS.—At the meeting referred to in the foregoing Mr. Pocock invited an expression of opinion regarding the sale of hitters on Sundays, the chairman adding "and cigars." The chairman said he had stopped the sale of hitters for twelve months, and considered the firm was rather better than worse off. He believed that any respectable pharmacy really lost by this trade. Mr. Pocock said to many the "hitters" was only a substitute for a glass of whisky, and he had known men take three in succession. Mr. Wilkerson said the men made the entire round of the chemists' shops to drink "hitters." The chairman mentioned a case in which he once took charge for a brother chemist, now dead, on a Sunday. He sold one hottle of lavender water, and the only other business he did was in cigars, bitters and sodawater. He nevertheless took 8*l.* or 9*l.* In that case it would not do to stop the sale of hitters and cigars, as Sunday was the best day of the week in point of takings.

CANADIAN NOTES.

OTTAWA DRUG ASSOCIATION.—This association is now in working order under the presidency of Mr. H. Watters, and held its annual meeting on June 9.

IN ONTARIO there are 277 persons who are entitled to keep open shop as pharmaceutical chemists. Thirty-six of these are medical men. There are 24 branch shops, so that the total number of drug shops in Ontario is 301.

IN MANITOBA the endeavours to enforce the new pharmacy law are followed by continued success. On June 26 a druggist was before the police magistrate, charged with employing a non-certified clerk, and the clerk was charged with compounding a prescription without being duly authorised by law to do so.

A LIBRARY WANTED.—Now that the Ontario College of Pharmacy has got a new place of abode the authorities are anxious to make it as attractive and profitable as possible, and with that object they are appealing for subscriptions and donations to assist in the formation of a library. Mr. Andrew Jeffrey, Yonge Street, Toronto, is the one who is most active in the matter.

PHARMACY IN QUEBEC.—At the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, Messrs. H. R. Gray, L. R. Baridon, C. A. Nelson, A. G. Du Berger, Jos. A. Dawson, and Joseph E. Morrison, were elected members of council, and at the first meeting of the new council Mr. Joseph Contant was elected president; Mr. Joseph E. Morrison, Quebec, first vice-president; Mr. L. R. Baridon, second vice-president; Mr. Alex. Manson, treasurer; Messrs. John T. Lyons and J. E. H. Quipp, auditors. Mr. E. Muir has been re-appointed secretary, registrar, and assistant treasurer. The Association wishes to interchange its diplomas with other examining boards.

CACAO BUTTER is said to be adulterated with Dika butter, a fat which melts at about 31° C., and which has been recommended for making suppositories.

LITERATURE FOR CHEMIST

THE SUPPLEMENTS published with this number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST are numerous and of considerable trade interest and value. A careful examination of them, and of the advertising section of this journal generally, with a view to business, will be found to be a profitable exercise. "Supplements" of this kind will not be inserted in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST again until January, 1891.

Messrs. Allen & Hanburys reproduce from this journal of January last the account of their extensive manufacturing and wholesale works at Bethnal Green, and publish it as a supplement to the present issue.

When Aspinall's Enamel was first brought out the inventor desired to sell it through chemists, and we recommended the business as a convenient means of recovering the almost abandoned trade in paints. The article has now become enormously popular. A list of 144 stock colours is given in Messrs. Aspinall's circular, and inquiries from chemists are invited.

Messrs. Bell, Gordon & Co. (Limited) issue a circular respecting the Bell-Gordon screw stoppers, which are more fully referred to under "Notes on Novelties."

Mr. M. P. Boate, of Cork, is the maker of "Munster Sauce," and of "Carmellina Lotion" for the skin, both of which he brings before chemists on his circular.

Messrs. Bowers Brothers, printers, of 89 Blackfriars Road, London, bring before our subscribers in their supplement a selection of the ideas, fancies, notions, and somewhat odd, but quite sound, views on advertising with which they are evidently bubbling over.

Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe (Limited), of Ancoats, Manchester, and the Minorities, London, publish with us a very useful illustrated priced list of machinery, adjuncts, materials, chemicals, and essences suitable for the aerated-water trade, of which they are complete furnishers.

One of the supplements is inserted by Mr. James Burrough, distiller, Chelsea, and calls attention to his S.V.R., S.V.M., and wines for medicinal uses.

We have the pleasure to circulate a very artistic picture in colours issued with Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s compliments to the trade, as an illustration of the charm of their Lanoline toilet preparations.

A very handsome supplement is issued by Messrs. Chassaing & Co., of 6 Avenue Victoria, Paris, to describe the Pepsins, Peptones, and Pancreatins produced by this firm. Messrs. Chassaing & Co. have lately appointed Messrs. Fuerst Bros., 17 Philpot Lane, London, E.C., their sole agents for the United Kingdom, and their excellent manufactures are now, therefore, readily available to the trade in this country and in the colonies.

A priced list of specialties and put-up goods, got up specially for export by George Curling & Co., export druggists, of 3 St. Mary Axe, is inserted in the foreign copies of this journal only.

The Dee Oil Company (Limited), of Saltney, Chester, and at 38 Leadenhall Street, London, have several specialties, besides their Salvo Petrolia and Oleum Deelinæ, of use to chemists, and to all of them they call attention in their circular.

Messrs. Duckworth & Co., of 93 Corporation Street, Manchester, describe and quote for their numerous concentrated soluble essences, colourings, flavourings, and sundries of special value to makers of aerated waters. It will be seen from this list how widely that field is developing.

The Economic Fire Office and Fire and Fidelity Insurance name some of their conditions for effecting fire insurances, and also for providing security indemnifying employers against the possible dishonesty of any of their staff.

The most imposing supplement which we publish on this occasion is the one which has been prepared by Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, the well-known manufacturers of pharmaceutical chemicals. A large part of their book is devoted to the advocacy of the Concentrated Liquors

which this firm have made so popular. Chemists who expect to find all advertising matter dry and uninteresting will thank us for calling their special attention to the comments and conversations on pages 20, 21, and 24 of the supplement. We may also add that, on pages 26 and 27, Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson reproduce the "Tincture tables" which were contributed some time since to this journal by their Mr. F. W. Fletcher, F.C.S., and the value of which has been attested by many of the principal pharmaceutical manufacturers. We notice besides, on page 31, what should be important to buyers abroad—viz., a price-list of English tinctures and spirits sold free of the spirit duty.

Messrs. Hamilton & Co., chemical manufacturers, High Street, Wandsworth, are devoting their attention specially to disinfectants, and of these they issue a convenient price-list. They manufacture and put up in various styles carbolic, chloride of lime, and permanganate disinfectants, and also a special powder, fluid, oil, and soap, distinguished as Pineotas. They have sent us some samples of several of their specialties, which are stylishly sent out and decidedly effective. We also notice that in connection with their several sheep dips and pastes they offer to loan to chemists who take up their agency one of their portable sheep-dipping machines—an important consideration.

The Hardy Patent Pick Company (Limited), of Sheffield, illustrate and describe their "Devil disintegrator," "the grinder of the future," as Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme calls it in a testimonial published on the same circular. Several other druggists testify to the usefulness of this machine.

Mr. Charles E. Hires, of Philadelphia, U.S., is the maker of a "Root Beer" which has a very considerable popularity. Mr. Hires has now a London dépôt at 2 Featherstone Buildings, High Holborn, and he wants chemists to interest themselves in the popularisation here of his temperance beverage. He asks for communications.

Messrs. B. Hooper & Co., formerly of King William Street, E.C., now of 134 Upper Thames Street, submit a useful price-list of cachous, capsules, pastilles, compressed pellets, pessaries, suppositories, &c.

Messrs. T. P. Lee & Co., of 24 Duke Street, Bloomsbury, insert a price-list of chamois leathers, split skins, plaster skins, leather gloves, and other connected articles.

The Liquor Carnis Company (Limited) give an exact representation of the bottle in which they sell their Caffyn's Liquor Carnis, and explain pretty fully the merits of this new meat extract.

Messrs. A. Lozé & Co. (Limited), of Liverpool, give drawings and prices of their practical and clean soda-water machine. We gave a description of this machine in our issue of May 3, and showed how well it was adapted for chemists proposing to work up a trade in either siphons or bottles of aerated waters.

Messrs. E. Marriott & Co., of Hastings, and their London representative, Mr. Henry C. Queleh, of 1 Ludgate Square, E.C., have a joint circular in which the "Lily" feeding-bottles, and patent articles for the benefit of baby, and the throat-compressor of the former firm, and the "Gardenia" tooth soap and "Raspberry Citrate" of the latter are fully dealt with.

Messrs. Mottershead & Co., Manchester, issue a detailed list of their Benger's preparations of the natural digestive ferments. They announce that in future their Benger's peptonised beef-jelly and Benger's peptonised chicken-jelly will be sent out in glass jars instead of in tins.

Messrs. Newball & Mason, of Nottingham, direct prominent attention to their extract of herbs for the production of botanic beer—the original, we believe, of this popular product—and to their essences for the production of temperance wines. This firm send us a little pamphlet or tract, entitled "For God and Temperance," with which they are willing to supply chemists who sell their extracts for circulation, and we may say that the little novelette is sure to attract readers.

Mr. James Pascall, the manufacturing confectioner of Blackfriars Road, brings again to the notice of the trade his Golden Maltex, a sweetmeat in which is contained 25 per

cent. of its weight of Allen & Hanburys' extract of malt; and he also announces a combination of black currant extract and Price's glycerine, under the title of Bla-Cur-Ex.

Messrs. A. & F. Pears have prepared for us a series of beautiful supplements showing some of the original artistic novelties by means of which they advertise their famous soap. These will most certainly prove a gratifying present to everyone into whose hands they may fall. The one headed "Complexions Restored," and the charming transparency, "A Century Ago," are among the best things Messrs. Pears have issued.

Messrs. Pearse & Meeking, wholesale and export tea merchants and blenders, of 42 Mincing Lane, issue a useful price-list of various teas which they offer in bulk. They quote for blends to retail at from 1s. to 2s. 8d. per lb.

Price's Patent Candle Company are evidently thinking of exploiting "Darkest Africa" with their products, and they call attention also to their famous glycerine, which they guarantee to be "chemically pure"—a very important consideration in view of recent revelations.

The soda-water machinery, patent bottles, and several other patents and specialities for the aerated-water trade are described and illustrated in the supplement inserted by the well-known firm of Dan Rylands (Limited), of Barnsley.

The Safety Paper Company, of 181 Queen Victoria Street, quote for their product. Their "safety packing paper," which is a patented article, is a very cheap and effective wrapping for bottles or fragile parcels. It is embossed in the pulp, and as supplied appears as a sort of thin cardboard with small firm protuberances all over the outer surface. It is very strong and cheap.

An interesting price-list of the printed and stationery goods for the use of chemists supplied by the well-known old firm of Silverlock, 92 Blackfriars Road, is worthy of careful attention.

In one of our supplements Messrs. Sozio & Andrioli, of Grasse, publish their interesting and very serviceable annual report on the flowers and essences which they supply. Their agents are Mr. Frederick Boehm, 27 Billiter Square Buildings, London, and Messrs. Lietman & Butler, 281 Pearl Street, New York.

The growing tendency to take up the trade in photographic apparatus is encouraged by the circular which Messrs. James Swift & Son, of 81 Tottenham Court Road, insert, and in which they describe and quote for their various and celebrated lenses, and illustrate and describe several of their newest cameras.

Leading lines in druggists' sundries, including trusses, perfumes, flesh-gloves, seltzogenes, and menthol cones, are illustrated and quoted in a supplement inserted by Messrs. Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Limited), of Curtain Road, London.

Trade Notes

THIS number is full of new advertising ideas. One of the happiest is that of the Clarke's Pyramid and Fairy Light Company, who give us a famous old song and connect it with their night-lights by the addition of a new stanza.

MR. A. W. SHIRLEY, of 55 Farringdon Road, E.C., sends us a specimen of an artistic counter-card which he is sending to those who stock his A1 specialities. The card is produced by the photo-mezzotype process, and has on it a fresh-looking, dark-eyed beauty, who will be sure to attract attention.

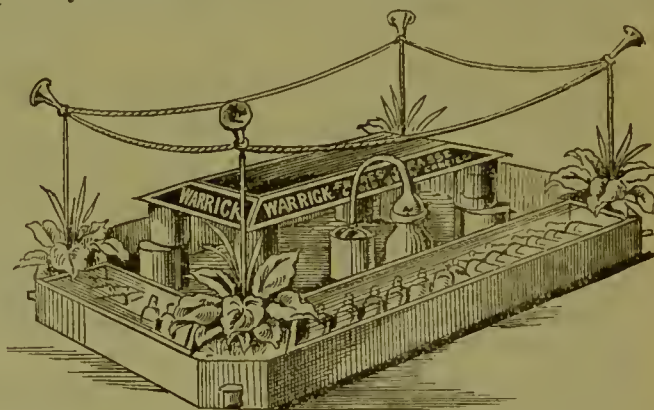
MESSRS. FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS are offering to insert in their next catalogue the opinions of manufacturers of patent medicines as to the liability of their products to the poison label under the Pharmacy Act, 1868. They ask only for the opinion of the manufacturer; they do not seek to learn what reason he may have for holding it.

THE views of the premises occupied by Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool; Evans, Lescher & Webb, London; and Evans and Sons (Limited), Montreal, which are given on

pages 26, 30, and 31 of this issue, in the midst of their announcements, are convincing proof that there is still something substantial in the British drug trade which enterprising men can take advantage of.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited) was held in the St. Pancras Hotel on Friday, July 18, Mr. W. B. Fordham in the chair, when it was agreed to increase the share capital from 60,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* The proposal has been made in consequence of the large increase in the company's business, and the possibility of using with advantage some more money in the business. The resolution will again come before the shareholders on August 1 for final approval.

IN reporting on the French Exhibition in London we briefly mentioned the exhibit of Messrs. Warrick Brothers, manufacturing perfumers, of London, Paris, Grasse, and New York, noting, as we could not avoid doing, the rather monumental style of the stand. Messrs. Warrick have recently much improved this, and their display is now a specially attractive one. The four sides are bordered by



cases with mirrored glass backs; these are fitted with clear stoppered bottles, containing essential oils of Grasse origin, Provence olive-oil, and the well-known extracts of the firm. They have also had four silvered standards constructed in France, hollow and containing absorbent material strongly impregnated with perfume; these are placed at the corners, and connected each with the tube of a Fletcher's bellows, hidden below; upon pressing the handle of the bellows with the foot a current of perfumed air flows from the silvered tube.

MR. TOM BROOKS, of Hornsey, N., sends us a number of specialities made according to formulæ which he has devised since we last noticed the quality of the articles which may be made from his formulæ. The specimens include Golden Tonic, Peptonic Elixir, Oatmeal and White Rose Lotion, Old English Lavender Water, "Popular" Tooth-powder, Tobranol, for tender feet, White Oils, and Sweet Solid Perfume. If we were to speak of these articles individually, we could only say good of them; they are all elegant preparations, and many of them exact'y hit current public taste; indeed, it is not surprising that 2,500 chemists are taking advantage of Mr. Brooks's skill in the practical formulæ line.

ADVERTISING ENVELOPES.—Messrs. Oscar Sutton & Co., of Preston, assume that it was one of their envelopes which so "disgusted" our correspondent of last week, "R. F." It appears they are giving away envelopes to chemists, on the top left-hand corner of which is attached a small advertisement of their O. S. tooth-block. They are also willing to print the chemist's name on the flap if he will undertake to distribute them by post. They also give away advertising-blotters. "B. N. S. S." (98/55), referring to "R. F.'s" complaint, says that, so far from feeling disgusted, he would be glad to be supplied with memorandum forms, billheads, and other stationery. He likes the envelopes better than counter-bills, and thinks them a better form of advertisement.

THE C. & D. young man who is reported to have taken part in that conversation narrated on page 86, with the S. J. O. young lady, is very indignant. He says the account conveys the impression that he frivols in business hours, and he wants us to print his version of the colloquy. But there is this difference: Mr. Geddes pays for his page, and the C. & D. young man expects to get justice for nothing. He is very young.



— THE NEW BUILDING —

— THE OLD BUILDING —

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S BUILDINGS, 17 BLOOMSBURY SQUARE.

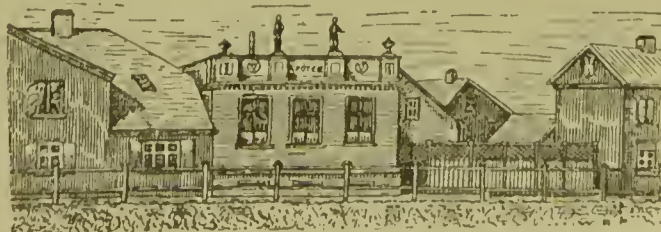
ABOVE we show a drawing of the range of buildings now held by the Pharmaceutical Society in Bloomsbury Square, London. At the back of these premises is a handsome building erected by the Society some three years ago in Galen Place, consisting of an examination-hall, dispensaries, research laboratories, &c.; but the approach was a very bad one, and the connection with the old building extremely inconvenient, besides which more accommodation was necessary for committee-rooms and offices, &c. Consequently, it was resolved to secure the two old houses adjoining—viz., 15 and 16 Bloomsbury Square, and erect thereupon the auxiliary structure. Messrs. Lansdown & Harriss, of Warwick Street, Charing Cross, are the architects who have connected the whole block conveniently with the existing building, and designed an elevation facing the square. The lower part is Portland stone, supporting two large bays on the first floor, and the upper part is red brick, with Portland stone dressings and cornices. It is proposed at present to let the house No. 15, but No. 16 will be utilised for the

Society's purposes. From the entrance-doors the examination-hall is reached by a straight corridor, the old building being accessible by doorways with iron doors. The new building is adapted for the whole of the official work, and comprises secretary's and clerks' offices, stores, strong-room, lavatories, committee-rooms, president's room, and handsome council-chamber with oak door, dado, sashes, floor, and carved chimney-piece. Messrs. Kirk & Randall were the builders, and the following specialist firms contributed to the work:—Electric light, bells, gas, hot water, and speaking-tubes, Messrs. Strode & Co.; stone staircase from the Hopton Wood Quarries, Wirksworth, Derbyshire; wrought iron panels to ditto, Messrs. Jones & Willis; ventilation, Messrs. R. Boyle, Son & Co.; chimney-pieces, Messrs. A. J. Arrowsmith & Co.; sanitary fittings, Messrs. J. Tylor & Sons; Parian plastering (including cornices and mouldings) and granolithic floors, Mr. J. Bickley; art decoration to ceilings and friezes, Messrs. G. Jackson & Sons; mosaic paving, Messrs. De Grelle, Hondret & Co.; tiling to staircase dado, Messrs. Minton & Co.; lift, Messrs. Waygood & Co.; locks and fastenings, Messrs. Kaye & Sons' "push and pull"; fanlight and sash openers, Messrs. W. & R. Leggott; fire-main, hydrant, &c., Messrs. Shand & Mason; strong-room, door, &c., Messrs. Chubb & Son.

PHARMACY IN ICELAND.

MR. H. VALENTINE KNAGGS, L.R.C.P., sends us a photograph of the only "apothek" in Reykjavik, Iceland, from which we make the annexed sketch. In our twenty-ninth volume, page 453 (October 2, 1886), we gave some particulars of pharmacy in Iceland from the pen of a French traveller. From that account it appeared that there are four pharmacists in the country, the whole population being 70,000 to 75,000. The one at Reykjavik, here sketched, belongs to Mr. H. A. Kruejer, and is the principal one; the others are situated at Eskifjörðr, in the east; at Akureyri, in the north; and at a small village in the west. The practice of pharmacy is closely restricted, as it is in all Scandinavian and German countries, so that there is no

opening for any enterprising Britisher who may see a chance for a successful branch.



Mr. Knaggs, in a paper accompanying the photograph, says:—

It is a singular fact, however, that Iceland, and especially its mineral deposits, have for some reason been neglected in

the past. At present, with the exception of Iceland moss (*Cetraria Islandica*), and a variable quantity of fish—and shark-liver oil, not a single chemical or mineral product is exported from its shores. When the immense stores of sulphur and other volcanic substances are taken into consideration, the enterprising manufacturer will realise that in this northern country there might be added yet another suitable outlet for the utilisation of British capital in the future.

Iceland is situated on the borders of the Arctic Sea, and is a dependency or colony of Denmark. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that most of the drugs and pharmaceutical or toilet preparations come from that little kingdom. Besides a Scotch shipping company, the steamer belonging to which travels to and fro during the season, all the Danish vessels call at Scotch ports for cargo. Considerable trade is thus done in building materials and food stuffs, which are carried from Leith or Granton northward in exchange for wool and ponies. The latter are used on their arrival in the Scotch mines. Hitherto the Icelandic drug trade, as far as this country is concerned, seems to have never been catered for; yet it might, one would imagine, in many respects be made fairly lucrative. In Reykjavik, the chief town, containing a population of 4,000, and the commercial centre of the whole island, there is at present only one pharmacist, who drives a roaring trade and has a practical monopoly. An English chemist visiting Reykjavik for the first time might well feel somewhat envious of his brother professional's apparent good luck, and no doubt he would sigh longingly for a similar snug berth, where cutting and excessive competition are unknown factors. A great advantage to importers is that free trade reigns supreme, and that, with some trifling exceptions, such as spirituous beverages, the Customs may be said to hardly exist at all. The chief articles for which a demand could be created would consist of medicines and drugs suitable for coughs, colds, and chest affections generally, to which the people are naturally prone during the long hard winter. The farmers, too, from the fact that their sole means of locomotion is by riding, would certainly patronise good outward applications or embrocations useful for bruises, sprains, rheumatism, and derangements incident to a life spent in the saddle. One of the greatest scourges of the island is the hydatid disease, which the inhabitants themselves contract through the medium of the eggs of the tapeworm of the dog. Therefore effective worm medicines suitable for domestic animals would sell well, if faith in their efficacy could but once be established.

Inexpensive perfumes and soaps do now find their way into the country from England, although in regard to soap it is singular that the most famous English brand is conspicuous by its absence. The poor people of Reykjavik do most of their washing in a hot spring about a mile from the town, and as the hot water is continually running, and a valuable piece of soap is apt to get swept away, it is not astonishing that "Ivy" soap, which floats on the surface of the water, is much used in that district. Strangely enough the "House of Pears," in spite of their tremendous advertising, have not as yet established a foothold in that part of the globe. Perhaps now they may take the hint. Some of the poorer inhabitants would certainly much appreciate the gift of a few copies of that excellent picture known as "Bubbles" as a means of varying the monotony of the interior of their homes. To the conscientious reader of the advertising columns of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, a holiday spent in Iceland, where the displayed matter and the cheery "Good morning" of Pears is never seen, and where the indefatigable Messrs. Burroughs & Wellecome do not put in an appearance with their tabloids and "vaporoles," must be a rest indeed.

To meet the requirements of tourists one would think that dealers in photographic chemicals and dry plates—which, by the way, are not at present stocked by the local photographer, although he is in other ways always desirous of helping amateurs—might find it worth their while to have a local agent who would keep a small supply of their goods. Every tourist nowadays, who is sufficiently venturesome to try Iceland as a holiday resort, carries a camera with him, and as often as not is apt to run short of plates.

The Icelanders are, it is almost needless to add, very poor, but they possess a fair share of that sturdy independence so characteristic of the Saxon race. The farmers with their

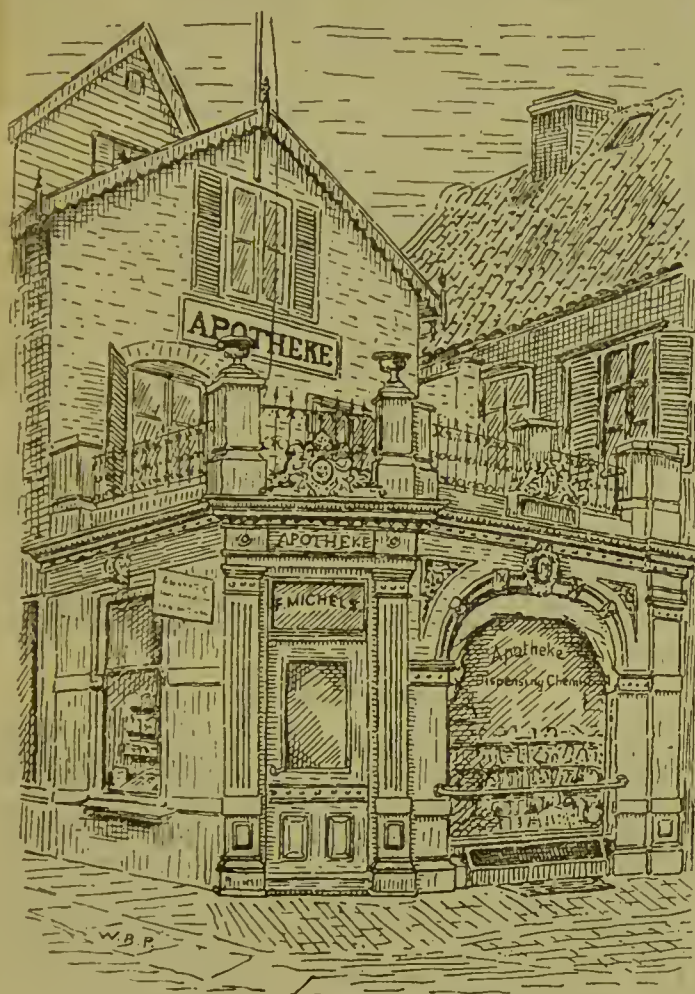
available cash come into the seaport towns frequently from a great distance inland and make suitable purchases of useful commodities which will serve them for many months, until, in fact, the winter has broken up and a fresh supply is again needed. It should, therefore, be remembered that anything which is intended to meet with a ready sale must be as cheap as possible consistent with quality. The latter condition on the part of English or Scotch firms is important in order to create a good impression and show the natives that British articles are second to none, both as regards durability and cost.

It is specially in respect to the probabilities of a profitable working of the sulphur mines that attention is here directed. Unlimited amounts of that element exist in various parts of the country. At Krisuvik, Hengill Myvatn, and elsewhere there are vast stores of the mineral which are remarkably free from impurities. At Krisuvik the deposits were at one time worked by a Scotch company, but from bad management and extravagant working, coupled no doubt with the great physical difficulties of the ground, it speedily came to grief. There can be no room for doubt that sulphur does exist in this locality, both in large quantities and in a practically pure condition. It can be easily mined, and with some rise in the price of the commodity ought to well repay a judicious outlay of capital. At present the main bar to its profitable extraction is the matter of transport, the mineral having to be carried by ponies from the mines to a suitable port, a distance of several hours' journey over exceedingly bad roads. When it is stated that only about four months of the year are available for working, and that the present mode of transport is not only tedious but expensive, the troubles with which the now practically defunct Scotch company had to contend will be better realised. With a light inexpensive tram line from the mines to the coast, and cheap labour, there can be no hesitation in affirming that, even though only four months of the year can be devoted to active work, the mines ought to be made quite as lucrative as those of Sicily. Anyone who is sufficiently enterprising to take up the matter and form a company with sufficient capital to lay down a tram line, and work this mining industry with vigour and economy, may rest assured, says Mr. Knaggs, that a continuous source of profit would result to the shareholders.

PHARMACY IN HELIGOLAND.

THE impending cession of this tiny British possession in the German Ocean has kindled a momentary flicker of excited interest in the "habits and customs" of the Heligoland, and awakened a curiosity with regard to the island itself quite disproportionate to its superficial area, which is rather less than the solitary square mile over which the Lord Mayor of the City of London sways his festive mace of office. The historical and political sides of the Heligoland question are outside the scope of this journal. It would be equally out of place for us to add anything to the descriptive and illustrated accounts, by special commissioners and others, of the island and the islanders. But the position of pharmacy in Heligoland is a matter of professional interest to the readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Hence we are happy to be able to furnish an illustration of the pharmacy of Heligoland, the one and only refuge (when in need of pharmaceutical ministrations) of the bodily husks of the 2,001 "souls" which are officially declared to inhabit the island, and of their foreign visitors. As the health of the Heligoland is proverbially good, and their simple habits of living render them poor customers from a chemist's business point of view, the pharmacist is mainly dependent for his living upon the influx of visitors from Germany during the bathing season. There is not enough elbow-room in the island to allow the inhabitants to cultivate a sufficiency of food for their own requirements, and the only Heligoland produce consists of that yielded by a few sparse patches of cabbages and potatoes, and of a few hundred sheep. The remainder of the requirements is imported from Hamburg. Heligoland consists of a lower or beach part and a highland, wooden stairs being the means of communication between the two. This topographic feature is the foundation for the

recent parliamentary jokes about Heligoland being built in two storeys. Our illustration of the Heligoland pharmacy is taken from a photograph kindly forwarded to us by the



proprietor, Mr. Franz Michels. The shop, which is one of the handsomest buildings in the island, is situated on the lower portion of Heligoland—the *Unterland*—which is the more "select" part of the two, and contains also the baths, the post-office, the Kurhaus, &c. The native Heligolanders mostly dwell on the *Oberland*. What with this *Oberland* and *Unterland* in their new territory, and the *Hinterland* in Africa, the next German ruler must feel like Alexander, that his father has left no more lands for him to conquer.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE WIDOW.

But to return to the Heligoland pharmacy. The business is established, by concession or licence, on the German model. Until 1869 the holder of this licence was the widow of the former proprietor. The lady carried on the business under the management of a duly qualified German "Apotheker," and the licence was periodically re-granted as a matter of course. But in an evil hour the German Apotheker chanced to give offence, in some unexplained manner, to the governor of the island. That high and mighty functionary called upon the widow to find another manager for her business. The widow refused, and the end of the matter was that the governor peremptorily closed the business and cancelled the licence. According to the *Pharm. Zeitung* and other German papers, the widow and her friends tried every possible means of obtaining redress, and even petitioned Parliament for this purpose, but without any result, but there is no proof adduced for this statement. However this may be, the story goes that, having obliterated the widow, the governor appointed an Apotheker to sit up and manage, for account of the colony, a new pharmacy. This business, the "Königl. Englische Landesapothek," was originally established on the *Oberland*; but in the following year the manager bought out the colony, and became the personal owner under special royal licence.

THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR.

Soon after this the shop was again taken down-stairs to the *Unterland*, and in 1879 it passed into the hands of Mr. Franz Michels, who still carries it on, and who, by special order of Governor O'Brien, the predecessor of the present governor, affixed the British coat-of-arms over his principal window. Mr. Michels is a native of Heligoland, but was educated as a pharmacist in Hamburg, subsequently passing through a course of studies at a German university, and finishing his pharmaceutical education by a successful "Staatsexamen." Mr. Michels, before returning to his native country, spent about eighteen months in London as an assistant in Mellin's pharmacy in Tichborne Street. Since 1869 the Prussian pharmacy law is in force in Heligoland, but Mr. Michels's business differs in many respects from the average German Apotheke. He combines with his dispensing business a flourishing mineral-water trade, and sells, he informs us, besides a very large variety of English specialities, considerable quantities of R. Gibson & Son's lozenges and Huntley & Palmer's preparations, perfumery, tea, chocolate, &c.

DISPENSING CHARGES.

An official maximum scale of charges for Pharmacopœia preparations exists in Heligoland, as in many continental countries, but a good deal of latitude is allowed in this respect, the Heligoland pharmacist being permitted to charge 50 per cent. in excess of the German tariff, which is taken as a guide. Mr. Michels employs an accountant during the bathing season only, when the bulk of the turnover is done in the business, and a large variety of foreign prescriptions—German, English, French, Danish, and Russian—are handed in for dispensing. The pharmacist also holds a retaining fee of 300m. per annum from the governor of the island as an adviser in sanitary matters and questions of pharmaceutical jurisprudence.

PRUSSIANISATION NO ADVANTAGE.

Our informant does not tell us what his personal opinions are of the coming change of nationality, but they may perhaps be guessed from the fact that his pharmacy will in future be subject to all the red-tape regulations of the Prussian law, that he will almost certainly lose the right to charge 50 per cent. in excess of the Prussian tariff for medicines, and that he will probably be put under considerable pressure to relinquish his trade in outside articles—the tea, the cakes, the foreign patents, and the soda-water on draught—which it is considered derogatory to the dignity of a Prussian apotheker to deal in. In return for these sacrifices he may perhaps ultimately be rewarded with something like the "Prussian Order of the Crown," such as was presented to his predecessor when he relinquished the more substantial benefits of the Heligoland Post Office.

SPECIALITIES IN FRENCH PHARMACY.

BY A PHARMACIEN.

THE question of specialities is attracting more and more attention, and although the French pharmacien is protected by the State from the competition of grocers, stores, &c., from which chemists suffer in England, the result in both countries is the same as regards the prosperity of the trade. By one means and the other, pharmacists' profits are diminishing in both countries; and it may be some comfort for English chemists to know that Government protection really does not benefit us. The evolution of a new social order of things is going on, and the chemist must haste more with the current or get battered by it. The Frenchman does not complain so much of outside competition as of his own offspring, "la spécialité," which is undoubtedly ruining the profession. The dispensing of real prescriptions is diminishing, these being replaced to a great extent by proprietary preparations, yielding little or no profit, prescribed by medical men, apparently, to save themselves the trouble of writing a formula, or who have somewhat hazy ideas about doses. The great specialists

INUNDATE THE DOCTORS

with pamphlets, circulars, samples—these latter frequently on a large scale. This is notably the case with medicated wines, on which the manufacturers' profits are very large. Some circulars are not complimentary to the pharmacien, but are certainly true to an extent—for example one says: "At the present day the greater part of the remedies sold by the chemist are not prepared by him, consequently it is our duty to draw the doctor's attention to this fact, so that he may be assured of having preparations, exactly dosed, and invariable in their effects. The pharmacien, and still more his assistant, may give any of the cheap, deteriorated, inert goods with which pharmacy is now encumbered." The writer goes on to describe the immense advantages of prescribing his particular goods, &c. In taking the inventory of a pharmacy, it is estimated that

SPECIALITIES FORM A THIRD

of the stock, but in many cases this is an under-estimate; they are sometimes more than two-thirds of the whole. The *Progrès* estimates the total value of specialities at 100 millions, and the amount actually held in our 7,000 pharmacies as stock at about four millions, which stock is constantly increasing as every day brings forth a new panacea. It is no wonder that becoming mere retailers of packed goods is not gratifying to men who have devoted time and money to the acquirement of a diploma.

As further evidence of the extent to which our dispensing department is invaded by specialities, take the "Medical and Therapeutic Dictionary of Specialities," published by the house of Hugot, of Paris, a large volume of some 600 pages, intended as a complete guide for the prescriber. In this work diseases are classified in alphabetical order with the syrups, wines, solutions, &c., which may be prescribed for their treatment. The address of the manufacturer and the price to the public are also noted. The book is not a mere catalogue of patent medicines: a great many popular preparations are not mentioned in it. It is especially a guide to the prescriber.

OF COUGH-SYRUPS THE NAME IS LEGION;

of these the old syrup of Flon may be considered the type. The Flon bottle is one generally adopted by chemists for cough-syrups. Most of these pectoral syrups are infusions of expectorants, sweetened, coloured, and containing small proportions of opium and morphine. Aubergier's Syrup of Lactucarium has now enjoyed almost half-a-century of success; it carried off a gold medal at the '55 Exhibition, and still remains popular. The same remark applies to Berthe's Syr. Codeine. Although this syrup is officinal, the special preparation has generally the preference. The syrups of Briant, Lamoureux, Mure—the last said to be prepared from vineyard snails—are well established in favour. Deherambure's Syrup for Whooping-cough dates from 1802, and still holds its ground. The house of Laroze, of Paris, makes a speciality of syrup of orange-peel, simple and in combination with iron, iodide, and bromide of potassium, &c., and these command a good export trade, especially with Spain and South America. A popular vermifuge is the Syrup of Macors, another veteran remedy, dating from 1780, and which, curious to note, was authorised by imperial decree dated from the camp of Friedland, June 15, 1807. Delabarre's may be described as

THE FRENCH MRS. JOHNSON'S,

has the advantage of being equally expensive, and sells well. Dr. Deelat has a long range of various carbolic syrups, but these probably have seen their best days, owing to the change of opinion as to the value of this treatment. Another relic of old-fashioned pharmacy, Grimault's Horseradish, is still much prescribed, especially for children. Dusart's Laeto-phosphates still sell, and I believe have realised a fortune for the proprietor. Blood-purifiers (llobs)—from the original Rob Laffeteur, with its forty ingredients, down to the modern preparation of disguised iodine, of which the Rob Lechaux, of Bordeaux, is a good type of this class—are also in popular demand. Syrups of iron, lime, iodines, &c., are innumerable. A curious feature of French therapeutics is the importance attached to phosphate of lime: a solution

made by the Marist Brothers must bring in a good income to these reverend fathers. Many of our specialities have a monastic origin, as, for instance, the renowned Carmelite Water (*Eau des Carmes*), which takes the place of your sal volatile in domestic medicine, and the *Eau des Jacobins*, so popular in the north of France. The Trappist Fathers, from their monastery of "Our Lady of the Snow," send us a special tincture of arnica; the Benedictines of the Abbey of Soulac cure our toothache with their elixir, &c.

PILLS ARE NOT A POPULAR WAY

of taking medicine, being as a rule too high in price. Old standards like Dr. Frank's grains of health (aloes pills), Dehaut's, Anderson's (originally from your country), Morrison's (prepared here), Coirre's (podophyllin), are types of aperients; Bland, Vallet, Blancard, of ferruginous preparations; and the well-recognised pills of Mousette and Crosnier are combinations of aconitine and quinine for neuralgic cases. Of pills lately introduced, probably the *Pilules Suisses* (mild aperient), Gicquel & Lucas, in the same style, have become very popular, and it may be here noted that their decorated tin boxes are certainly a great improvement on the old style of wood or paper. In writing of pills, I may say that Beecham's are now being advertised on the fourth page of our daily papers. Perhaps the price (2*s.*) is a little dear, and it has hitherto been considered that to launch a speciality well in France the proprietor should have a local factory. Mr. Beecham, however, may very likely overcome this prejudice. It may be that

THE AMERICANS

are destined to become the great purveyors of remedies to the old world. Iodia and bromidia are being extensively pushed by the medium of the medical profession; Aletris cordial also finds considerable favour. A great deal of this may be attributed to the circulars in French which are freely distributed. Here, by the way, I may note that Evans, Leseher & Co. have made a bold attack upon the French market with their organic capsules of sandal-oil, although this drug is well represented by the houses of Bretonneau, Mathey Caylus, Thevenot, Midy, &c. In speaking of capsules, it is almost impossible to go into any details, as every conceivable drug is exhibited in capsule form. Even such a new remedy as guaiacol is capsuled by Serafon, of Bordeaux, terpine and terpinol by Gonnon; but, strange to say, terebene does not appear in any list of capsules. The house of Clin is specially noted for its solutions of salicylate of soda, antipyrins, and other modern chemicals which are extensively prescribed, capsules of bromide of camphor, &c.

One of the most simple and most curious of French specialities is the "Alcool de Menthe" of Rieqlès, of Lyons (or spirit of peppermint), the sale of which is really something extraordinary. It is sold by chemists, grocers, confectioners, &c., and is recommended for internal use, externally as a lotion, hairwash, &c.—in fact, there is no way, according to the maker, in which it may not be employed. His labels record some fifty-five exhibition medals and diplomas. Turning to another subject, we find the majority of corn-remedies, such as the *Corricide Russe*, *Anti-cors Ardisson*, and a large crowd of others, to be simply the salicylated collodion so well known to English chemists.

IN OUTWARD APPLICATIONS

we are not strong, nor has the writer met with any in popular demand. The old-fashioned Steer's Opodeldoc has become the domestic remedy *par excellence*. Herein might be found a good field for St. Jacobs' Oil, if well literated and got up in a style to please the French public. When we come to lozenges the subject is difficult, because of its extent. First, at the present time, are the *Pastilles de Giraudel*, containing tar, a small portion of opium, and aniseed. Of these the sale is fabulous. Others, such as Belloc (charcoal), Beral (aconite), Braehat (pinc essence), Patterson (bismuth and magnesia), MacKenzie (guaiacum) are limited in sale; but, on the other hand, Vichy and Vals lozenges, with all possible flavours, have a large daily sale. *Pâtes*, or, as you call them, jujubes, are innumerable; every specialist who prepares a syrup makes a jujube which is supposed to

contain all the active ingredients of his syrup in a portable form, consequently the number of boxes of jujubes in common demand equals the number of syrups in ordinary use.

Modern therapeutics have brought into demand an enormous number of

PREPARATIONS OF PEPSINE,

pancreatine, peptones, &c.: Catillon, Chapoteaux, Defresne, Robin, Delpech, and, of late days, Denayer contribute largely to this class, but the old firm of Chassaing & Cie. are still as popular as ever, their "Bigestive Wine" being a familiar feature everywhere. This house may also be noted, not only for its specialities put up for the public, but also for its excellent preparations for dispensing purposes, especially its pepsine extractive standardised to the Codex, which is largely used by chemists who put up their own wine or elixir.

Perles, or small capsules of pilular size, are a beautiful production of French specialists. The perles of Clertan, containing chloroform, ether, hypnone, iodoform, &c., and their congeners at a more moderate price made by Thevenot, of Dijon, are leading samples of this elegant style of administering volatile remedies. In ointments patents are not numerous. We have the well-known Dupuytren, for falling-off of the hair; the Veuve Farnier, the French Singleton, for diseases of the eye; Galopeau (acid. acetic), for corns and hunions; Lesault, for rheumatism; Ramognino, the Marseilles ointment for the growth of the hair; and a few others of minor importance, without counting the ubiquitous Holloway. In powders we are stronger. There is Exibard, for asthma, somewhat in the style of Himrod; Clery, also for asthma; Maurel, the same; laxative de D. Souligon, somewhat like comp. liquorice powder: Rocher, an alkaline aperient; Rogé, the well-known powder to prepare an aperient lemonade; Patterson, a remedy for indigestion; himuth and magnesia; and sundry powders for haths, such as Pennés, Pouillet, Simon, &c. Many specialists put up a fluid extract of bark for preparing wine for domestic use, such as Abric, Carles, Chamouin, &c. Mariani, the well-known advertiser of coca, gives the public an extract for making coca wine or tea.

Among plasters for popular use we have the papier Wlinsi, a mild stimulant, principally used for children; the thapsia of Leperdriel, used as a mild blister; the papier Lardy, having capsicum as a base; without counting the ever-popular mustard leaves of Rigollot, of which the imitations are without number.

The Papier Fayard and Blayn, of world-wide reputation, still sells well, and is largely exported. This paper is represented in the Codex by the Papier Chimique. Your old-fashioned "Poor Man's Plaster" appears as Empl. de Pauvre Homme, hailing from the well-known Pharmacie Beral. As blisters, the elegant preparations of Beslier (cantharidinate of soda), Alhespergres, and Leperdriel take the lead. Topiques, or mild rubefacient applications such as Bertrand, Marchant, &c., are cheap and effective; and with these come the "Plaster of the Sacred Heart," and that of "The Hand of God," titles sounding profane in English ears. But, in spite of the prestige of holy repntation, the American porous-plasters are rapidly supplanting many of our articles, the popularity they have already attained being very great.

The subject is capable of much further treatment, and if the Bill requiring each specialité label to specify the composition of the compound to which it is attached should become law, there will be some very curious results to chronicle.

LAYING POISON.—At Whitehaven Police Court last week, Mr. Shepherd, architect, was summoned by Mr. Whiteside, solicitor, for laying down poisoned meat in a garden. Mr. Whiteside's garden adjoins Mr. Shepherd's. The complainant's fox terrier died, as was supposed, by eating some food poisoned by strychnine which Mr. Shepherd had laid in his garden to destroy rats. The question at issue was whether it was an offence to lay poison in an enclosed garden. The magistrates fined Mr. Shepherd 2*l.* 10*s.* The offender was discovered by the police ascertaining that Mr. Shepherd had purchased strychnine from a chemist.

HOP SUBSTITUTES.

TO DISTINGUISH THE BITTER OF HOPS FROM THAT OF QUASSIA AND OTHER "HOP SUBSTITUTES" LIKELY TO BE PRESENT IN BEER.

MR. ADAMS, President of the Society of Analysts, in a paper read before that society in May, declares, as the result of his experiments during the past fifteen years, the possibility of distinguishing between hops and the various "substitutes." He treats also of the therapeutic value of the various bitters, which he classes in two divisions, as

- (1) Fugitive bitters;
- (2) Fixed bitters;

this classification being constant, both in their physiological effect and in their behaviour under chemical treatment.

Physiologically.—In hops, the type of his "fugitive" bitter, the bitter taste remains but a short time on the palate. This is due, he thinks, to the ferment in the saliva breaking up the bitter principles into glucose and other non-bitter substances which act as food. In quassia, his type of a "fixed" bitter, the bitter taste persists, and is not destroyed either by the saliva ferment in the palate, nor yet by the various ferments in the alimentary canal; hence its efficacy against ascarides.

Then, by chemical treatment, basic acetate of lead precipitates most of the hop bitter, while further treatment with dilute sulphuric acid in most cases (unless in some samples of very old hops) destroys the last trace of bitterness. With quassia the taste is as distinctly discernible at the end of the process as at first; so also with chirata, gentian, and calumba. Chamomile is the only bitter likely to be present in beer, the taste of which is destroyed in the same way as the hop bitter.

As the result of his experiments he has formulated two processes by which he claims the possibility of detecting the various bitters.

1. The decoction is brought to the boil, basic acetate of lead added to saturation, the boiling continued for a time, filtered, the filtrate treated with excess of sulphuric acid, lead sulphate filtered off, filtrate evaporated by gentle heat to small bulk, chalk added; then, if no bitter be present other than hops, the bitterness will have entirely disappeared; but certain samples of old hops resisted this treatment, a residual bitter being distinguishable, which induced him to try

Process No. 2.—Boil decoction, add barium hydrate until alkaline, filter; acidify filtrate with sulphuric acid, heat and again filter, then evaporate to low bulk; most of the bitter has then disappeared; if any remain then repeat process No. 1.

Quassia, chirata, &c., treated by these processes still has a distinctly bitter taste.

THE PREPARATION OF ALOES IN CURAÇAO.

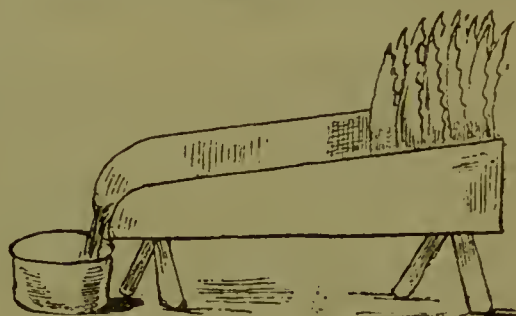
THE Curaçao aloes of commerce is produced principally in the three islands of Curaçao, Aruba, and Bonaire, Dutch possessions in the Caribbean Sea, north of the coast of Venezuela. The majority of the plants belong to the *Aloe vulgaris* species, although it is probable that occasionally the *A. spicata* is also met with; but, even if that is so, no distinction is made between the two plants by the juice manufacturers, and both are boiled down together. In 1885 a few young plants of the East Indian *Aloe Socotrina*, which yields a juice of much higher commercial value than *A. vulgaris*, were purchased from one of the German botanical gardens through the intervention of Professor Suringar, a well-known Dutch scientist, and forwarded to Aruba with a view of acclimatising the Socotrine variety there; but the experiment failed completely, as most of the plants perished during the voyage, and the residue met a similar fate shortly after its arrival. It is not improbable, however, that fresh efforts will be made in course of time to improve the species, and this is an absolute necessity if the industry is to be maintained, for at present the market value of the common Curaçao aloes juice has fallen to such

a point that in many cases the proceeds is not sufficient to pay the wages of the labourers who cut the plant. Mr. Holmes is of opinion that *Aloes Perryi* would be the most suitable species to employ for the improvement of the Curaçao aloes. The principal commercial use of Curaçao aloes was indyeing, especially in the preparation of Bismarck brown. That colour, however, is by no means so much in demand now as it used to be, and as in medicine Curaçao aloes is used only for veterinary purposes, the demand has naturally ceased to keep pace with the supply.



There is scarcely a culture which requires less trouble and skill than the propagation of Curaçao aloes. The soil need only be cleared of trees and shrubs to be ready for planting. Manuring is unnecessary, and there is no need of fencing the plantation, as the only animals from which the young plants have anything to fear are pigs, which are apt to dig up the roots. The plants are set out in rows, between which a space of about two feet is left open. They grow everywhere, even in the most rocky soil, with remarkable facility. The plants yield their juice after the rainy season, and they are propagated from the young shoots, which sprout up all around the parent plant, and are sold by the thousand. It does not appear that the plants are ever propagated from seed. The flower of the aloes growing in Curaçao is of a yellow colour, while that of the Socotrine aloes is red. Mr. Van Koolwyk, a gentleman who lived in

the Dutch West India islands for many years, gives the following account of the collection and preparation of the aloes juice:—The plants are cut some time after the rains have ceased, as the juice is too thick during the dry season and too watery immediately after the rains. The aloes plant is about 18 inches high, and its leaves spread in all directions. In the island of Bonaire the plants are cut by women, who gather the leaves at the top with one hand, while with the other they give a deep circular incision at the base of the crown, thus lopping off all the larger leaves, but leaving a few young shoots to sprout afresh. In Aruba, on the other hand, where the work of cutting is done by men, the entire crown is cut away. In various parts of the aloes-field, within easy reach of the cutters, are placed wooden troughs of the shape shown in the accompanying illustration. The cut leaves are



placed perpendicularly in the trough, and a small tin receptacle is put at the opening. The tins used for this purpose are generally empty butter or lard tins—those commodities being imported in the West India islands from the States. A brown-coloured juice flows abundantly from the leaves without any further manipulation, and the tin, when full, is emptied out into a wooden cask. The dry leaves are thrown away or used as cattle-food.

In some of the aloes-fields there is a brick-built furnace provided with a large copper boiler, into which the contents of the cask are emptied and boiled over an open fire under constant stirring. While still hot the boiled juice is poured into the wooden cases, in which it is shipped to the States and Europe. Aloes-boiling is perceptible at a long distance by the peculiar odour given off by the juice, an odour which is popularly reputed to be very conducive to health. In many cases the field possesses no furnace, and the juice has to be carted to a common boiling-place. One of the largest of these works is situated in the neighbourhood of Oranjestad, the capital of Aruba. Here the operation is done by steam, and not over an open fire, as in the fields. The proprietor of these works makes a certain charge for boiling, and occasionally he purchases the raw juice on his own account, and leaves it unboiled until a large supply has accumulated. While the aloes market was yet in a more satisfactory condition carts were sent out from the works to collect the juice in the fields; but that is not done now. The method of making incisions in the leaf and evaporating the juice in the sun, described in certain handbooks, is never followed in the Dutch Indies, as it takes much more time than that actually in use, while the quality of the juice obtained is not necessarily superior. The produce of the islands of Bonaire and Aruba is shipped to Curaçao, the principal island of the group and its trading centre. Hence the drug is only known as Curaçao aloes, although the output of the island of Curaçao itself is insignificant, the yield being:—

	1825	1885	1887
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
In Curaçao	2,080	500	—
In Bonaire	5,821	13,640	2,075
In Aruba	123,115	153,011	189,925

CORKS to the value of 538,542*l.* were imported into the United Kingdom in 1888. This is distinct from unmanipulated or unmanufactured cork. In 1882 the value of corks imported was 563,152*l.*, this representing 7,462,683 lbs. of cut corks.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

(Written for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.)

OXY-METHYL SULPHONIC ACID

and oxy-methyl sulphonate of hydroxylamine have been suggested as additions to developers and emulsions to obtain still further sensitiveness, and with good results. Formic aldehyde is also now on the boards, and it is stated by Dr. Eder that when added to hydro-quinone or pyrogallol developers, these two reducing agents may be reduced to one-fourth of the usual quantity, and the increase of sensitiveness of the plates is about 2 degrees on Warnerke's sensitometer. At present formic aldehyde and the paraldehyde cannot be obtained in England, or, at least, so we are informed by one of the leading drug houses.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN NATURAL COLOURS.

The announcement that Herr Veresz, of Klausenberg, Hungary, had succeeded in taking photographs in natural colours was made early in March in the daily press; further information has been patiently awaited, and now it seems we are but little, if any, nearer the solution of this problem than we were fifty years ago. Dr. Seebeck published in Goethe's *Farbenlehre*, in 1810, an account of the formation of a coloured spectrum on chloride of silver, and our ubiquitous scientist, Sir John Herschel, obtained, in 1839, some faint indications of the same kind. Becquerel was the first to obtain all the colours of the spectrum, and he presented a memoir of his researches in this direction since 1838 to the Paris *Académie des Sciences* in 1848. Becquerel certainly did more than anyone else in this direction, and some of his results are still extant. Professor A. Herschel said of one of his products, in 1886, to the British Association, that, when examined in diffused light, "it presented nearly as good a coloured representation of the solar spectrum as is considered a good representation of it in ordinary manuals of physics." Becquerel used highly-polished silver plates, chlorised by immersion in a bath of dilute hydrochloric acid, the plate being connected with the positive pole of a battery and the negative pole being connected with a platinum wire. The chlorine thus set free attacked the silver plate, causing the formation of chloride of silver. The plate was then heated for some time at 30-35° C. and the colours were then obtained by exposure in the camera in the ordinary way, and partially fixed by ammonia. Niépce de St. Victor used, instead of the battery, chlorising baths, of which the best were found to be mixtures of chloride of magnesium and sulphate of copper. In 1866 Poiteoin used paper impregnated with salt, floated on a solution of nitrate of silver, soaked in bright light in chloride of zinc solution, washed, dried, and sensitised in a solution of bichromate of potash and sulphate of copper. Poiteoin also used collodion, and Simpson, in the same year, used collodio-chloride of silver. In 1882 Saint Florent communicated to the French Photographic Society his researches on this subject. Of the latest researches of Herr Veresz only meagre details have been given; but it does not appear from what has been published that any real advance has been made. What is required for the production of photographs in natural colours is: (1) Some substance which is capable of taking upon itself under the action of the coloured rays of light, whether in their pure state, as in the spectrum, or impure, as when reflected by pigments, the colours of those rays; (2) some means of fixing these colours, or, speaking less technically and more scientifically, some means of removing the superfluous residuum of the first substance which has not been acted on by light, and which would, if left, cause fading or gradual blackening and obliteration of the colours by subsequent action of light. Captain Abney, in his presidential address to the Camera Club Conference in March, said that "there is no known element which is capable of taking on itself three colours, owing to molecular change: and this would be the least number of states in which it must exist to reproduce all the spectrum colours. We may, therefore, at once dismiss from the possibilities that a printed image in colours can be composed of elemental matter. This makes the possible image a compound which has to be acted upon by light." Whilst this

statement is perfectly correct so far as our present state of knowledge goes, there is no saying what will be done by further research, as we have advices from America of results obtained by Carey Lea on the action of silver, which may lead to further advances in this direction. It is a little curious that silver, which is so common a metal, and whose compounds are so sensitive to light, should itself be capable of being obtained in every shade of colour by reduction from its compound, the chloride, which in itself is capable of reproducing the colours of the spectrum; and, further, that silver can be obtained, by a simple process of reduction, of a colour which rivals the nobler metal gold itself, and from which it cannot be distinguished. Carey Lea's researches on the so-called photo-chlorides of silver are extremely interesting, but, at the same time, too numerous to do more than mention here. It is only natural, therefore, that we should look to silver and its compounds as the elemental groundwork of photography in natural colours. The fixing of the colours is perhaps an even more difficult problem. Dilute ammonia has been suggested: Niépce used chloride of lead, and the new fixing agent, chloride of magnesium, has also been proposed; and there is also a chance with the chloride of lithium which we mentioned some time back—but, of course, a good deal will depend upon the silver salt used as to the best means.

THE CHEMISTRY OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

An answer to a question as to the best book on "Photographic Chemistry" (May 3, page 614) draws attention to the lack of accurate scientific knowledge on the chemical changes which occur in the various operations of photography. The most complete practical and scientific summary of the whole subject of photography is Dr. T. M. Ever's "Ausführliches Handbuch für Photographie," which is the authoritative outcome of practical careful research, extensive reading, and close reasoning. And Professor Alex. Lainer's "Lehrbuch der Photographischen-Chemie und Photo-Chemie" is the best book of its kind, the first part, "Inorganic Chemistry," only having yet been published. The chemistry of many of the photographic processes is very imperfectly understood. Take, for example, the action of light on the sensitive bromide of silver on a dry plate. We do not know whether the action is physical, chemical, or electro-chemical—that is to say, we do not know whether the molecules of the sensitive salt are merely set vibrating, or whether sub-bromide of silver, with its hypothetical formula of Ag_2Br , is formed, or whether any electric disturbance is set up which is taken advantage of by the reducing agent or developer; we know scarcely any more about the action of light upon chloride of silver in a printing-out process. In albuminised-paper printing we get a mixture of chloride, nitrate, and so-called albuminate of silver, which is acted upon by light, with the production of more or less deep-coloured products; the possibility of writing an equation for what occurs is not rendered more easy by the fact that we do not know the exact nature of the salt formed when a soluble silver salt is added to albumen; and, when working with such substances as the latter, whose empirical formula is said to be $\text{C}_{72}\text{H}_{112}\text{SN}_4\text{O}_{22}$, equations and qualitative analysis are not rendered easier. English works on photographic chemistry are few and far between. Meldola's "Chemistry of Photography" (Macmillan & Co.) is the latest, the most rational, and the most advanced yet written. The subject is referred to in a haphazard way more or less in every text-book on photography, but too often the sheep have but followed the bell-wether. Meldola's work, however, is fresh and original.

DARK-ROOM ILLUMINANT.

Those who have much work to do in the dark room can appreciate a good light, and after considerable search we have been able to find a glass that fulfils all requirements. Examined spectroscopically, it cuts off all rays from the violet to the D line, beyond which, at present, no commercial plates are sensitive, unless exposed for an unreasonable time. This glass is dearer than usual, but the increased comfort of being able to work with a flood of safe light, far outweighs that consideration. It is to be obtained from Hettley's, of Soho Square.

A NEW EIKONOGEN DEVELOPER.

Mr. T. H. Voight, chairman of the Frankfort on the Main Photographic Society has recommended the following acid eikonogen developer, or at least so-called acid developer.

Solution 1.

Water	500 c.c.
Sodium sulphite	25 grammes
Eikonogen	5 to 6 "

When these salts are dissolved, add 20 c.c. of the following solution:—

Saturated sol. sodium sulphite ..	500 c.c.
Hydrochloric acid	40 "

The mixture to be carefully bottled up for use.

Solution 2.

Water	500 c.c.
Carbonate of soda	20 grammes
" potash	5 "

To develop a half-plate, 30 c.c. of solution 1 are poured over the plate in the dish, and then 5 c.c. of solution 2 are added, and if required, 5 c.c. more. Certainly this is very little alkali, but the attempted explanation, that the small quantities of chlorides of potash and soda formed are accelerators, is hardly feasible, as soluble chlorides act in every other developer as restrainers. At any rate, the developer is very active, and keeps better than the ordinary formulae.

A NEW COMBINED TONING AND FIXING BATH.

Herr E. R. Lisegang recommends the following as the most efficient combined toning and fixing bath for gelatino-chloride emulsion paper.

No. 1.

Hyposulphite of soda	200 grammes
Alum	80 "
Nitrate of lead (powdered)	2 "
Boiling water	400 c.c.

The solution to stand for two days, then a further 400 c.c. of boiling water are added and the solution filtered.

No. 2.

Sulphocyanide of ammonium	160 grammes
Distilled water	1,200 c.c.

No. 1 is mixed with No. 2, and then

Solution of chloride of gold (1-per-cent.) 10 to 20 c.c.

are added. In this bath the prints are said to take any desired tone in three to five minutes. The objection to this formula is that the alum decomposes the hypo and liberates sulphur and sulphurous acid, and sulphur toning is liable to be set up. In an experiment with this bath, we found it possible to tone without any addition of gold at all, partly due to the lead and partly to the sulphur. The permanency of the results thus obtained are very doubtful.

GRAPHOL—A NEW DRY DEVELOPER.

Under the title of "graphol" a new dry powder developer has been introduced from America, which is handy for tourists and is a good all-round formula:

Eikonogen	55 grains
Quinol	75 "
Sodium sulphite	1½ oz.
Potassium bromide	30 grains
Potassium carbonate	6 drachms

Powder the first four ingredients, mix in the potassium carbonate, transfer the mixture to stoppered bottles, and cork quickly. This is sufficient to make one pint of good developer—more carbonate of potash being added if required as an accelerator.

GUAIACOL—A DEVELOPER.

Colonel J. Waterhouse has suggested guaiacol or methy-catechol as a developing agent in a mixture of solution of carbonate of soda 4 per cent. and guaiacol 20 minims; it acts slowly, and the grain of the image is close and fine and of a brownish colour. The smell of the new developer is not nice, and it hangs about the fingers for several days. We judge from our experiments with it that it is hardly likely to come into general use, being neither so good nor so cheap as pyro or hydroknone.

PYROXYLINE OR CELLOIDINE PAPER.

A curious retrogression in fashion is to be noted in printing processes—namely, the revival of collodio-chloride of silver paper; and as this is likely to be put on the market here, a formula for its preparation may not be out of place.

	A	
Schering's celloidine	30 grains	
Methylated ether	25 drachms	
" alcohol	25 "	
Castor oil	6 m.	
	B	
Silver nitrate	30 grains	
Distilled water	½ drachm	
Methylated alcohol	75 m.	
	C	
Citric acid	7½ grains	
Methylated alcohol	105 m.	
	D	
Lithium chloride	4 grains	
Strontium	4 "	
Methylated alcohol	105 m.	

Mix solutions C and D, add to A, and shake thoroughly; then add gradually B, and finally glycerine 12 minims; allow to stand for six hours, when it is fit for use. The paper for use with this should be the rough or enamelled surface papers as used for photomechanical work. A sheet of paper of the required size is laid on a sheet of glass, the edges turned up one-eighth of an inch and coated with the collodion the same as a glass plate, allowed to dry and printed in the ordinary manner. The prints are placed, without washing, in the following bath:—

Water	5 pints
Hypo	20 oz.
Ammonium sulphocyanide	"
Alum	½ "
Acetate of lead	½ "
Chloride of gold	15 grains

and then washed thoroughly for an hour or two. The prints are mounted in the usual way, and can be spotted out and burnished like ordinary albuminised prints.

AN IMPORTANT ADVANCE IN PHOTOGRAPHIC OPTICS.

One of the most striking and novel departures in the field of photographic optics has been made by Drs. Ernest Abbe and Paul Rudolph. Practically the lens consists of two concavo-convex chromatic lenses with their convex surfaces placed outwards and between a correcting lens composed of a double convex lens cemented between two plano- or concavo-convex lenses. The diaphragm is placed behind the centre lens, and the largest effective apertures may be respectively F/6.5 and F/3, the angles included by the three lenses described in the patent-specification being respectively 90°, 90°, and 50°. Another important feature is that nearly the whole of the secondary spectrum is eliminated, and the lenses are therefore "apochromatic"; spherical aberration being also considerably diminished.

CANTHARIDES PLASTER sometimes contains micrococcus pyogenes aureus, which is not a nice thing to have on the skin, and may be dangerous. The *Lancet* suspects that the organism comes from the tallow used in making the blister. Of course tallow should not be used for making fly-blister, but it seems to be by some people.

A PHARMACEUTICAL TRIP TO THE LEVANT.

THE following abstracts are compiled from the concluding chapters of Messrs. Lafitte and Brestowski's trip through the Levant in the Vienna *Pharmaceutische Post* :—

BULGARIA.

Strictly speaking, the Levant ends at the Bosphorus, yet custom includes in the denomination the countries of the Balkan Peninsula, and to this usage we may well adhere for the present, seeing that many years must yet elapse before these young communities have attained full measure of Western ideas and civilisation. When the traveller quits the superb shores of the Golden Horn, with their galaxy of magnificent edifices, the feeling almost overcomes him that he takes farewell from Paradise, so overpowering in its beauty does the old capital of the Emperors of the Eastern Roman Empire smile upon him. And all too soon the boisterous dull-green waves of the Black Sea obtruded themselves in crude antithesis to the flawless blue calm of the Bosphorus. Bulgarian soil was touched at the port of Varna, and here the flavour of Russian influence, as evidenced by a disagreeably close and obvious police surveillance, became apparent almost immediately. At the same time, it must be admitted that openly the authorities treat all foreigners with the utmost courtesy, the exceedingly urbane behaviour of the customs officials especially being in marked contrast to the treatment generally indulged in by these worthies in Oriental countries. Towns and villages in Bulgaria still preserve the strongest possible imprint of centuries of Ottoman dominion, inasmuch as they are exceedingly dirty, and generally impart the impression of extreme neglect and slovenliness. Only in a few of the larger places, such as Rustchuk, the second town in the country, is there any decided evidence of European influence, but on the whole that influence has only just been strong enough to destroy the picturesqueness of the Orient, and has not yet sufficiently developed to replace that loss by the introduction of a Western standard of comfort.

THE BULGARIAN PHARMACIES.

also possess, in a marked degree, the features of a transition period. This is also partly owing to the fact that the Bulgarian Government has been far too eager to adopt Western notions, and force them upon its subjects, with a quickness out of all proportion to their powers of assimilation. Thus, in entire disregard of the fact that the educational facilities of the country are quite insufficient to provide a proper supply of native pharmacists, the Bulgarian Government are doing everything in their power to render it difficult for foreign pharmacists to exercise their craft within its jurisdiction. It must be said, however, that the general development of the country is advancing with gigantic strides the cities are growing with great rapidity, and the average standard of requirements is becoming visibly higher. But as the supply of Bulgarian pharmacists is as yet very limited, and concessions for the establishment of businesses are given to natives only, there is a great demand for efficient assistants, and many foreigners, Austrians in particular, are employed as such. But there is no chance for them to become independent, and the conditions for assistants are not pleasant. Moreover, foreign pharmacists emigrating to Bulgaria are usually of a class which does not reflect much credit upon the country of its origin. The salary given to an unqualified assistant runs from 60 to 80 francs a month indoors, while a qualified man receives from 80 to 120 francs per month, but rarely more.

According to Bulgarian law, there should be, in towns, one pharmacy to every 8,000 inhabitants. The maximum charge of drugs to the public is fixed by a tariff which is revised every other year. Every pharmacist applying for a concession must deposit, along with his qualifications, a certificate of immunity from addiction to drink.

The travellers appear to have increased their pace as they approached nearer home, for they only sojourned in Bulgaria for the shortest possible time, and then crossed the Danube into

ROUMANIA.

That country belongs, to all intents and purposes, to the Western nations, and the influence of German ideas and in-

dustry is paramount everywhere, especially in the neighbourhood of the capital. Until twenty, or even fifteen, years ago, Roumania enjoyed a general reputation in Central Europe as a kind of Eldorado, where fortunes could be made more rapidly than in any other part of the Continent; but since the last Russo-Turkish war, in which Roumania, as is well known, played a not inconsiderable part, that reputation has been altogether lost, and at the present time the industrial situation of the country is about as bad as it can be.

Roumania, like Hungary, is one of those agricultural countries in which, until quite lately, the population was divided in two great classes—the nobles and the peasants. There was a complete absence of anything like a national bourgeoisie, and the only representatives of the middle classes were the foreign merchants and artisans, people whose one object in settling in Roumania was to make money as soon as possible, and who had no concern in the least for the general welfare of the country. From these foreign elements, through intermixture with the natives, a fixed and separate middle class is gradually being formed; but this process of evolution is not finished yet, and thus far, therefore, the industry and commerce of the country are still almost entirely in the hands of foreigners, although the Roumanian Government have recently adopted measures which make naturalisation almost compulsory.

ROUMANIAN PHARMACY.

Until a few years ago the practice of pharmacy in Roumania was almost entirely in the hands of German pharmacists, and as they enjoyed Government protection, and their number was strictly limited by the concession system, their profession was generally an exceedingly lucrative one. Lately, however, the class of native landed proprietors has fallen into terrible decay, and become quite impoverished. Such of them, therefore, as could not find employment in the civil service turned their attention to other remunerative professions, including pharmacy. A University comprising a pharmaceutical branch has been established at Bucharest, and the Roumanians are now doing all they can to secure the future of pharmacy in their country for their own people. With this object a law has recently been made forbidding an Apotheker to engage foreign assistants unless he has an equal number of natives; while, moreover, it has been made almost impossible for foreigners to obtain any "concessions" in Roumania, and the value of the existing foreign pharmacies has been depreciated intentionally by the granting of a large number of competing "concessions" to natives.

About two years ago a law was passed providing, among other things, that when a concession for a pharmacy is granted to a duly-qualified applicant he shall be precluded from selling or leasing that concession until after the expiration of ten years, during which time the concessionary is bound to carry on the business under his own personal supervision and in his own name, except in certain urgent cases, when the Sanitary Council and the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Commission have the power to suspend this clause. The Chemical and Pharmaceutical Commission here mentioned is the body officially representing the pharmacists in the Board of Health Department of the Home Office. Some time ago the Roumanian pharmaceutical society also claimed the right to send a pharmaceutical delegate to the Customs Commission of the Ministry of Finance, which body decides on all questions affecting the working of the customs law of the country, but this claim does not seem to have been successful. Still, even without this direct representation the pharmaceutical society has occasionally been able to interfere with success in the Roumanian Parliament when questions of customs duties and taxation were under discussion, and owing to its action the duty on foreign patent medicines has recently been reduced from 10 francs to 3 francs per kilo.

CONSUMPTION OF FOREIGN MEDICINES.

The official maximum tariff at which drugs may be sold to the public is much lower than in Austria or Germany. On the other hand, the consumption of medicines, especially patents, is far larger in Roumania than in either of the other two countries. Formerly Roumania was one of the best foreign markets for French patents, and certain German and Austrian remedies also found a sale there, the consumption

being aided by liberal advertising, and by the recommendations of medical practitioners. Nowadays the importation of only such patent medicines is allowed which have been approved of by the Board of Health; but as a pretty wide view is taken of this clause, the importation has not been much reduced.

CONDITION OF THE ROUMANIAN PHARMACIST.

In spite of the many drawbacks and shortcomings in the condition of Roumanian Pharmacy, it must be admitted that the average standard of the retail trade in the country is a fairly satisfactory one, though there are not many beautifully appointed pharmacies in Bucharest, and most of the best shops have only one or two assistants. The general mode of conducting business is not unlike that in Germany, but there are several features which render a short stay in a good Roumanian pharmacy not without value to assistants anxious to learn what is going on in foreign lands. The German doctors in Bucharest write their prescriptions in Latin, the Roumanian, French, and Italian practitioners usually employ each his own vernacular. The immense sale of patents (mostly French) and the variety of the goods sold over the counter almost place the work in a Bucharest pharmacy on a line with that in some establishments in such polyglot health resorts as Nice or Ostend. The pay of assistants in Bucharest is comparatively good, an unqualified man receiving from 80 to 120 francs, and a qualified assistant from 150 to 200 francs per month indoors. The bearing of the proprietors towards their assistants is usually exceedingly friendly. So far as the drug trade with foreign countries is concerned, Austria is Roumania's natural source of supply, but a war of customs tariffs has for some time been waged between the two countries, which has greatly diminished the amount of Roumanian purchases in Austria, to the great benefit of Germany and England, especially the former.

BUSINESS HINTS TO EMIGRANTS.

In conclusion, the travellers give a few hints to European pharmacists anxious to improve their fortunes in the East, as to certain branches of trade and industry which might be taken up profitably by foreigners. They think that in most Oriental cities a profitable industry might be created by the manufacture, on European principles, of soda and other mineral waters, syrups, liqueurs, artificial ice, essential oils, and the general use of the valuable raw materials yielded by the country. They say that it might be advisable to try the manufacture of otto of rose on a more scientific plan than that now followed by the natives. A pure preparation of essence of rose (not otto), in the shape of a moderately priced cosmetic, put up locally by a clever pharmacist, might gradually be made into an excellent property. Certain articles of common use, such as lacquers, varnishes, ink, sealing-wax, blacking, &c., could be manufactured profitably in many of the larger cities of the East. As regards turning to account the products of the country, the fact is pointed out that a German merchant has long been in the habit of exporting to America immense quantities of liquorice-root. The value of the product, however, was so low, and the cost of collection and transport so high, as to leave only a small profit. The exporter therefore decided to manufacture the root, which contains an unusually large proportion of glycyrrhizin, into liquorice-juice on the spot, and this new industry is likely to yield a considerable profit. In this manner numerous products might be profitably exported in a half-manufactured state which it does not pay to ship in their natural condition.

THE DRUG AND CHEMICAL TRADE.

As regards the exportation of drugs and chemicals, Egypt should be considered in the first place. The firms which do the best business in that country, and whose goods are usually preferred, are German houses. It might be presumed that the Egyptian drug trade would be monopolised by England, but that is not the case, especially because the English pharmaceutical products do not quite hit the taste of the buying public in the Egyptian cities, and that buyers, moreover, have been accustomed to take French and Italian goods for years previous to the British occupation. In addition to the Germans, certain Milan and Paris houses have a splendid business connection in Egypt. Turning to

Palestine, Jerusalem is the only centre which is of any importance as a drug market to foreign firms. That the requirements of that city, with its numerous monastery and other hospitals, are pretty considerable, is shown by the fact that in the second quarter of 1889 70,000f. worth of medicines were imported there, including 20,000f. worth of drugs *via* Beyrouth, and 20,000f. worth of put-up preparations from Paris, London, Vienna, and Leipzig. The annual value of the foreign drug trade of Jerusalem may be placed at about 150,000f. Most of the pharmacists in the interior of Syria and Palestine buy their goods from the Prussian pharmacy in Beyrouth; Damascus alone keeps up direct communications with France and Italy. In Asia Minor the French share the bulk of the trade with the Constantinople wholesale houses, but in Constantinople itself, the French trade is being more and more pushed to the wall by German competition. Six months' credit is usually given by French and Italian firms, but they sometimes give eight or even nine months'. Price lists and circulars should be printed by preference in the French language, and the quotations should always be in French money and weight.

AROMATIC WATERS.

MR. FRED. LASCAR discusses in the *Druggists' Circular* the various methods of preparing aromatic waters. In the course of the article he states that orange-flower water could be prepared good and cheap in Florida and Louisiana. As it has been claimed that distilled orange-flower water acts far better as a gentle sedative, especially in the case of infants and highly-sensitive patients, than an extempore product made from the essential oil, it would be of some importance to have a more definite test for it than the U.S. Pharmacopœia directs. Mr. Lascar has more than once found that orange-flower water, which was supposed to be a distillate, had been prepared artificially from essential oil. The nitric-acid test is the only reliable one to detect this sophistication. It would be desirable to make this preparation a subject of research, as in southern climates of the United States it is largely employed in low fevers, and is used more for its medicinal than its flavouring qualities.

The author thinks it possible to prepare many of the waters by the mixture method, but he adversely criticises the cotton one of the U.S.P., and gives preference to the use of paper pulp and hot water. It is not so easy as some suppose to incorporate cotton homogeneously with the amount of diluted essential oil, especially if the quantity of cotton is employed which the U.S.P. directs. It is much easier to subject grey filter-paper to sufficient heat to sterilise it, to mix the oil and alcohol mixture with sufficient water, and, after having cut the filter-paper into small strips, to shake it with the liquid in a suitable bottle till a perfect pulp has been obtained, and then add the remaining water and filter. The quantity of alcohol employed need only be 33 per cent. of the weight of the oil, a proportion against which there can be little objection. The temperature of the water should be about 100° F., and recently boiled, so that any bacteria may be destroyed. Rose, fennel, peppermint, and camphor (!) waters prepared in this way were quite clear at the end of three weeks, whereas with carbonate of magnesia they all became cloudy in about six to ten days, with phosphate of calcium in five to ten days, and with cotton in about eight days, only the camphor water in this case being clear at the end of twenty-one days.

Although the suggestion to prepare aromatic waters with hot water is not new, these particulars are worthy of reproduction, especially as the method is a modification of the process hitherto in use.

THE ASEPTIC SUIT is about the latest medical fad introduced in the United States. It is a thing something like a diver's dress, which the physician is to wear, and which is said to be "impervious to contagium." Any suits which may survive the 30th century are to find a place in the museums of the day, along with the skeletons of the last surviving bacilli.

AT THE COUNTER.

"OLIVER ROOKE" came in on a very dirty piece of paper along with hog's lard to one of our Bradford subscribers. He went out with a sneeze—Hellebore Root.

MR. MARTINDALE (New Cavendish Street) sends us the following, which is dated from an aristocratic address:—"Sir,—Please send by bearer one bottle of 'Honey Yardy Water.' This is as near as I can explain the name, as I do not know how it is spelt. For Lady —."

THE following are copies of some curious orders sent by Mr. J. W. J. Turner, of Sheffield:—"Alf hunc lickerte; alf hunc ladlum; alf hunc uney." "Oil of pike; oil road; surips of buckham. oil of erthworm; oil feniell; oil parisley; oil vitriol 2*d.* each. To rub a horse's nose with." "3*d.* galan iron root." "Please send a peneth of mixture for the beleacke for a child ten weeks old." "6*d.* of quineenirnc, the dark cooler." "Turkey rubers, 1*d.*; C. N. soda, 1*d.*; gimmaker ginger, 1*d.*" "Mercurious bin-iod. What dose for a child 3½ years?"

FROM THE FAR EAST.—Mr. G. W. Watkin, of Messrs. J. Llewellyn & Co., Shanghai, sends us the following letter addressed to the firm:—

"Louga Police Station,
"Shanghai, March 19, 1890.

"The Manager of Medical Hall, Shanghai.

"SIR,—I am given to understand that a Indian watchman is required under your command in the Medical Hall, Shanghai. I offer my brother as a candidate for the same. I can stand on surety about the damage which will be made by him at your Medical Hall, and also I can produce the sign of Mr. Cameron, J.B., if you like. In the event of your favouring my application, I shall pray to the great Author of my existence for your future health, wealth, and prosperity. "I have the honour, Sir, to be,

"Your most obedient servant,
"J.P.S. No. 90. BAGGA SINGH."

A CORRESPONDENT appeals to our sympathy under the following circumstances:—

There is a store in the Midland Counties where appears an announcement similar to the following:—

Seidlitz Powders.
Cheap and Good.
Equal to most sold at 6*d.* and 9*d.*
Blank's price, 4½*d.*

Seidlitz Powders.
Chemists' Quality.
Usually sold at 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.*
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Seidlitz Powders.
Extra Quality.
Blank's Selected.
Finest prepared. Made from English chemicals.
Guaranteed full weight.
Better cannot be had even at 2*s.* per box.
Blank's price, 9*d.*

"The other day," says our correspondent, "an old gentleman called in my shop for a box, and after talking ten minutes would not take them because I asked 9*d.*, saying that 6*d.* was quite plenty. I told him I would not sell such rubbish if I never did any more business; and what made matters worse was, that only a week since this same individual called me from my dinner to take him home, as he had lost the use of his legs, which kept me half an hour from my dinner. And here is the gratitude shown by the public, who will make tools of us, question us, &c., and go to the stores for their drugs. I will just add that I think seidlitz powders should be made official, as they are often prescribed by some doctors to their patients."

WILLS OF DECEASED CHEMISTS.

THE will, with two codicils, of the late Mr. Charles Brooke, of Bath, retired chemist, who died on March 12, 1890, was proved at Bristol, on June 6 last, by Mr. Thomas Brooke, the deceased's son and acting executor. The personalty was sworn under a nominal sum. The testator gives to his daughter, Mrs. Thornwaite, a life interest in both his real and personal estate, with remainder to her children.

The will of the late Mr. W. W. Broom, of Exeter, pharmaceutical chemist, who died on February 22, 1890, was proved at Exeter, on April 9, by the deceased's widow and sole executrix. The gross value of the personalty amounted to 539*l.* 3*s.* The testator empowers his widow either to sell or carry on as long as she likes his pharmacy business. He also gives her a life-interest in all his estate, real as well personal, which, upon her death, he directs shall be divided between his children.

The will of the late Mr. E. P. Carlton, of Horncastle, chemist and druggist, who died on December 8, 1889, was proved at Lincoln, on June 12, 1890, by the deceased's brother and sole executor, Mr. Herbert Carlton, to whom the testator bequeaths and devises all his personal and real estate. The gross personalty amounted to 1,113*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

The will of the late Mr. John E. Hugo Cherment, formerly of 3 Addle Street, but late of the Cornwall Lunatic Asylum, Bodmin, where he died a bachelor on January 7, 1890, was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on January 30, by G. E. Lovegrove and W. J. H. Everitt, the executors. The gross personalty amounted to 1,880*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

The will, with a codicil, of the late Mr. Charles Croyden, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly of 45, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, who died on April 21 last, was proved at the principal Probate Registry, on May 28, by Messrs. R. B. Spalding, A. C. Spalding, and B. R. Croyden, the nephews of the deceased, the executors. The gross personalty amounted to 9836*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and the net to 9660*l.* 9*s.*

Letters of administration of the personal estate of the late Mr. William Earland, chemist, formerly of Bexley, Kent, who died at Mornington, New Zealand, on November 21, 1888, intestate, were granted at the Principal Probate Registry, London, to Mr. Henry Earland, the "attorney" of Mrs. H. A. Earland, the deceased's widow, on May 15 last. The gross personalty in this kingdom amounted to 104*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

The will of the late Mr. Harry Eugene Field, chemist, of Birkenhead, who died on March 4, 1890, was proved at Chester Probate Registry on April 14, 1890, by Mrs. E. J. Field, the widow, and Messrs. W. Kemp and W. Marsden, the executors. The gross personal estate amounted to 2,065*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, and the net to 1,972*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*

The will of the late Mr. Benjamin D. Gall, pharmaceutical chemist and aerated-water manufacturer, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, who died on May 7, 1890, was proved at Ipswich, on June 9, by the deceased's nephew, Mr. Alfred Gall, of Woodbridge, chemist and druggist, and Mr. W. W. Welton, the executors. The gross value of the personal estate amounted to 4,130*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, and the net to 3,584*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

The will of the late Mr. George Hall, of Huddersfield, chemist and druggist, who died on February 17, 1890, was proved at Wakefield Probate Registry on April 11, 1890, by Mrs. Isabella Hall, the widow, and Messrs. George Day and Charles Lofthouse, the executors. The gross value of the personal estate amounted to 2,572*l.* 3*s.*, and the net to 1,560*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* The testator leaves his furniture, plate, &c., to his wife, and directs the income of his estate to be paid to his wife. On her death 300*l.* is to go to his wife's niece, Isabella Chapman, and the residue to testator's daughter, Mrs. George Day.

The will of the late Mr. William Williams, of Tenby, chemist and druggist, who died on Jan. 11, 1890, was proved at Carmarthen, on June 5, by the deceased's widow and sole executrix, Mrs. M. L. Williams, to whom he bequeaths his business and whom he constitutes his sole legatee. The gross personal estate amounted to 1,067*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

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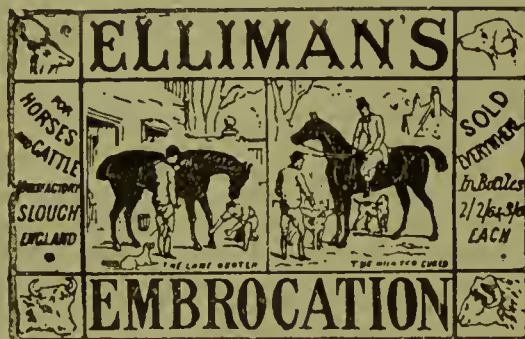
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THE TIMES, July 23, 1890.

If you want to profit by this advice, and to share the advan-
tages of the "new departure," read carefully our **Crimson**
Supplement in this issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Kitcher, Kitcher & Stevenson

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE SPIRITS COMMITTEE.

MENTION has already been made in this journal of the fact
that Parliament has appointed a select committee to con-
sider whether, on grounds of public health, it is desirable
that certain classes of spirits, British and foreign, should be

kept in bond for a definite period before they are allowed to pass into consumption; and to inquire into the system of blending British and foreign spirits, in or out of bond, and into the propriety of applying the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and the Merchandise Marks Act to the case of British and foreign spirits and mixtures thereof; and also into the sale of ether as an intoxicant. The committee originated, we understand, with that earnest but pugnacious legislator, Mr. Timothy Healy, who has an overpowering horror of much of the stuff that is sold as whisky, and is desirous of keeping all spirits in bond for at least one year before they are given out for consumption. Mr. Healy is a member of the committee, which is presided over by Sir Lyon Playfair, who has an excellent chemical colleague in Sir H. E. Roscoe; while every interest—imperial, national, and spirituous—appears to be represented by other members. Chemists and druggists are interested in the inquiry to the extent of their dependence upon alcohol in the manufacture of medicinal preparations, and their obligation to have that alcohol as pure as possible. It has already been pointed out in our columns that the bonding of such spirit is worse than useless, since that would only result in the contamination of the liquid with tannin and other extractive matter derived from the casks. In short, the spirit would become unfit for use in pharmacy. For that reason the trade should watch the proceedings of the select committee, and, if need be, some official representation should be made to the committee indicating the objections which exist to the bonding of spirits for medicinal purposes. Such spirits could readily be separated in treatment from those sold for beverages. They are almost invariably of much higher standard than whiskies and the like, the former being seldom less than sixty degrees over proof, and the latter from ten degrees under to ten over proof. They are in different classes, in fact, the former being highly rectified and pure, and the latter not so. The same applies to spirit used in making gin: this is a rectified spirit, and we have it on the authority of Dr. Bell that there are no complaints against it.

Apart from this narrower issue, the inquiry is providing some very interesting facts in regard to the manufacture, composition, and consumption of spirits. As to the consumption of ether, Mr. Molineux, the Chief Inspector of Excise, gave comfortable testimony. He told the committee that the Board of Inland Revenue

Were aware that ether was sold in Ireland by druggists and other persons, not for the purpose of medicine, but as a stimulant. It was not an extensive practice. The board had ordered inquiries from time to time in order to see whether they could interfere. It was found that the practice was confined to one particular district in Ireland, and that the reports had been very much exaggerated. The board had not hitherto interfered in the matter. In order to enable them to do so the law must be changed. He thought the public would be protected by knowing that the board had its eye on such people. It would cause great inconvenience to limit the amount of ether to be sold.

According to the same witness, the annual production of whisky is 40,969,250 gallons, 1,118,361 gallons of which are used for methylation, 6,000,000 are rectified, and no less than 2,457,119 gallons wasted in bond and store. Sir Algernon West, chairman of the Inland Revenue Board, places the quantity used for methylation somewhat higher, and he states that 1,000,000 gallons are used for medicinal purposes and tinctures. In addition to the spirit manufactured at home, 3,199,470 gallons of German, or rather Russian, spirits are imported, besides brandy, rum, and Geneva. There has been great outcry of late years regarding the vileness of imported spirits; nothing, in the opinion of "experts," is so good as the spirit of malt, but there is a decided tendency

to use other raw materials than malt in distilling. Last year, for instance, the materials consumed were:—Malt, 907,971 quarters; unmalted grain, 1,055,222 quarters; sugar, 31,152 cwt.; molasses, 211,464 cwt.; rice, 57,721 cwt.; jawarre—a small seed from India—8,898 cwt. Potatoes are not used in this country. Mr. Molineux states that a quarter of malt yields 18 gallons of spirit; a quarter of unmalted grain gives 21 gallons; 1 cwt. of sugar gives 10 gallons, 1 cwt. of molasses 7 gallons, and 1 cwt. of rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Molasses is used in five distilleries, and rice in four. In regard to the use of unmalted grain, we may state that the old process of malting is rapidly giving way in some parts of the country to one which may be called a chemical process, wherein the grain is treated with dilute sulphuric acid, thereby effecting the conversion of starch into glucose as in the process of malting. Processes such as this are looked upon with suspicion by the public, who are eminently conservative in regard to the origin of articles of common consumption. Even highly intelligent members of Parliament, and chemists themselves, share the common belief that malt substitutes, such as raw grain, potatoes, and rice, are the source of the deleterious ingredient in spirits—in other words, of fusel oil; and there must have been few people indeed who did not sympathise with Mr. Healy's proposal for an inquiry. Now Dr. James Bell, the director of the Somerset House Laboratory, has come forward and shattered all our old beliefs. The evidence which he gave before the committee last Friday startled the committee, and has created a deep impression in the country. There are two parts of Dr. Bell's evidence to which we may confine our remarks—viz., (1) the change which occurs in whisky by ageing, and (2) the quality of imported spirits. In regard to the first point, the current belief is that fusel oil disappears from spirits in the course of time, and it is for that reason that old spirits are less hurtful than new spirits. In some newspapers Dr. Bell was reported to have said that the fusel oil increases with age. One spirit, for instance, contained 0.09 per cent. when new, and 0.12 per cent. when three years old, and others showed corresponding increase. As we failed to understand how it was possible for the fusel oil to increase by ageing, we have inquired at Somerset House regarding the matter, and find that Dr. Bell's evidence was directed to show that the higher alcohols remain unaffected by age, while the lower boiling bodies undergo etherification, thereby adding to the amount of the oxidation bodies present in the spirit. It is this increase, expressed in percentage terms of fusel oil, which has attracted so much attention; but the fact remains that amylie alcohol and its associated deleterious bodies do not change by age. If they did, we should expect to find valeric, butyric, and other acids of more or less disagreeable odour in the spirits; but, as a matter of fact, they have not been found in old spirits, and it is scarcely possible to imagine that they would be, seeing that their characteristics are the very opposite of what is required in a fairly mellowed whisky. It seems, therefore, that mellowing, which must be due to the production of aromatic ethers, is the result of the oxidation of the low boiling bodies which occur in all spirits not highly rectified. As already mentioned, the Government chemists agree that the spirit used for making gin in this country is so pure that it could not be improved by bonding and this, of course, applies to rectified spirit used for medicinal purposes. What Dr. Bell had to say about German spirits astonished some members of the committee. These spirits, we may say, come principally from Russia, and are made from potatoes. The price is extremely low—viz., 10d. per gallon—and it is supposed that they are highly impure, and have been used by publicans for mixing with whisky. As to the

latter assertion there is no clear evidence: it would seem from the inquiries of Government officers in Scotland that this kind of mixing is not done "to any considerable extent." As to the quality of the "German" spirit, we cannot do better than quote from the report of the evidence:—

The Chairman: Have you examined the patent spirit imported through the Customs?

Dr. Bell: We have examined fourteen samples of plain spirit, and the result was that those samples, with the exception of two, were highly purified, the strength ranging from 64 to 68 over proof. The result showed that the spirits as a whole were remarkably pure, and those of the best quality were more pure than the British patent still spirits.

Did you submit them to quantitative as well as qualitative analysis?—We did. In two samples fusel oil was found to be .009. In a wineglass of water that would represent the 900th part of a grain.

Would your opinion as to the non-improvement of British patent still spirit in bond apply also to foreign spirits?—I do not think there is room for improvement in foreign spirits, seeing how pure they are. There would be a loss of bulk by evaporation.

No wonder Mr. Healy exclaimed, "The Germans have never had such a lift as this!" It is unnecessary for us to go into all the questions of blending and bonding of whisky which were discussed before the committee. So far the evidence goes to show that the bonding of rectified spirits is unnecessary; and if any further testimony to this effect is required, it should come from the pharmaceutical side. Perhaps Professor Attfield might volunteer his services in this direction on behalf of pharmacy. So far the committee has learned nothing to justify the purpose of its appointment; but it has elicited from one of the most cautious men in chemical science the expression of opinion that, in regard to the persistence of fusel oil, new whisky is as good as the oldest in existence.

COMMERCIAL NOTES ON INDIAN DRUGS.

THE second part of the "Pharmacographia Indica," which has recently been issued, and completes the first volume of the work, contains, in addition to much useful, scientific, and historical matter, numerous references of considerable commercial interest. A few varieties of Indian drugs reach the European markets direct from such local ports as Cochin, Tuticorin, and Calicut, but the great mass of them come to us *viâ* Bombay or Calcutta, and it must be remembered that when they leave these ports they have already, in most cases, a strange eventful history to look back upon since they left the hands of the cultivator or collector. We venture to say that few European druggists could give an accurate description of the precise localities in India where all the drugs grow in which they deal, their mode of cultivation and preparation for the market, the seasons of their collection, &c. The commercial information contained in the "Pharmacographia Indica" must help, to some extent, to fill up this gap in the information of many of those interested, and we would urge upon the authors of the work to add, if they can, still fuller details of commercial interest to the yet unpublished parts of their work. The part now under our notice contains chapters on many important drugs well known in our markets, such as East Indian gum arabics, senna, tamarinds, Goa-powder, kousso, myrrh, rose oil and rose water, &c. It describes others less well known to European commerce—at least, in the open market—and a great many which, outside India, are never met with except

in museums. Of Indian gum arabics no less than twenty-three varieties are described and reduced to botanical classification. Nearly all of these appear in European trade at the present time, though often several are found almost inextricably mixed in the same "parcel." The wretched system of calling drugs merely by their port of shipment, colour, or some corruption of a native trade-name, which has created so much confusion in the classification of cinchona (to mention only a single instance), is also responsible for much of the foggiess which at present surrounds our knowledge of the origin of East Indian gums. From a commercial point of view, gum arabic is quite as important an article as cinchona, and it is therefore very desirable that the pharmacology of the commercial different varieties should be much more fully investigated; moreover, the task is one likely to be far more valuable to the investigator from a practical point of view than many abstruse researches into the pharmacology of drugs which are never likely to attain any commercial value. The twenty-five varieties of Indian gums described in the "Pharmacographia" comprise ten which are fully soluble in water, four which, though readily dissolving in water, form a turbid mucilage owing to the presence of insoluble suspended substances, six incompletely soluble, and five which swell up into a gelatinous mass and are practically insoluble. Mr. J. G. Prebble, of Bombay, believes that there is every probability that the Indian gum supplies will, in the near future, rival those of the Senegal district, owing to the increasing facilities of communication between the interior of the country and the ports of shipment. The statement is also made—but we do not think it can be called accurate—that "the gum arabic of Bombay, known in European commerce as East India gum, is an imported article, and is brought from Aden and the Red Sea ports, no part of it being the produce of India." As a matter of fact, we think, most of the gum now exported from Bombay is decidedly of Indian growth. Every gum-dealer on our market knows that certain varieties, such as the so-called "Bombay-Aden" and others, are produced in Africa, and merely re-shipped from Bombay. The Amrad, or Oomrawatti gum of the Bombay gum-merchants, is said to be the produce of the *Acacia arabica*, and to be collected chiefly in the Berars and the Central Provinces. In connection with its partial insolubility attention is called to Mr. J. H. Maiden's statement that kino, when freshly gathered, is quite soluble, but becomes black and insoluble upon exposure on the tree to sun and air. It would be interesting to discover whether the same causes operate to render some of the Indian gum arabics partly insoluble. Oomrawatti, as many may know, is the name of the central town of the district where the gum is collected to which it gives its name. Amrad is believed to be a corruption of the Arabic word "Hamrâ"—red, and is applied, in India, to all dark-coloured gums, no matter what their origin. "Ghâti" is a Marathi word indicative of anything derived from the Desh country. The Ghâti gum of commerce is produced by the *Anogeissus latifolia*. It is originally colourless to amber-brown; but if kept through the monsoon season, it darkens and becomes cakey. It is claimed for Ghâti gum that if care were taken to import nothing but the finest pieces free from admixture, it would altogether supersede the Kordofan gum for pharmaceutical purposes, the mucilage of perfectly pure fine Ghâti being quite colourless and possessing double the viscosity of true Turkey gum. Of senna it is said that the senna now largely cultivated in the neighbourhood of Tinevelly, in Southern India, is the Arabian senna (*Cassia angustifolia*, Vahl), which was originally introduced into Europe by the early Arab physicians. Bombay, we are further informed, besides receiving large quantities of the

Tinnevely senna by coast-steamer from Tuticorin, is also the chief depôt for "Arabian senna, which is shipped from Mokha, Aden, and other Red Sea ports, and is known in Europe as Bombay senna." At present, certainly, the variety here alluded to is no longer known as Bombay senna in this market. It is usually classed as Mecca senna, although we need scarcely say that the famous Moslem shrine has nothing whatever to do with the leaf. The Arabian senna, "Sana Hajazi," is the produce of the uncultivated plant, carelessly collected by the Arabs, and much mixed with pods, flowers, and stem. "The natives consider the pods to be quite as efficacious as the leaves." In this respect, certainly, we have learnt something from the natives lately, though it is only since the Newcastle conference the price of senna-pods has risen above that of the leaf itself. Only a very few seasons ago the pods were despised by all true British druggists. They were only fit for use by "natives," Continental people, and such like, and, behold, within a few short months, they have become a corner-stone of the tincture and extract makers. Tinnevely senna is collected from June right up to December. In 1887-88 the exports from Tuticorin were no less than 21,376 cwts.

The word tamarind is derived from the Arabic "Tamar-Hindi," or Indian date, the fruit being introduced into Europe from that country by the Arabs. At present the most esteemed variety of East Indian tamarinds are the red ones from Guzerat, which are worth as much as 50 rs. per kandy, or about 10s. per cwt. The pulp is prepared for the market by removing the seeds and epicarp by hand, then mixing the pulpy portion with about 10 per cent. of salt, and treading it into a mass with the naked feet. The best qualities are free from fibre and husk, the commonest contain both, as well as seed. The seeds, after the outer shell is removed, are eaten by the natives boiled or fried. Goa-powder was, until 1864, known as a remedy only to the native Christians of the Portuguese possession of Goa. In that year Mr. D. S. Kemp, of Bombay, first called attention to its medicinal value, but not until 1875 was the fact finally established that Goa-powder was identical with the araroba of the Brazilians. Now Goa-powder is known as a ringworm remedy all over India, and one wholesale drug house in Bombay alone imports over a ton of it every year. It is sold under the names of ararobine, chrysarobine and Goa-powder.

The precise localities where the myrrh of commerce is produced, and the trees furnishing the drug have long been matters of doubt, though the island of Socotra and the Somali coast, "the unknown horn of Africa," as it has been aptly called, are known to furnish the bulk of it. The Bombay myrrh dealers have branch establishments at Aden and Makalla, and their Aden agents also collect a large quantity of myrrh at the annual fair of Berbera, on the African coast. The myrrh, as it reaches Bombay, consists usually of four qualities mixed together—viz., fine round lumps of true myrrh, a large quantity of semi-transparent pieces of irregular shape, dark-coloured pieces mixed with bark and refuse, and an opaque gum resin, a kind of Bdellium. In Bombay the myrrh is sorted, and the best qualities sent to Europe, while the refuse goes to China to be used as incense. In Bombay several kinds of myrrh are known in the market. There is the best variety, which comes from Karam, an African seaport nearly opposite Aden. This is known as *Karam* or *Bandar Karam*. The next quality is the *Meetiya*, or Arabian myrrh, which comes from Makalla and Aden; then follows *Chennai-bol*, or China myrrh, which much resembles the foregoing; and, finally, there is the Persian myrrh from Mekran, which appears in very large, oily, reddish-brown, translucent masses, and has only recently made its appearance on the Bombay market. Indian kino is

produced in the Western part of the Peninsula and in Ceylon. Originally the drug used in Europe came from the West Coast of Africa and Jamaica; early in the present century the Australian kino made its appearance, and this has been superseded in its turn by the Indian. In the Canara district of Bombay kino is collected in little cups made with leaves, hence it assumes the form of small cakes, about 3 or 4 inches in diameter, which are broken up and garbled by the native dealers. The kino which is generally met with in European commerce is that produced on the Malabar coast, which is shipped direct from Cochin.

The sappan-tree is cultivated in the Madras presidency; and it is stated that it is the practice among the Thean families, whenever a girl is born, to plant a certain number of sappan-trees which are given to her as a dowry upon her marriage. Sappan-wood is largely used as a dye. The natives do not seem to employ it medicinally, but at the Bombay Medical Depôt it is now used in the place of log-wood. Three qualities are known in the market, Singapuri, Dhunsari, and Ceylon, the last-named being the most inferior. The city of Ghazipur, in Bengal, is well known as the Indian Kazanlik, the centre of the rose industries. The principal product of this industry is rose water, but although immense quantities of that article are manufactured in India, they do not suffice for the demand, and another 20,000 to 30,000 gallons are imported into Bombay every year from the Persian Gulf. Otto of rose is made from the rose water in cool weather, and by exposing the water to cold in shallow pans, when a thin film of otto forms upon the surface and is removed with a feather. Tradition has it that otto was first discovered in India in 1612 by the Empress Nûr-i-jehân, who, observing a scum upon the surface of the rose water with which the canals in the gardens of the palace had been filled on the occasion of her marriage, ordered the scum to be collected, and found it to be of delicious fragrance.

MODERN METHODS OF BUSINESS.

THE announcements of the new Chemical and Alkali Union, which it is expected will soon be established, with a capital of something like 10,000,000*l.*, bring into prominence the almost startling rapidity with which corporate control is being substituted for individual action in almost all departments of commerce. Joint-stock enterprise, in most cases on the basis of limited liability, is the means whereby nearly all the activity of the world, from founding empires down to selling milk, is organised nowadays. And easy though it would be to extol in Carlylean fashion the old order of things, which no doubt produced much admirable work, it is pretty evident that only by some system which should admit of the employment for common ends of the world's accumulated capital would it be possible to grapple with the vastly developed transactions which modern civilisation has brought about. On the whole the limited liability principle, as applied to the utilisation of capital, has worked well. Many hundreds of millions of pounds are invested in undertakings which, as a rule, go to benefit the community. And if objections can be pointed at as the result of this system, there is to most of these a reverse side. There is, it may be, some reduction of the stimulus to energy and close application when only dividends or salaries, instead of the concentrated anxieties of existence, depend upon the struggle. But this brings, too, perhaps, less disposition to take little unfair advantages, and, notwithstanding somewhat more extravagant methods of proceeding, results in the end in a lower rate of working expenses, a smaller percentage of profit, and consequently cheaper prices to the public. That the great limited liability

corporations by which our railways, steamship lines, banks, mines, and so large a proportion of our factories and distributing organisations are conducted should be subject to a certain parasitic growth of a swindling character is only to be expected; and that this should be watched and checked with all vigour is necessary enough; but, when people see nothing but the parasite, and wail as if joint-stock enterprises were all one vast South Sea Bubble, they evidence merely an incapacity to appreciate the proportions of what is before them. Such legislation as the Directors' Liabilities Bill, now before Parliament, and actually agreed to by the House of Commons, is an example of the risk and difficulty of checking by legislation what is a true social growth. With the laudable object of attaching to ornamental directors a little more responsibility for the concerns they profess to manage, the Bill offers such enormous chances of litigation to disappointed shareholders that it is probable that its principal effect would be to prevent men of substance and character from accepting directorships at all, and filling their seats more than ever with reckless gamblers and adventurers.

The "Trust," or combination, is a still more modern—and, apparently, an even more dangerous—development of business than is the joint-stock principle. By "trust" is understood one of those powerful unions or rings by which a whole trade, or the most influential members of it, agree to drop competition and to combine their efforts. The public are rightly suspicious and apprehensive of such organisations. They have got to connect the term "trust" with that of "corner," and there is a natural repugnance to the not infrequent attempts of selfish traders to take what seems to be an unfair advantage of the general helplessness. In the old days of more paternal legislation a number of statutes were enacted expressly directed against "engrossers," "regrators," and "forestallers." The commerce thus prohibited was that which applied to articles of food, and by various Acts passed between the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Anne it was made criminal to buy up most kinds of food-stuffs with a view of creating an artificial price for them. Contracts for farm crops, while those crops were still in the field, were also made illegal. Most of these Acts were repealed in 1844, but, apart from them, there existed for centuries a rooted objection to anything approaching combination. The Bubble Act of last century declared the practice of making subscriptions for commercial undertakings without an act of incorporation, and to make certificates of those subscriptions transferable, to be a common nuisance; and Lord Eldon once maintained that the combination of numerous persons in one company with a large capital was a conspiracy against the world at large, and consequently illegal, independent of any express statute. We all remember how long the right of workmen to combine was denied, and it is not surprising that the huge combination schemes, which have been for some time past a feature in the trade history of the United States, and which are now making themselves at home in this country, should arouse much bitter opposition. An admirable official compilation has been recently published by the British Foreign Office, in which Mr. H. G. Edwardes, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, reports on the subject of trusts in America. Mr. Edwardes has collected information in a careful manner, and presents it with entire impartiality; and his report is calculated to moderate the public alarm at the dangerous innovation. The first of the great American trusts was the Standard Oil Trust, which is said now to control property of the value of \$148,000,000. Other great combinations have been the Copper Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Jute Bagging Trust, the Milk Trust, the Elevator

Trust, the Cotton-oil Trust, the Wholesale Grocers' Trust, the Salt Trust, and others. Many of these are still powerful organisations, and apparently growing in power. The Copper Syndicate has been the great failure of the series. This was formed by a Frenchman, who tried to "corner" the world's supply of copper, agreeing with producers to share with them the profits of enhanced prices. The price rose suddenly to the tune of 70 per cent., but the world was too much for the Frenchman and his syndicate. There was more copper than he knew of, and, besides, it was not so indispensable as he thought. Consumption decreased, supplies came forward, and the scheme collapsed. The Standard Oil Trust has had a different history. No doubt it has assisted enormously, by its combination of capital, skill, and resources generally, in the development of trade; but it may be doubted whether all the credit of the low prices of petroleum should be attributed, as its chiefs seem disposed to claim, to their philanthropic efforts. But the close investigation to which its proceedings have been subjected by a commission appointed by the State of New York has not established the charges of almost criminal conduct which its enemies launched against it for many years.

At the time of writing his report Mr. Edwardes tells us there were twenty-six Bills before the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States directed against such unions as those he describes. It is evident from the specimens he gives that legislation against them is at least as difficult as legislation in restraint of any form of trade has always been found to be. The problem is to draft a just law which shall compel people to compete when they do not wish to do so, or which shall prevent the combination of great manufacturers and yet not interfere with partnerships. It is possible that some distinction might and should be drawn between the exploitation of natural products necessarily limited in quantity and those which can be manufactured indefinitely. The Salt Union and the proposed union of Leblanc alkali-works are types of these two classes of enterprises. The alkali-makers cannot advance their prices far without ensuring foreign or other home competition—indeed, unless they can economise largely in their working expenses by their combination it is difficult to see where their profits are to come from. But for a few people, or for many people, to monopolise for their own purposes any part of the world's inheritance is an abuse of the rights of property which the world will not permit to be carried too far.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RATES.

ANOTHER stage in the proceedings under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, has now been reached. In the first place, the railway companies themselves were called upon to furnish a classification and schedule of rates. Within a prescribed period traders had the opportunity of submitting to the Board of Trade objections to the proposals of the companies. Then followed the lengthy and costly hearing before Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. Courtenay Boyle, C.B., as representatives of the Board of Trade, in regard to these objections, and the railway companies' reply. Now comes the decision of the Board of Trade, which is subject to further objections on the part of the railway companies. The documents already prepared apply only to the London and North-Western and to the Great Western companies, but it is understood that the general rules and the classification therein laid down are applicable to all railways. Maximum rates, however, are likely to vary in the case of each company, though they will be fixed on an invariable principle.

To all appearance the decision goes very expressly in favour of the traders. Considerable reductions are apparent in the classification of goods. The lowest classes, "A" and "B," now contain twice as many items as appeared in them when the inquiry was commenced. "Empties," which the companies first asked should all be chargeable in the highest class, but afterwards agreed to accept in the same class as that in which the goods with which they were originally filled were chargeable, are to be accepted on the rates of the latter; but the Board of Trade stipulates that the maximum rates chargeable for them shall not exceed three-fourths of the sum that this classification would permit.

The Board of Trade recognises both station and service terminals as legitimate, but they disallow the extra charge which the companies wish to impose in the case of certain large towns. Maximum rates on the average are fixed at about 20 per cent. below that which the companies demanded. It is well known that this 20 per cent. by no means covers the margin which existed between actual and possible rates. This is the crucial point of the Commissioners' work. The companies can still, as a rule, get their old charges, and even more, and remain within the limits which the Board of Trade offers to allow them. If the traders are satisfied with a comparatively barren victory of this kind, there is no good reason why the railway companies should not be also. They will, no doubt, make objections as a matter of form, but we know of no reason for assuming that they have any unduly sacred respect for the debateable proportion to be left marginal.

In the matter of "smalls" the traders seem to have obtained a substantial advantage, and this was, perhaps, the one department worth fighting for. Hitherto "smalls" have been packages under 500 lbs. in weight, and for the carriage of these the companies have always had power to charge exceptional rates. They proposed to raise the weight to 5 cwt., that is 560 lbs., and thus to develop their income from this, the most profitable and the most extensive branch of their traffic revenue. The Commissioners define "smalls" as parcels not exceeding 3 cwt. in weight, and, instead of allowing a maximum charge of twice the ordinary maximum rate, or, as one of the companies coolly claimed, "such reasonable sum as the company think fit," they propose to allow only the ordinary tonnage rate, plus a supplementary charge, varying from 6*d.* to 2*s.*

One of the demands put forward on behalf of the traders was that they should be permitted to send their own carts to the companies' premises, there to load and unload their goods. Their object was to economise on the sometimes unreasonable charges which they alleged the companies made for such services rendered. The companies, on the other hand, argued that it would be absolutely impossible for them to conduct their business if every consignee or consignor were at liberty to deliver or fetch away their own goods when it pleased them to do so. The Board of Trade have shunted this difficulty on future arbitrators by providing that the companies shall not "unreasonably refuse to allow the trader to perform the service for himself."

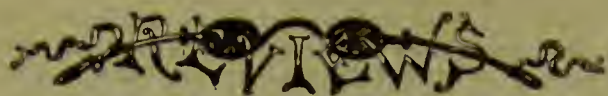
SULPHUR-MINES IN SICILY.

THE sulphur-districts in Sicily extend for half-a-day's journey from the Madonia chain of mountains, covering almost completely the portion of the island comprised between this range and the southern coast. The mines are about 600 in number, but barely 300 are worked. Of these, many are not of great importance. The properties being in small divisions, the proprietors work them themselves, but want of capital frequently compels them to

abandon their search, thus losing the fruit of much hard work. In these cases the mine is let to middlemen, who pay a fixed price, more or less important, depending upon the proximity of the mine to a port. The working of the mines is confided to foremen, who have more practical knowledge than scientific instruction. The extraction of the sulphur is done by workmen, called "piccunieri" or "perciatori," with pickaxes or by blasting in places where the blocks are very compact. The ore is carried on the backs of lads, called "Carusi"—these are mostly from 10 to 18 years of age. The heavy weights are carried by the elder Carusi, and the debris is transported in baskets by the boys. The relations of the workmen with the mine contractor are submitted to the intermediary of the administrator, aided by a superintendent; this latter, with the foreman, surveys the internal and external works of the mine, the ore extracted, &c. Generally the interior work is let out by contract, the contractor engaging his own gangs. The average daily wages are from 84 centimes to 1 lire 25 (from 8*d.* to 1*s.*) for the boys, from 1.40 to 1.70 for the adults. But in the province of Girgenti, the Carusi are still worse paid, children earning only 3*d.* to 5*d.* per diem. The pick-men, Piccunieri, work six hours a day, but the carriers more than ten hours carrying the ore through the galleries of the mine, or in pumping out water. A recent writer in the *Secolo*, visiting the mines of Centuries, describes the work of these unfortunates. Four poor workmen, covered only with a simple shirt, like the South Sea Islanders, inundated with perspiration, turn without ceasing the handles of the pumps. During ten long hours, these men, whose whole intelligence and life is centred in their arms, are nothing better than muscular appendages to the machine, which turns and turns without ceasing, lifting the water from the galleries. The machine alone seems endowed with life—the workmen who succeed each other every ten hours appear only simple accessories. Amongst the 19,000 workmen who live in the sulphur-mines, there are at least 6,000 children under 14 years of age employed as carriers. The long galleries and lofty ladders by which the ore is transported on the back are only dimly lighted by the candle which each ganger carries on his head. Weights of 20 to 30 kilos. are thus carried twenty to twenty-five times the length of the mine daily. From official inquiry it appears that the work is much greater than can be borne by the men, as amongst those drawn for military service a large proportion were rejected from weakness of constitution and under size. The above facts easily account for the late troubles in Sicily, as they reveal a condition of things almost unprecedented in a civilised country.

PHARMACY IN RUSSIA.—The Odessa Pharmaceutical Society has a membership of 78 ordinary, 43 associate, and 5 honorary members, and is in a fairly flourishing condition. In August last year the society opened a school for apprentices, which is well attended and receives much support from the local pharmacists.

THE OIL TRADE IN GERMANY.—As a result of the recent advance in the price of soap made by several of the German soap-unions, the cocoanut-oil and palm-kernel industries in Germany are quite overwhelmed with orders—not only with fresh orders, but also because the customers who had made contracts some time ago are clamouring for early delivery of their goods. As a rule the present season is the slackest, but this year the supply of palm-kernels is too small to fill the requirements, and prices have risen to a higher point than they have touched for four years. It is likely that the end of the advance in palm and cocoanut oil has not yet been reached; but, nevertheless, the factories are menaced by the serious danger of a terrible depreciation in their residual products—such as oil-cakes—as the grass-crop has been an unusually abundant one this season, and there is not likely to be a great demand for artificial fodder.



AND

Literary Notes.

The Comprehensive Cash-book. By W. CASTLEDINE. Page, 162 High Street, Peckham. 1s.

A LITTLE book conveniently ruled and planned for a year to show all trade receipts and expenditure. The author gives, besides, useful directions to traders in regard to the income tax, showing what sort of expenses may be set against income.

The Elements of Laboratory Work. By A. G. Earl, M.A., F.C.S. London: Longmans & Co. 8vo. Pp. x. + 179. 4s. 6d.

THIS excellent manual is intended for the use of junior students, especially pupils in public schools. Physical science is the theme, and, beginning with the physical properties of matter, the author gradually takes the student through the most characteristic points of natural law and phenomena, until he perceives that the chemical properties of matter are not only intimately connected with, but part and parcel of, what has always been called "natural philosophy." Mr. Earl thus follows the principles formulated by the Chemical Section of the British Association; and although he is a little too philosophic for the average school-boy, his course of instruction cannot fail to develop bright lads, and to interest them deeply in the study of physical science.

Revue Internationale de Bibliographie Médicale, Pharmaceutique, et Vétérinaire. Dirigée par le Dr. Jules Rouvier. Paris: Librairie Médicale, 23 Rue Racine. 10 francs.

DR. JULES ROUVIER, of Beyrouth, in Syrie, the author of this work, which is to appear in monthly parts, at a yearly subscription price of 10 francs, has conceived the idea of a kind of "Review of Reviews" of medical, pharmaceutical, and veterinary literature. He proposes to give abstracts of the articles published in 145 medical and pharmaceutical journals of all parts of the world, and to issue an index affording a clue to all the matter, interesting or otherwise, which has appeared during the preceding month in these journals. The first number of his Review contains 284 pages of titles of new papers, treatises, pamphlets, &c.

Picturesque Wales. A Handbook of Scenery accessible from the Cambrian Railways. By G. Turner. London: W. J. Adams & Sons.

A SIXPENNY manual published under the auspices of the Cambrian Railways Company, with a view to induce the travelling public to visit those parts of Wales to which access is obtained by means of the company's lines. The quality of the guide is rather above the average of these handbooks, written, of course, to order, and with a mere view to advertisement. It contains several maps, a large number of very good illustrations, and the compiler has evidently read up Welsh history and poetry relative to the gallant little Principality with much assiduity. Occasionally he overflows, and regales the traveller to several stanzas of some heroic ballad. Intending tourists in Wales will find the book a useful sixpennyworth.

A Laboratory Course of Pharmacy and Materia Medica. By William Elborne. 1890. London: Charles Griffin & Co. Crown 8vo. Pp. vii. + 276. With illustrations and lithographed plates. 8s. 6d.

WE gather from the preface to this volume that it is written for medical students, but the title-page states further that it is "adapted to the study of the British Pharmacopœia and the requirements of the private student." It

consists of an introduction, three parts, an appendix, and a very good index. In the first part chemical pharmacy is treated, in the second galenical pharmacy, and in the third dispensing. In the introduction brief details are given of the methods for determining the physical properties of chemicals, &c. (such as specific gravity and melting-point). In the first part we have definitions of elements and their compounds, and descriptions of the processes whereby metallic salts, alkaloids, and similar products, oils, &c., are obtained; to which are added ten typical laboratory experiments to illustrate what precedes, a description of volumetric analysis, and a dozen useful methods of assaying drugs. The first third of "galenical pharmacy" is taken up with organic materia medica, given in the conventional table form, and a useful chapter on the principal characteristics of crude vegetable substances; then follows "manipulation, processes, and preparations," under which all the B.P. galenicals are tabulated, and brief notes given in most cases regarding the principles upon which they are prepared. The part on dispensing extends to 56 pages, types again being the principle upon which the author has worked. These are culled from hospital pharmacopœias, the prescriptions being printed in script type, in the manner made familiar by Whitla's "Pharmacy." The course of instruction seems to be well adapted to giving medical students a rudimentary knowledge of dispensing practice such as is required for their professional examinations. In the appendix there is a list of abbreviations used in prescriptions, vocabulary, alcohol tables, &c.

We are somewhat disappointed with this volume. From the author's training and his experience as a teacher we should have expected to have from his pen a work of distinct individuality; but, instead, we have a book which to a large extent is a clever arrangement of clippings from other books and periodicals, while there is an evident tendency to follow the styles of other authors. Moreover, it is absolutely necessary for the student to be under the direction of a teacher before he can take full advantage of much of the information given in it. Apart from that, however, the system which Mr. Elborne here sketches is thoroughly sound, and he is to be commended for producing his book with comparatively few errors.

Pharmacographia Indica. By W. Dymock, C. J. H. Warden, and David Hooper. Part II. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. (Limited).

IN resuming their history of the principal drugs of vegetable origin in British India, the authors complete their account of myrrh, which is an exceedingly interesting article, since it deals with the commerce of the drug, and gives particulars of how it is handled in Bombay, the centre of distribution to the whole world. We gather from this that there are three commercial varieties received in Bombay—the Aden or true myrrh, Arabian myrrh, and Persian myrrh. The bales of the first-named are found to contain four "sorts"—(a) fine myrrh in large, round pieces, which are selected for European trade; (b) darker and irregular-shaped pieces; (c) something similar, mixed with bark, &c.; and (d) opaque bdellium, with gum juniper occasionally. The packages are picked; a forms first quality, b and c are made up into "seconds," and the refuse goes to China, where it is used as incense. Arabian myrrh is sold in India as true myrrh; its source is not known, nor is that of the Persian myrrh, which has but lately appeared in the market. The latter closely resembles true myrrh in odour and taste: it occurs in very large masses of a rich reddish-brown colour and considerable translucency. In reading the authors' articles on the various kinds of bdellium we are struck with the useful nature of some of them, and it is not surprising, in view of that, that some of these gum resins are occasionally sent to the London market. Opaque bdellium, for instance, has unquestioned value in aiding the extraction of the Guinea worm, and Indian bdellium has an established reputation for the cure of muscular rheumatism. These few notes are extracted from the first dozen pages of the book, and from this an idea may be formed of the interest of 300 pages, which are incorporated in the part, and which conclude the first volume of the work.

We shall briefly summarise the remainder of the contents. Following Burseraceæ are twenty pages on Meliaceæ. The

most important member of this order, *Melia azadirachta*, is treated with great care, and a complete analysis of its bark by Dr. Warden is recorded. Celastrineæ includes a few species of euonymus, but these appear to be of no therapeutic importance and we do not gather from what the authors say of them that Indian euonymin is likely to be placed alongside Indian podophyllin. It is somewhat remarkable how nearly allied Indian medicinal botany is to that of North America. In the next order which we touch—Rhamneæ—we come to an account of *Rhamnus Wightii* by Mr. Hooper, which shows that the bark of this plant contains several of the principles—or principles possessing the same properties—as those of cascara sagrada. We cannot help noticing, either, that the authors fall into a very common error when they speak of the “bark of cascara sagrada,” which in plain English means “the bark of sacred bark.” Under Sapindaceæ the soap-nut comes, and also a brief description of *Dodonaea viscosa*, which we may note as having furnished us a few years ago with a supply of leaves to take the place of coca. They are used in Madras for making poultices. We find a large fund of interesting reading under Anacardiaceæ. More than one half of the part is taken up by drugs derived from the Leguminosæ, an order in which India is exceedingly rich. Notable amongst the articles which come under this heading are those on indigo, *Flemingia Grahamiana* (the source of wars or warus, a kamala-like dye); *Abrus precatorius*, *Pterocarpus santalinus* and *P. marsupium*, *Astragalum sarcocolla*, goa-powder, various species of cassia, and gum arabic. In most cases every article contains information which is the result of personal research on the part of one or other of the authors. Under *Abrus precatorius*, for example, we have the results of Dr. Warden's investigations upon the seeds, and many curious facts stated regarding the use of the abrus poison for criminal purposes in India. The authors inform us that in 1862 attention was called in Europe to the Brazil practice of using the seeds in the treatment of eye-affections. We should think, however, that this is a misprint for 1882, that being the year from which we date the interest taken in the drug, and the series of investigations which have been carried out in Europe. We note under Cowhage that the authors state that there is still “a considerable demand for this article in the Indian market for exportation to Europe, and it is supposed to be required for the preparation of some patent vermifuge.” They give a very fair account of Goa-powder, its introduction, source and chemical composition, and state that Messrs. Kemp & Co., of Bombay, import about a ton of the drug annually. In 1864, when Mr. Kemp found out that it was used by the natives of Portuguese-India as a secret remedy for skin-diseases, it only came to the Bombay market occasionally, and was then obtainable in 1-lb. tins. Ringworm powder, Goa powder, and Brazil powder were amongst its names, but when Mr. Kemp made a trade of it he gave it the name “Chrysarobine,” which, unfortunately, has led to some confusion, since Liebermann and Scidler used the name “Chrysarobin” for the active principle of Goa-powder. The article on gum arabic is a specially valuable one, since it deals with all the native gums which pass for gum arabic, or which are used as substitutes. In the compilation of the article the authors have been assisted by Mr. J. G. Prebble, who contributes a valuable monograph on the formation of the gummy exudation, the botanical sources of the different varieties and their physical characteristics. All are divided into four classes, the first including two which are soluble in water, the second four which form turbid mucilages; the third (six in number) are incompletely soluble and more or less gelatinous; and the fourth class, comprising three, merely swell up with water. It is noticeable that only four gums of the first class are derived from acacias. Amrad gum is obtained from *Acacia arabica* growing in the Behars and Central Provinces; the bulk of Ghatti gum is obtained from *Anogeissus latifolia*, and Mr. Prebble speaks highly of the value of the gum obtained from *Feronia elephantum*, although it is generally considered to be valueless owing to its insolubility. The gum which he speaks of is, however, soluble, and that fact points to the weak spot in our gum-arabic literature. There is no subject which offers to yield so abundant fruit to the investigator as this, but there is difficulty in obtaining harmony between the opinions of Indian investigators and those who work in

Europe. It would seem, therefore, that what is wanted is for some one such as Mr. Prebble to take up the matter at this side; to let us know what is the source of gums which are only known to us by the trade description, and what is their value to the druggist and manufacturer. Should such an arrangement not be possible, then those who work upon the Indian gums will find it to their advantage to consult *Pharmacographia Indica*; indeed, in regard to Indian *materia medica* generally it must always hold a high place as a book of reference. The favourable opinion which we formed on the first part of the volume is enhanced by the uniformly good quality of the matter in this second one. We were at first disposed to think that this was a book which only specialists would have use for; but it grows so interesting, and is so full of valuable information, that we can recommend it to all pharmacists who have a love for books.

Abstract of Proceedings of the California Pharmaceutical Society and College of Pharmacy, 1888-89, contains encouraging reports from the various office-bearers, a number of useful papers, and other matters, chiefly of local interest. We notice with satisfaction that both the society and the college are on the progressive track.

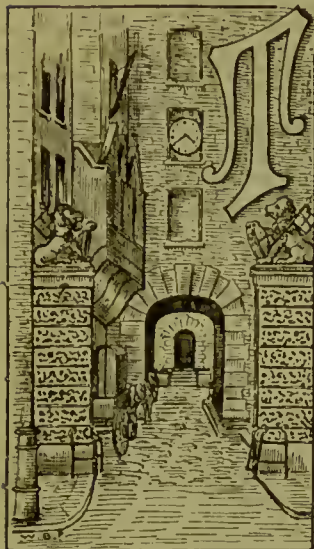
Fallowfield's Photographic Annual is a well-illustrated descriptive price-list of photographic material, chemicals, and apparatus, with some practical hints and information interspersed. It contains 432 pages, and is sold at 1s. by Jonathan Fallowfield, Lower Marsh, Lambeth.

IN a lively work entitled “Scouting for Stanley,” Mr. Thomas Stevens, the correspondent of the *New York World*, who was the first to reach the great explorer and give him news from the lands of the white men when he was returning to civilisation, presents some further pictures of life in the Dark Continent. In the course of his narrative he says:—“Perfect health for the average European is not to be hoped for in Equatorial Africa. From Mombasa inland to Kilimanjaro, however, and on the elevated plains over which the author hunted and scouted for news of Stanley, one need fear nothing worse than what the pioneer settlers of America had to contend with in the line of fevers and agues. It was always something of a puzzle to Dr. Abbott and myself why a robust man should not escape sickness altogether. We lived well. Every day we disposed of a saddle of venison; ringing the changes from day to day on hartebeest, wildebeest, mpalla, zebra, water-buck, eland, with now and then a rhinoceros roast or steak, or other variations. About once a month, however, we would come in for a touch of fever. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., the American chemists of Snow Hill, London, had kindly fitted out the expedition with a chest of their excellent tabloids. These were always immediately effective in breaking up the fever, as well as in curing the many ailments of the men. One cannot speak too highly of the medicines put up in the compact form of tabloids by this firm. Their extreme portability is not the least of their recommendations to the African traveller. Stanley, in recommending these medicines in his ‘Congo, and the founding of its Free State,’ has earned the gratitude of every man who goes to a tropical country. Their saccharin tabloids are especially valuable, as they have three hundred times the sweetening power of sugar.”

FOR FRECKLES, use equal parts of dilute lactic acid and glycerine. This is said to be good; in other words, it is a refinement upon grandmother's remedy—sour milk.

CHARTREUSE.—There is something about chartreuse which imitators have never been able to hit exactly, but Dr. Spaner, the teacher of botany at the gymnasium in Duren, gives some hope of perfect success, for he claims to have found the missing herb which the monks of Grenoble use in distilling “yellow chartreuse.” It grows wild in the neighbourhood of the ruins of the old monastery of Schwarzenbroich, near Duren, which formerly belonged to the monks of Grenoble.

THROUGH THE DRUG SHOW-ROOMS.



THE arms of the United East India Company, dating from the early years of the seventeenth century, still keep watch and ward over the entrance to the warehouses in Crutched Friars formerly belonging to that corporation. The lions are in the supercilious attitudes befitting beasts placed there "auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliae"—by the authority of the King and Parliament of England. Scotland had not yet been united with us at the time, and the absorption of Ireland was not even looming on the horizon. The drugs removed from Fenchurch Street were taken to these warehouses some months ago, and, as duly announced in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST at the time, the fortnightly

"shows" are now held on the fifth or top floor of the building, to the left of the archway shown in our sketch.

THE NEW DRUG SHOW-ROOM.

The drug show-room can be reached by an old stone staircase; but as this mode of ascent is slow, and the time of the druggist valuable, a modern lift has been constructed outside the building, which is generally preferred by the visitors. The rhubarb and musk rooms are approached through the second gate shown in the background of the vignette, and the vanilla is located at the right-hand side past the archway. The history of the Crutched Friars warehouses—as, indeed, of all the old store places of the East India Company—would probably prove of considerable interest, but in spite of careful search, we have not been able to trace any documents which would have assisted us in giving an historical notice of the immense buildings which are now probably within measureable distance of demolition. The gentleman in whose care, before the amalgamation of the two dock companies, the historical archives of the London and St. Katharine Dock warehouses were deposited is no longer connected with the succeeding company, and the present authorities appear to know nothing, and to care less, for their property from a non-Philistine point of view—at least they showed no disposition whatever to assist us in our search. The public libraries also were unable to indicate any works from which the history of these warehouses would be revealed, and it is a significant circumstance that in the usual books containing topographical descriptions of Old London, the references to these same buildings are of the most cursory character. Our present task, then, must be confined to the drug warehouse as it is now.

"JIM."

In respect of accessibility and suitability for exhibition purposes the present drug show-room ranks very far behind its predecessor. There is neither sufficient space to enable the goods to be properly displayed, nor enough light to admit of such a careful valuation as buyers would like to make; and it is not surprising that "Jim," the commander-in-chief of the fortress, should feel that life is scarcely worth living since he exchanged the cheerful and roomy hall of Fenchurch Street for the top floor of Crutched Friars. Like his colleague of Cambridge, "Jim" combines a dignified and stern demeanour with a portly and imposing personality. Five-and-thirty years has he spent in the drug warehouse, and there are few articles within the four corners of materia medica that he has not seen and handled at one time or another; while to be made the recipient of his extensive and peculiar reminiscences is almost, as Johnson said of the conversation of a famous "grande dame" of his time, in itself a liberal education.

Jim is represented in our sketch in full canonicals. Though his memory will be handed down to posterity by the abbreviation of his Christian name, "Jim," like the ordinary,



common, or garden variety of the human species is the possessor of a Christian and surname. He is Mr. James A. Weare, ætāt 60, a native of London. Next to drugs, Mr. Weare's pet hobbies are gardening and domestic animals. Within a few short weeks, Mr. Weare will be able to devote himself exclusively to these harmless amusements, for the Dock Company have just granted him a pension, upon which he will retire at the end of August, carrying with him the good wishes of all who have learned to appreciate him—in other words, the whole of the London and no small part of the provincial and foreign drug trade. As Amurath an Amurath succeeds, so Jim I. will be followed as head of the drug warehouse by his son, Jim II., who has already twenty years' service in the warehouse to look back upon.



THE EXPORT BUSINESS.

The smallest packages of the drugs placed on "show" are put upon wooden tables, so as to afford a convenient view to the brokers and druggists who, catalogue in hand, are walking round to inspect them, and make their annotations and valuations. For the latter they usually employ a code word of their own manufacture, for competition is keen, and there is no absolute security, even among so honourable a body of men as is known to compose the London drug trade, that A would be able to withstand the temptation to glance over B's shoulder to discover the value which his friend and neighbour has placed upon that seron of ipecacuanha, or yonder case of gamboge, on which both have fixed their eye as just the very thing for a mutual business friend. In former days the continental buyers were more or less dependent upon the goodwill of their London purveyors. They simply sent in their orders to the eight or ten houses who then controlled the export

trade between them, and who executed the foreign requirements as opportunity occurred, and at the best price possible. Samples were seldom sent to the buyers in those days, and it is not so very many years ago that a continental house which had had the temerity to write to four or five London druggists for a sample of a certain drug, received the samereply from each of its correspondents—that any druggist who knew anything was aware what the drug in question was like, and that there was no need to sample it at all. The recipients of the letters had met at lunch, confided to each other the unheard-of request they had received from the Continent, and agreed upon a united mode of action to crush such a dangerous sign of independence. Things are different now, and the export houses are only too pleased to sample goods that are about to be put up for auction as soon as it is possible to obtain specimens, and to await the “limits” which their principals may give them. That is now the prevailing system, though there are still many buyers who are content to leave a free hand to the old firms with whom they have done business for generations. On the whole, however, competition, though keen, is fair and honourable, and there can be no doubt that the London system of warehousing and selling drugs offers far greater safeguards against adulteration and sharp practice than any in vogue elsewhere.

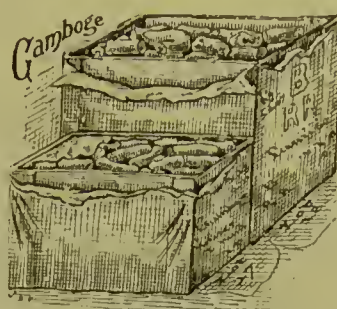
ALOES.

In proportion to the superficial area occupied by it, Curaçao aloes is about the least valuable drug shown at the warehouse. The average supply on sale during the last few years must have been quite 250 or 300 cases per auction. The weight of a box of Curaçao aloes is from 80 to 100 lbs., and the drug forms one hard mass with the wood, having been poured into its receptacle fresh from the boiling-cauldron. Barbadoes aloes are scarcely ever met with now, but the better varieties of Curaçaos are usually brought into commerce under that name by the wholesale houses, though twenty years ago the production of aloes in the island of Barbadoes was still about fifty tons per annum. Curaçao aloes sometimes possess the property of changing colour gradually, and thereby becoming much more valuable; but of late very little care has been taken to boil the juice in a proper manner, and it is now quite a common occurrence to see this article knocked down at the drug auctions by fifty boxes or more at a time for scarcely enough money to pay the freight from the island to New York and thence to this country. The Cape variety of aloes is not known at the Crutched Friars warehouse, but at the broker's sample-rooms along with most other drugs comprised in the catalogues. About 100 or 120 years ago, when aloes were first manufactured at the Cape by the Dutch Boers, their price in the London market was from 200s. to 250s. per cwt.; now they are scarcely worth a tenth of that money. The manner in which Zanzibar and Socotrine aloes are packed has been frequently described and everyone has heard of the “monkey skins” in which the juice is sent from the island where it is produced, and from the adjacent parts of the mainland. Not infrequently the aloes are repacked in Zanzibar or in Bombay, and they are now met with in all manner of packages, petroleum tins being the most usual receptacle for Zanzibar aloes, while the Socotrine aloes are often repacked in Bombay in French brandy-cases, of which the available supply in that market is apparently inexhaustible.

GAMBOGE, ELEMI, AND GUAIACUM.

Gamboge is usually imported in odd cases, with an inner covering of coarse calico, usually about a picul (133½ lbs.), sometimes only half a picul, and not infrequently about 200 lbs. in weight. The drug appears most frequently in rolls of various length, sometimes solid, more often hollow in the centre, that shape being produced by the

method of collection of the gum, which is caught from the trees in bamboo sticks, the latter being peeled off when the juice inside has hardened. The pieces often bear the impress of the bamboo. Occasionally we receive the gum in more or less shapeless blocks and lumps, which clearly reveal that they have been packed in palm-leaves. The dog-Latin name, “gummi guttae,” by which the drug is known on the Continent, is now generally admitted to be derived from “gatah,” gum,

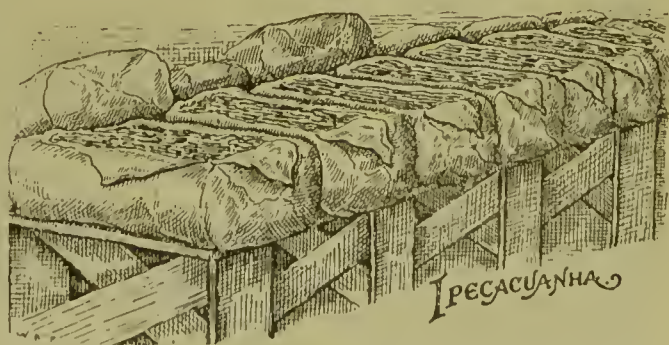


and “juma,” medicinal, both words being used by the Malays of the Dutch colonies and the Malacca peninsula, the Dutch having first introduced the article into Europe. Gamboge is exceedingly liable to adulteration at the place of shipment, and it is also often met with in a damp state.

Gum elemi is imported usually in cases weighing about 1½ cwt., often lined with a tin or coarse matting, and showing the gum in a thick, gelatinous mass. Externally the mass is usually of a dirty-yellow colour, but upon making a small opening in it with a piece of wood the best elemi reveals a fine milky colour inside, and pervades the part of the room in which it is stored with its pleasant, refreshing, terebinthinate flavour. It is also occasionally met with in tierces of from 3 to 9 cwt., and is frequently quite yellow or dark mixed throughout. Fine elemi has been scarce for a long time, and only second and third class qualities have lately been seen in the drug show-rooms. Guaiacum, the resin yielded by the *lignum vitæ* of commerce, occurs sometimes in tears the size of a marble to that of an egg, but mostly in compact masses, cooled and agglutinated in the wooden boxes in which it is imported. A piece is chipped off the corner of the blocks to show the fracture of the drug, the appearance of which determines its price, and which should be brittle, of a bottle-green to brownish colour, and glassy in appearance. This resin is often mixed with stones, bark, and other impurities, owing probably more to carelessness in the collection than to wilful adulteration. The boxes in which guaiacum is imported vary in weight from ¾ cwt. to 1½ cwt. The wood is long obsolete in therapeutics, and the resin itself is by no means so much used as formerly.

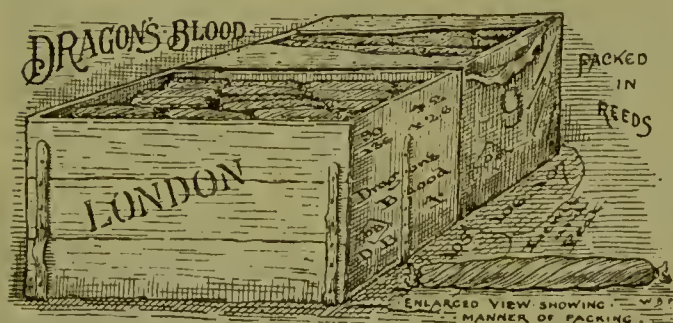
IPECACUANHA.

Ipecacuanha is sometimes shown in very large quantities,



70 or 80 “serons” at a time, while at other periods it is exceedingly scarce. Most of it is now imported *via* Antwerp, but sometimes we receive direct consignments from Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, or Rio. Formerly the drug was imported exclusively in cowhide “serons,” which were sewn around it while still fresh and supple, and, during the journey, hardened and shrunk to such an extent as to form a perfectly hard and solid wrapper. But about two years ago Mr. Weare pointed out that, when the root was packed into the “seron” in a slightly damp state, the thickness of the hide prevented the water from evaporating, and from 50 to 80 per cent. of the packages consequently arrived in a damaged condition. Since then all the importers have adopted

the present mode of packing, in which the drug is simply pressed in stout canvas bales, with an under-covering of rough calico, such as shown in our illustration. The weight of a "seron" was usually about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., representing, it is said, the result of a fortnight's work of an average collector; but the bales are of very irregular size, weighing sometimes only 80 lbs., and sometimes attaining as much as 200 lbs. in weight. The drug is valued according to the thickness of the ridges which it forms round the stem, and the brightness of the fracture. Some buyers also attach importance to the colour, which varies from a pale grey to iron-grey or red-brown, the red-coloured packages being often preferred. It has been said that the supply of ipecacuanha ought to depend upon that of Brazilian indiarubber, the latter article being now very largely produced in those parts of the province of Matto Grosso which also furnish the chief supplies of ipecacuanha. Labour is exceedingly scarce in the interior of Brazil, and whenever the demand for indiarubber is brisk the labourers find it much more pleasant and advantageous to collect rubber than to dig for "poaya," or ipecacuanha root. The East Indian ipecacuanha which has been seen sporadically in our drug sales of late has been imported in wooden cases of very irregular weight. To "show" the ipecacuanha for the auctions, the upper covering of the "seron," or hale is unsewn.



DRAGON'S BLOOD AND JALAP.

Dragon's blood arrives here from the Straits Settlements in wooden cases from $1\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. in weight. It does not occur so frequently in sticks at the present time as formerly, and we believe we are correct in saying that the quality too has deteriorated. The colour is, of course, the principal test of this article, of which only an insignificant proportion is used in pharmacy as a colourant compared with its use in the arts. The druggists are in the habit of valuing the parcels shown at the auctions by crushing pieces under the heel, and estimating the various degrees of brilliancy of colour. Occasionally the dragons' blood occurs in fine bold sticks, from 9 inches to 12 inches in length, neatly wrapped in a broad leaf, usually that of the Rotang palm, which furnishes the resin, and tied at the ends. As often, however, the sticks arrive without the reed or leaf, and still more frequently the drug occurs in slabs, cakes, or "saucers" of various sizes. Dragon's blood is not, as is a common impression, obtained from incisions in the wood. It exudes from the fruit of the tree, and is collected by the natives of the Sunda islands, the brittle resin having to be heated in order to mould it into the shapes in which it arrives on the market. The Socotrine dragon's blood, which is brought to market from time to time, appears in hard, brittle tears of irregular size. It usually arrives here by way of Bombay. A little moisture ensures a brighter colour and increases the value, and the knowledge of this fact has caused the shippers occasionally to send over the drug in the lined cases in which it was well wetted previously.

Jalap is brought to market either in sacks and bags of various sizes, or in mats roughly plaited from one or another of the fibrous plants which abound in Mexico. The packages in which it arrives usually vary in weight from 120 lbs. to 180 lbs. Of late years the quality of this tuber has enormously deteriorated, and lately several parcels have been observed the appearance of which favoured the suspicion that they had been subjected to a process of extraction before leaving, if not Mexico, at any rate the American continent.

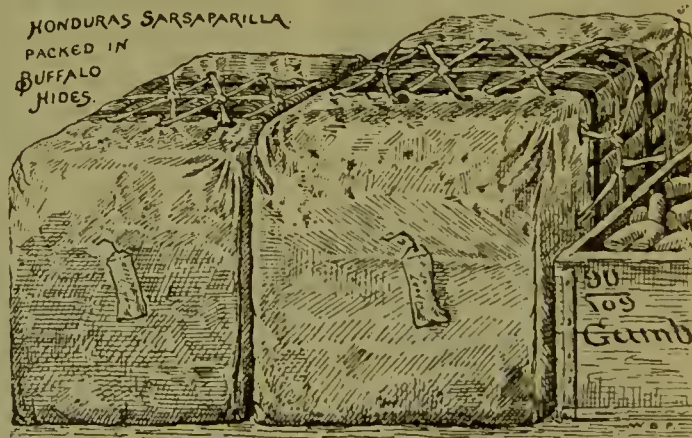
SARSAPARILLA.

Sarsaparilla is an exceedingly bulky drug, and may be seen heaped up in huge bundles in the background of the show-room. The varieties now almost exclusively seen in the London market are:



Honduras, Mexican, Guayaquil, red or native Jamaica, grey Jamaica, and "Lima" or "Lima-Jamaica." In appearance, Honduras sarsaparilla is certainly the most attractive. It is packed in long bundles about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet long, and weighing generally 2 lbs. each, about 80 of which go to make up a seron, as shown in our

sketch. The serons are covered at the top and bottom with a piece of cowhide and fastened together by means of thongs of the same material, strength having been previously given to the parcel by fastening it round with a few iron hoops. The distinctive "brand" of the Honduras sarsaparilla is generally branded in the hide. There are about twenty such brands in commerce, but only about half a dozen are regularly met with in the London market. The colour of Honduras sarsaparilla varies from bright orange to dull brown; and, as it is one of the "mealy" varieties, the starchiness of which is one of the principal tests of its value, small pieces are longitudinally cut out of the bundles at different places to show the character of the root. Guayaquil sarsaparilla is less valuable than Honduras. It arrives in large, rough bundles or hanks of 3 to 4 lbs., and is of a coarse and stout texture. Mexican sarsaparilla is the lowest-priced variety of all. It arrives in long, dull brown pieces made up into hales, and showing large pieces of the chump

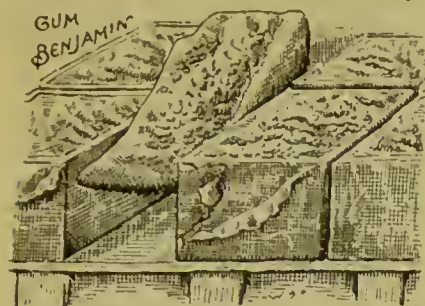


which has been cut off along with the root. So-called grey Jamaica sarsaparilla, the variety almost exclusively used in this country, has no longer any connection with the island of that name, but reaches New York direct from Central America, where it is produced, and is shipped to us from the States. In regard to neatness of packing, it is second only to Honduras. The bundles weigh about 2 lbs.; they are barely $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot long, and made up of several roots folded four or five times, and fashioned into a bundle by being wound round with the end of one the roots. The colour of this sarsaparilla varies from dull grey to iron-brown, the latter kind being generally preferred; and much value is also attached to the fibrousness of the root. The so-called "native" Jamaica sarsaparilla, as a medicinal root, does not date back more than a generation. Its colour varies from pale yellow to deep orange, and the small quantities thrown upon the market always find a ready sale. The weight of an original package of Honduras sarsaparilla averages about 180 lbs., of grey Jamaica also 180 lbs., and of Mexican it runs from 200 to 250 lbs.

GUM BENZOIN.

Gum benzoin is nowadays classed under four varieties. The most valuable is the Siam gum, which is generally

imported in cases, into which the drug is sometimes poured in a fluid state, while occasionally it is packed only after

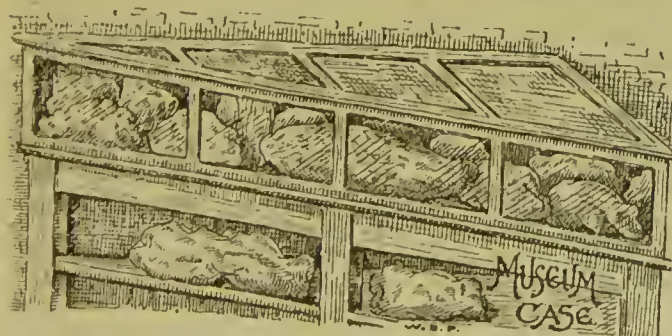


it has dried. When shown at the warehouse, the cases are emptied and their contents placed on the floor, separated by small boards. The most valuable Siam gum is that which appears in bold, pale, loose, flat tears of a pale orange coat, and milk-white fracture;

but this variety is rare. The quality next in value is that which appears in an agglutinated mass of tears, or "almonds," rather darker in colour; and the third grade consists of small or dark tears, either separate or agglutinated, and of a colour varying from cinnamon to dark brown. A case of Siam benzoin weighs from 1 to 2 cwt. Sumatra benzoin is of a grey or dark brownish colour; more or less interspersed with tears, but occurring always in solid blocks wrapped in gunny, which is put in the case to prevent the gum from amalgamating with the wood. This gum is nearly always more or less "false packed," the sides or corners consisting of earthy matter, and hence one case out of every parcel is cut transversely, as shown in our sketch in order to detect adulteration inside. Formerly the weight of a case of Sumatra benzoin was generally from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cwt., but of late small boxes, weighing sometimes only $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., have become frequent. Penang benzoin is less frequently met with. In appearance it stands nearest to Sumatra, but yet it possesses an odour and colour distinctly *sui generis*. Palembang benzoin consists usually of a more or less earthy mass studded with almonds of an orange colour. It is usually packed in cases of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cwt., but within the last few years it has been imported frequently in small tins of about 14 lbs., eight of which made up a case. The Palembang gum is mostly used in the manufacture of benzoic acid, of which it contains a larger percentage, in proportion to its value, than any of the other varieties. All benzoin, except the Siam gum, is produced in the island of Sumatra. The demand for Sumatra gum has very much increased of late, and quite three times as much is imported now as was the case twenty-five years ago. Penang gum has only been seen in the market during the last fifteen years or thereabouts, and Palembang gum is of still more recent date.

THE MUSEUM AT CRUTCHED FRIARS.

In our account of the old drug show-room in Fenchurch Street warehouse (see THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of March 30, 1889), we gave a description of the "Museum" of drugs

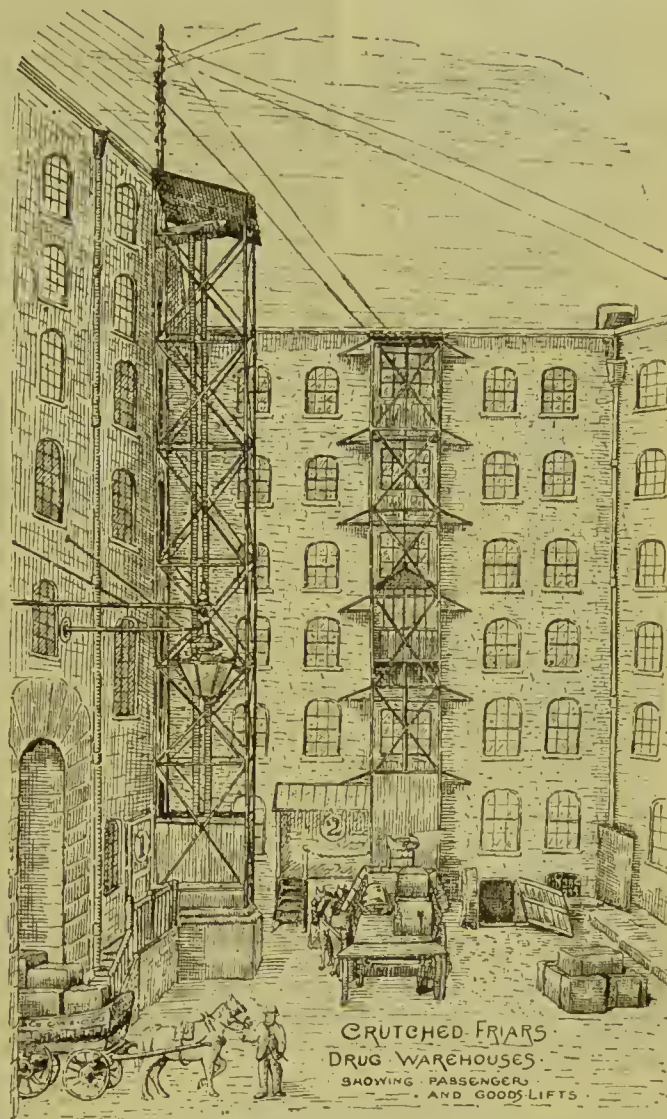


collected by Mr. Weare during his stewardship of the warehouse. When the drugs were removed to Crutched Friars the Dock Company were approached by a London drug firm with a view to the purchase of the collection. The offer was rejected, and the museum specimens are now arranged along the walls of the show-room in a rambling fashion. Our sketch shows one of the cases containing some remarkably fine specimens of Animi resin.

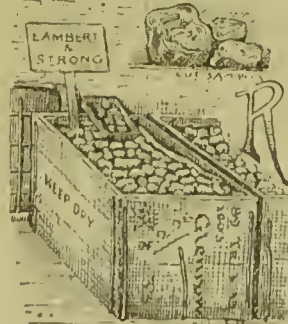
The drugs which we have enumerated are the principal goods shown at the top floor of the Crutched Friars warehouse. Touching the electric bells we summon the lift from below, and by its assistance are quickly conveyed to the courtyard, which in our illustration is portrayed as it

appears in the slackest time of the season. The passenger lift, by which we have descended, is to the right of the figure (2) numbering the drug warehouse. The other lift in the foreground, at the left-hand side, is used only for the conveyance of goods.

Turning now to the right, we enter through the door shown on the opening sketch of this article, which is found oppo-



site the goods lift in our last illustration, into the warehouse where, among other goods, musk and rhubarb have found a shelter.



RHUBARB AND MUSK.

RHUBARB is imported in tin-lined cases, varying in weight from 180 to 300 lbs., sometimes even less. It is usually divided by the druggists into Shensi and Canton roots, which are almost always sun-dried, and high-dried or kiln-dried root. The Shensi root is the most valuable variety, while high-dried ranks lowest. Rhubarb is exceedingly liable to become wormy, and it is by no

means an unusual occurrence to find that considerably less than half the number of chests placed on show consist of sound root. The quality of the drug has greatly deteriorated of late, and very little trouble is now taken by the Chinese in the curing and trimming of the root. Rhubarb upon its arrival in London is "bulked"—i.e., a whole parcel emptied on a heap, and picked over by hand according to size and quality before it is again transferred to the cases, which are generally coated outside with a yellowish paper,

and are not unlike tea-chests in appearance. A short flight of stairs affords communication between the rhubarb warehouse and the musk floor. The mode of handling that valuable drug, and the various manipulations it undergoes before it reaches the consumers, were very fully described in



in our article on the Fenchurch Street warehouses. Our sketches give a general idea of the manner in which the musk is placed on "show" every alternate Wednesday, one tin representative of every pile being emptied into a small wooden trough to enable buyers to judge of the character of the pods. The large musk pod illustrates a pod of Tonquin musk of the so-called "old-fashioned" kind—i.e., still having the skin adhering to it. Of recent years it has become more usual to take off the hairy outer skin from the pods before they are exported from Shanghai.



GRAIN MUSK

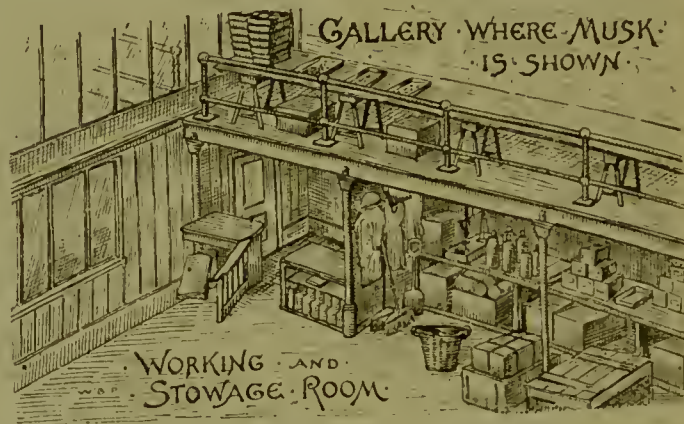
Grain musk is mostly imported from India in bottles and pickle-jars of various shapes and sizes. There are two or three firms, however, who put up their grain musk in bottles of a somewhat original character, elaborately labelled and sealed. One such bottle is shown in our sketch. As a general rule the quality of the grain musk imported into this country from India and China is not of the purest, though, of course, there are exceptions—so rare as to prove the rule beyond doubt. During the greater part of this year the musk market has been greatly depressed, in consequence of the introduction of coal-tar musk into commerce, but there are signs that the trade in this drug is again entering upon brighter days.

CINNAMON AND SPICES.

A few other articles, notably ambergris, civet, ylang-ylang, and tolu balsam, are also stored at this warehouse, but most of the essential oils which in Billiter Street formed part and parcel of the musk department have since been transferred to the London and St. Katharine Dock Warehouses, to which we will now make a short excursion.

At the London and St. Katharine Docks huge supplies of drugs and gums are stored amid still larger quantities of wool, coffee, wheat, wine, and other commodities. The first warehouse which appeals particularly to druggists is "No. 6," situated immediately to the right of one of the principal entrances. Two floors of this huge building are devoted to the storage of spices—one contains cinnamon, and at the top floor immense quantities of cinchona bark may be seen. There are very rarely any "shows" of drugs or spices at these warehouses. They are situated too far to the east of Aldgate Pump—that Ultima Thule of London City—to be easily accessible to the busy City man, and when, some time before the closing of Fenchurch Street warehouse, it was suggested in an unofficial sort of way that the drugs might in future be shown at the Docks, the opposition threatened to this project on the part of the druggists was strong enough to cause the Dock Company to relinquish the idea—if they had ever entertained it seriously—pretty promptly. The cinnamon floor of "No. 6" warehouse is a much less interesting place now than it was before the cinnamon trade entered upon its present period of decline. Cinnamon is imported from Ceylon in canvas-covered bales about 4 feet in height, and packed with considerable care. Exceedingly thin quills of the spice are placed one within the other until they form a long and compact, though brittle, reed or stick. A large number of these sticks are packed together in a roll, or bale, and upon their arrival in the warehouse they are sorted, re-packed, and classified in four different grades, according to thickness, the thinnest bark

being the best. Besides these four varieties of whole sticks, the broken sticks are sold separately—mostly to druggists. Cinnamon "chips"—which are, or were, exported separately from Ceylon in large quantities—are the small shoots removed from the long quill bark when it has been stripped of its leaves. They are very largely used for the distillation of essential oil, but the recent combination of cinnamon-growers in Ceylon has placed a veto upon their export, on the ground that their extensive sale spoils the European market for the more valuable product. In the spice floors Zanzibar cloves take up an immense amount of room, the stock of that article being at present very large. The Zanzibar cloves are imported in fibre-plaited mats or bales, known sometimes as "gonjes," of about 140 lbs. weight. They are much darker and smaller than the cloves imported from Penang and Amboyna, but, so far as commercial importance goes, the latter are nowadays very insignificant. Nutmegs, mace, cassia, and cassia buds are also stored in considerable quantities in this ware-



house, and on certain days the air is heavy with the odour of the spices which are being repacked, sorted, and sifted to render them suitable for the European market.

CINCHONA.

The bark floor is now mainly occupied by Ceylon and East Indian barks, which are usually packed in oblong canvas bales, weighing from 200 lbs. to 300 lbs., into which the small chips or shavings—in which the bark is now almost always sent over—are tightly packed by hydraulic pressure. The bales usually bear on the outside the name of the plantation and some mark indicating the species of the bark and the character of the contents, whether in shavings or chips, original or renewed. The barks intended for "pharmaceutical use," as distinguished from those more particularly adapted for use by the quinine manufacturers, are sent over in cases of varying weights, that mode of packing being resorted to the better to shield the quills against breakage, and to prevent the moss with which they are frequently overgrown, and which adds to the value in the eyes of many purchasers, from being crushed or torn off. The South American "seron" of bark is not so often seen now as formerly, but it is the most characteristic form of package. The hide serons are usually light—from 1 to 1½ cwt. being the general range—and consist of undressed cowhide. The serons are usually provided with handles made of small strips of hide, by which the packages are slung across the backs of the mules, which are the chief, if not the only, means of transport across the rough paths of the Andes. Some of the South American quill barks frequently flavoured strongly of the smoke of the fire over which in their rude way the "cascarilleros" were wont to dry them. Other quills again possessed an earthy flavour, which they acquired from the soil upon which they were roughly thrown to be dried by the heat of the sun. The original flat red bark from the South American forests, the "Cortex China Regia," is now very seldom met with in commerce. It was mostly bought by French firms, and is generally thought to have been employed principally as an ingredient in a remedy against drunkenness, and in tooth-powders. There is still in the warehouses a large supply of the Cuprea, Pitayo, and soft Columbia barks, which were imported in huge quanti-

ties some ten or twelve years ago, and in making his way out of the building, the visitor passes through alleys between immense piles of packages of cinchona of all varieties.

GUMS AND ISINGLASS.

Not far from the spice warehouse stands a building partly devoted to the storage of gum arabic, shellac, and a few other articles of pharmaceutical interest. Here we can see huge quantities of acacia, olibanum, and varnish gums bulked and sorted. These gums, upon their arrival here, are usually handled in the same manner as is done with the rhubarb, and described by us under that heading. All the cases in a parcel are emptied in a heap upon the floor, and sorted according to size and quality, the cases being meanwhile weighed to ascertain the tare of the package. The essential oils, which were formerly lodged at Billiter Street, have now been transferred to No. 2 warehouse at the Docks. In this warehouse a large variety of other drugs are also stored. Cape aloes are found here, packed in heavy rectangular wooden cases about 3 feet in height. In the same room there is a stock of Japanese vegetable isinglass, or agar-agar, in thin strips, packed in mats with an outer covering of canvas, and bound with ropes or strong iron hoops. Natural isinglass is also stored here, and some of the cases in which it is packed weigh upwards of 5 cwt., and the bladders are pressed into the receptacles by hydraulic pressure. Penang sheet isinglass is packed exceedingly tight, in cases measuring about 20 inches in height upon their arrival here. No sooner, however, are the heavy nails by which the hoops around the cases are secured removed than the material inside commences to expand. When the case is opened and the contents have been subjected to the usual treatment, it is quite impossible to re-pack all the isinglass into its original case, and about one and a half times as much wood has to be "built on" to that receptacle to hold the contents. Thus a package measuring originally about 20 inches, after having been opened and repacked, forms an oblong box about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high. Isinglass is very apt to become mildewed during its journey, as it is habitually packed while still damp. All such mouldy pieces are carefully brushed and cleaned at the Dock warehouse. English biscuit-boxes are frequently used to pack isinglass in.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

East Indian sandal-wood oil arrives here in huge copper pots, protected by a strong netting of ropework. A pot usually contains about twenty gallons of very turbid oil. The oil is therefore emptied from the pot into large copper "jacks," or vats, about 5 feet high and quite 3 feet in diameter, and left to settle. The "jack" is provided with two taps—one, about 12 inches from the bottom, being used to draw off the clarified oil, while the lower tap allows the thick dregs to run out. The latter are sold separately. Indian rose-oil is treated in the same manner, and so, in fact, are many other essential oils stored at this warehouse. Rose-oil is imported in metal drums provided with a handle and a bung-hole at the top. These tins—usually old kerosene tins—are used for packing quite a large number of Eastern drugs which come into this market. In close proximity to the oils is found East Indian nutmeg-paste, in tins weighing about $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. each, four or six of which make up an original case. Cinnamon sawdust is often used for stuffing between the bottles or other breakable packages inside cases of essential oils. Citronella and lemongrass oils were formerly imported almost exclusively in bottles of about 21 oz. each, 24 or 36 in a case. Under this mode of packing they were liable to considerable damage, and recently an innovation has been introduced by the importation of these important articles in 5-lb. tins. Quite lately the oils have been shipped in so-called "tanks"—heavy iron casks protected and kept from rolling about by a strong wooden crate. The tanks have evidently been sent to Ceylon as containers for a different liquid, and are returned to us filled with oils.

SUNDRY OTHER DRUGS.

The most unpleasant article which it is the ill-fortune of the employes to handle is cowhage, which is now largely imported from British India in tins of about 18 inches high by 9 inches deep. The cowhage when im-

ported almost invariably contains a heavy admixture of stones and seeds. It is not cleaned at the Docks, but the tins have to be opened and samples drawn, for which purpose a long iron scoop is employed; but it almost always happens that some of the hairs find their way to the samplers' arms or faces, where they cause intolerable itching. Cuttlefish is imported in square wooden cases, and this brittle material also is exceedingly liable to breakage and much mixed with dirt on the way. When we last visited the Docks a parcel of 18 cases had just been "bulked," and out of this consignment only 13 cases of saleable bone were obtained, the remainder consisting of worthless dust. On the first floor of the warehouse iodine is stored in two large apartments. Our way to this part of the building leads through vast quantities of drugs stacked up in heaps so bulky as to leave only narrow passages between. There is sandal-wood in huge logs and in chips, the latter packed in canvas bags weighing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.; Tinnevely senna in bales of from 2 to 3 cwt., cardamoms in boxes lined with tinfoil, turmeric and anise in bags weighing about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 cwt., cream of tartar in heavy casks and tierces, often exceeding 12 or 13 cwt. in weight, orchella weed and bael fruit in canvas bales bound with iron hoops or strong ropes, and soy in the peculiarly-shaped wooden tubs in which drugs come to us from Japan. A tub of soy contains about 26 gallons of the liquid, and there is a considerable loss in weight on this article if kept in store too long, as the soy affects the wood of the tubs and leaks through rapidly.

IODINE.

The iodine rooms are strongly impregnated with the odour of the drug, and all the woodwork and other fixtures are thoroughly soaked with its reddish-brown evaporations. The vapour of the iodine often also affects the workmen physically. When Chilian iodine first came into our markets, about twenty-five years ago, it was stored exclusively at Fenchurch Street warehouse. It was then shipped in small gunpowder kegs, weighing about $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. each, strongly secured by six iron hoops. The iodine, however, corroded, and spoilt both wood and iron work, in an incredibly short time, and it happened on more than one occasion that the iron hoops of a keg burst and the contents were thrown all over the room. About the only material which was found not to be affected by iodine to any considerable degree was thick brown paper, and with this, therefore, the kegs were generally lined inside. At the present time iodine is imported in tierces, into each of which five little kegs are packed, three being put at the bottom of the tierce and the two others placed horizontally above them. The space between the kegs is filled up with straw. The top and bottom of every keg are protected by pieces of undressed cowhide, but these are taken off the kegs upon their arrival in London, and the pieces of hide, strongly impregnated with iodine, are always bought up at about 6d. per piece and shipped to Germany. Out of every parcel of iodine one or more kegs are opened and weighed to ascertain the tare of the lot.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

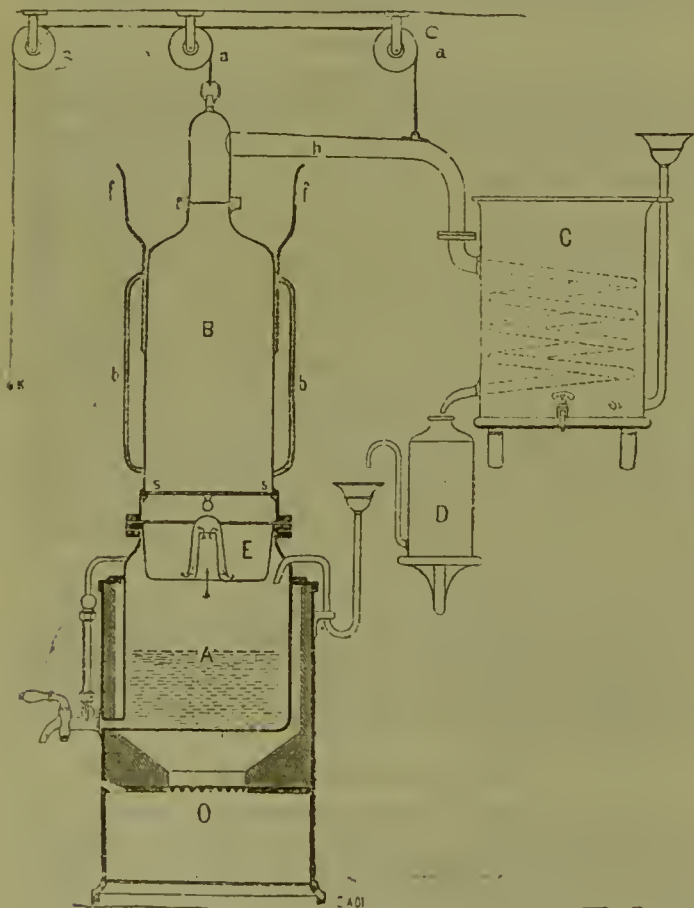
On the top floor of this warehouse are two immense wooden wheels, about 12 or 13 feet in diameter, and fixed into the walls by means of strong iron supports and beams of wood. The lower part of the wheel is about 6 feet from the ground, and across the inside of it small pieces of wood are nailed transversely to afford a rest for the feet of the workmen told off to operate the machines. The wheels were used to work the cranes which served to convey goods into the building. They were worked on the treadmill principle by five men each, the men holding themselves by ropes suspended from the ceiling, and, by moving the feet, causing the wheel to revolve. The wheels, by means of a connecting shaft, set a roller into motion, around which the chain holding the package was wound up. The work was a cumbersome and difficult one, and about ten years ago the "wheels of fortune," as they were called, were finally superseded by hydraulic machinery.

The wholesale drug firm of Louis Duvernoy, in Stuttgart, has changed hands, the late proprietor having gone into the manufacturing industry.

Notes of Nobelties.

A PORTABLE DISTILLING-APPARATUS.

THE distilling-apparatus of which we give an illustration below is especially suitable, by reason of its compactness and capacity, for small businesses in which there are objections against the employment of a boiler. The explanation of the working is briefly as follows:—In the round iron oven *O* is fixed the copper boiler *A*, which is fitted with a cock and a water-gauge. The vapour generated by the action of the fire below follows the direction of the arrow through *E* to the container *B*, in which the material for distilling is placed on the top of the perforated bottom *ss*. Passing through the material, and charged with its essential oil, the vapour passes through the detachable tube *h*, and the worm connected with it in the cooling-vat *C*, and thence into the Florentine flask *D*, where the essential oil, being lighter than the water, separates, and the water returns through the bent tube and the funnel into the boiler *A*, to be used again and again. The distillation is continued until the water issuing from the worm has become completely odourless.

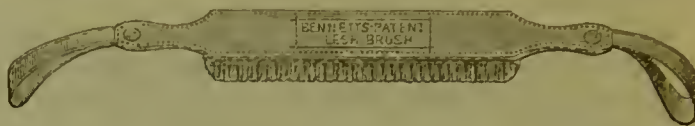


When the operation is at an end the tube *b* may be detached and the aperture closed, and the container may then either be lifted by the handles *bb*, and turned upside down on its feet *fff*, and in this position charged afresh, or the top may be lifted off by means of the pulley *aaa*, and the container filled in that manner. The compartment *E* serves to catch extractive matter and prevent it from falling into the boiler, and thus spoiling the distillate.

BENNETT'S FLESH-BRUSH.

THE brush shown in the engraving offers an excellent means of keeping up the healthy action of the skin. The inventor is Mr. F. J. Bennett, of the Geological Survey, who has

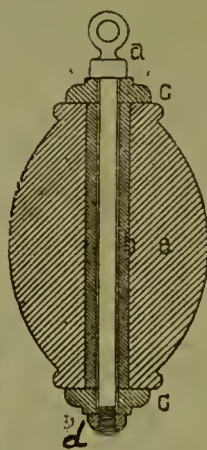
applied for a patent for it, and the manufacturers are Ellis & Co. (Limited), of 47 Farringdon Road, London. The peculiarity of this brush is its flexibility. It is 12 inches



long and 2 inches in breadth, and the bristles, instead of being fixed in a solid wooden back, are inserted into thick leather, with loops of the same at each end. It is thus so flexible that it may almost be doubled, and admits of being closely applied to all parts of the body's surface. Thorough flesh-rubbing is a method of hygienic treatment the value of which is well recognised, but the practice of which is somewhat neglected. In many complaints there is nothing to equal a brisk rubbing. Liniments are often of service only on account of the friction for which they furnish the *raison d'être*. A sluggish circulation and an imperfect action of the skin are causes of many diseases which regular flesh-rubbing would prevent.

CAPTIVE SOAP.

A NEW idea has recently been patented in Germany by a firm of soap-makers. It is called "captive soap," and shown



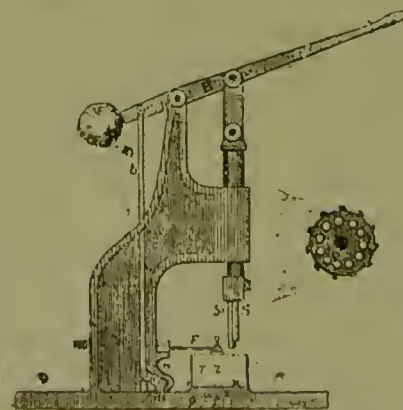
on the accompanying illustration. *c* represents the soap; *d* a mother-of-pearl screw top, which rests upon an earthenware plate *e*, and serves to fix the metal tube *b*, which runs through the soap, and is connected by means of the handle *a* with a nickel-plated chain and arm, which are provided along with the apparatus. The soap-maker's notion is, of course, to supply his perforated soap to be used in the holder, and he claims that the invention is particularly suitable for lavatories in hotels, clubs, factories, &c., as the soap cannot be carried off or washed down the sink, while the circumstance that it hangs suspended

with free access of air keeps it harder and makes it less liable to waste than if it were kept in a soap-dish.

COMPRESSED-MEDICINE MACHINES.

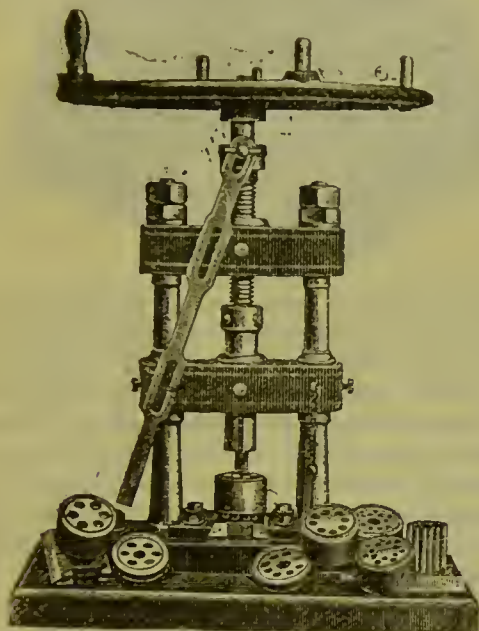
THE increasing popularity of compressed medicines amongst medical men, as well as the general public, has caused their extemporaneous preparation to be an art with which retail

pharmacists should have an acquaintance. The recognition of this fact is inducing the greater attention of mechanicians to the production of compressing apparatus, and we figure here two new machines. The first, designed by J. M.



Richter, of Graz, is called a revolving pastille press and is protected by patent in Austria. It derives its name from the revolving cylinder *T*, which after each stroke of the lever actuating the upper stamp, turns round, thus exposing fresh material to pressure. It is claimed that the whole of the energy placed on the

lever is utilised in the act of compression ; and as the upper stamp is self-rising, it is always ready. The illustration sufficiently shows the construction of the different parts, and the way it is worked, but we may add that the holes in the revolving cylinder have to be filled by hand. The one next figured is the invention of Messrs. Bülow, of Görlitz. Here also the mould is a revolving cylinder, and it



has this advantage—that it presses more than one tablet at a time, and when the stamping-rod rises provision is made for ejecting the compressed tablets. The pressure which is exerted on the contents of the mould is enormous, and is obtained by the screw actuated by the heavy wheel above, a catch preventing any return of the screw until it is desired.

INK AND HEAT.

THERE is no end to the ingenuity of "the daughter of the late John Bond" in finding presents to give away with the 1s. "Ebonite" Marking ink. Now it is a thermometer which is offered with every bottle of the "Ebonite"—an ink which requires no heat. It really seems too much for the money.

AN "INTELLIGENT" OIL-CAN.

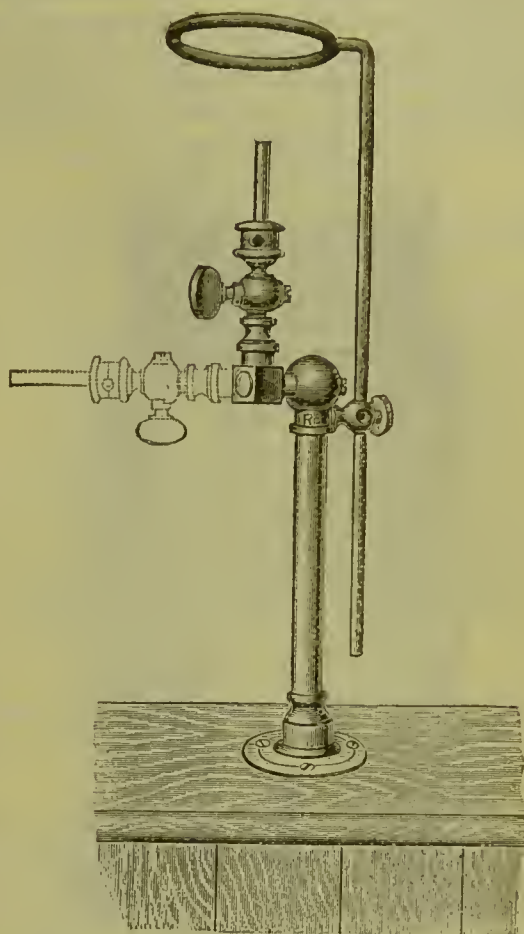
THIS is not a misnomer, but a very good idea which Messrs. W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited) are now placing before the trade. The can has a double spout, it will be seen, and when this is placed in a receiver—*e.g.*, an oil lamp—and the oil allowed to flow in, there is a continuous whistle until the level of the liquid in the receiver reaches the spout, then the whistling stops, and as the air-spout of the can is covered with liquid, no air gets into the can, and the flow of oil from it also stops. Under these conditions a blind person can fill a lamp without spilling, and it follows that one with eyesight can also do so in the dark.



COUNTER GAS-JET.

MR. CHARLES THOMPSON, of Birmingham, has added to the usefulness of his atmospheric gas-jet, which we have re-

cently described, by providing a bracket with a retort-ring attachment. We show this as an upright for the counter in the subjoined figure. As the tap is swivelled, the jet may



be turned to the position shown by the dotted line when not required for heating dishes or the like. The arrangement is equally suitable for fixing to the back of the dispensing-counter shelves as a bracket ; and Mr. Thompson has also designed an attachment for existing fittings which answers the same purpose as his bracket. All the articles are made in nickel-plated metal at a very moderate price.

VINACOCA.

THIS is a coca wine made by the French Hygienic Company from the coca-leaf, Madeira wine being the menstruum. We find it to be a pleasant-tasted preparation, and it shows abundant evidence of the active principle of the drug.

ALEXANDRA DENTIFRICE.

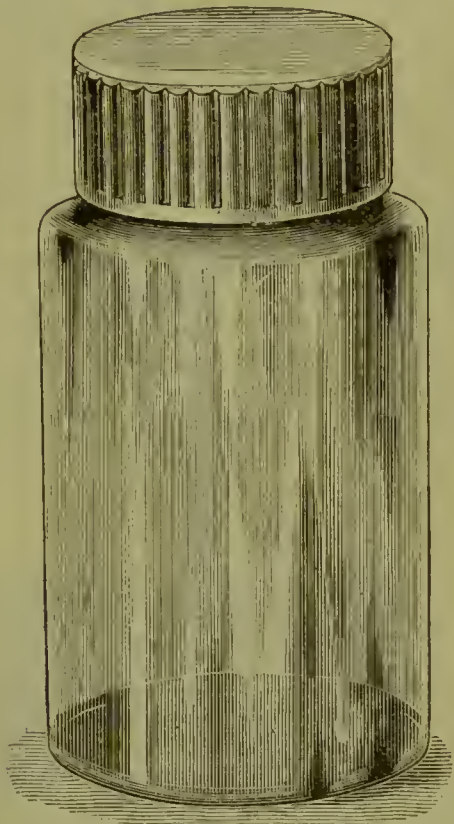
MESSES. B. W. ZIEMER & Co. have established themselves at 143 Cannon Street to introduce to the British public a new liquid dentifrice and mouthwash under the title of "the Alexandra." It is from the formula of Dr. W. Ziemer, and has had much success in Germany. It is a very agreeable dentifrice, and its rich colour and transparent labels make it quite an attraction for the counter.

AN AMERICAN DENTIFRICE.

THE AMERICAN TOILET COMPANY, of 188 Piccadilly, send us samples of an American dentifrice, for which they are agents, and which is entitled "Dr. Sheffield's American Crème Tooth Paste." It is a salmon-tinted creamy paste with pleasant aromatic flavour. It is very elegantly put up in flexible silvery tubes and in china jars, the tube and the jar being both encased in cartons.

"BELL-GORDON" SCREW-STOPPER.

BELL, GORDON & CO. (LIMITED), 57 Moorgate Street, E.C., are the patentees of these new stoppers. The remarkable thing about them is their strength and elegant appearance. The outside portion of the stopper or cap is made of one piece of bright white-metal, and the inside screw is fitted so that the corrugations are at right angles to those on the



edge. Thereby great strength is imparted to the cap, and, although it is quite light, it cannot be squeezed out of shape by any force such as a screw is likely to meet in the course of its career. The patentees supply the screws attached to bottles of all sizes, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 oz., and their utility for druggists' goods is attested by the fact that they are used by several eminent firms who advertise in this journal.

NEW BELTS.

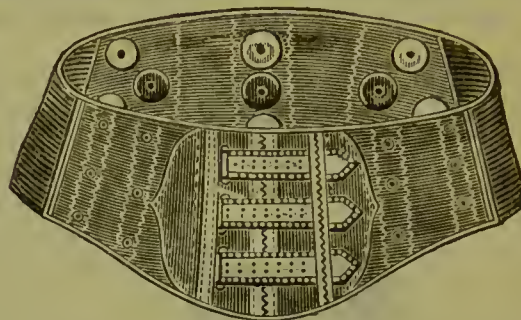
MR. VINCENT WOOD, of Paternoster Square, E.C., has recently registered a new pattern of belt for ladies, which he calls the "accomodato-corset belt." This is an



excellent arrangement, which will be appreciated by the wearers. In the front, as shown by the above illustrations, there is a corset-fastening, the back being provided

with the usual lace adjustment, so that once the belt has been adjusted it may be put off and on with the minimum of trouble. There is also a sensible supporting-belt attached.

Mr. Wood's second invention is a galvano electric belt, made in shapes for ladies and gentlemen: the gentlemen's shape we show.



The belts are made of flannel inside with cotton outside, and to the former are affixed small discs of copper and zinc, which, by contact with the skin, produce a gentle electric current. At the same time the eyelet-holes provide an efficient means of ventilation. Whatever may be said of electric-belts generally, it is evident that the principle which Mr. Wood has adopted in this case is sound; and, if he were to add a slender wire connection between the discs, it would be perfect. He is to apply his invention to chest-protectors and other articles of that nature.

PROCTOR'S "MANUAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING."

THE *American Journal of Pharmacy*, in reviewing this work, states that "there will scarcely be any pharmacist who would not endorse the author's position on the important question of testing as expressed in the prefatory and introductory remarks to the little work. . . ."

"From the practical standpoint [therein] indicated the work is written. The preliminary chapter contains much useful information on processes and manipulations which will be particularly appreciated by the student. The various articles are considered in alphabetical order; they include not only chemicals, but also certain galenicals and crude drugs, like hydrargyrum cum creta, unguentum hydrargyri, acacia, cetaceum, colocynthis, copaiba, guaiaci lignum, oleum olivæ, scammonium and others. The tests of the British Pharmacopœia are primarily considered, their critical value being briefly indicated, and such modifications or additional tests suggested as the author's rich experience deemed necessary. A distinction is made between such impurities which result from faulty manufacture and intentional adulterations. As a rule, the tests of the B.P. are stated to be sufficiently simple and satisfactory, but in many cases simpler methods of attaining the required indications are described. Examinations by means of the microscope are not included in the present work.

"From the preceding remarks the value of the work becomes obvious. It is one which may be consulted on all occasions falling within its scope, when to all practical questions it will give practical answers devoid of theoretical considerations, but reliable in all the details. The useful work is presented by the publishers in an attractive and serviceable garb."

Nature says of the book that the tests described are the simplest possible. As a rule they are qualitative, and sufficiently accurate for the purpose in view, although quantitative methods, more especially in determinations of solubility, or fixed residues of volatile liquids, are employed. The book contains a chapter on manipulation, which includes the method of weighing precipitates, and an index, and will be found a handy volume to the pharmacist.

This work is published at the offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Price 2s. 6d.; by post, 2s. 9d.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Loane, J., and Allan, F. J., Dock Street, Whitechapel, surgeons, apothecaries, and general medical practitioners.

Polglase, F. J. W., and Smith, J. T., under the style of Polglase, Smith & Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, manufacturing chemists.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

Receiving Orders, Public Examinations, Adjudications, Dividends, &c.

Cuckow, William, Wakefield, crucible maker.—R. O.—Adj.

Preece, Charles, Godwin, Bildestone, chemist and druggist.—R. O.—Adj.



GIBSON'S TINTED VENUS.

MESSRS. A. & F. PEARS have sent us the accompanying sketch of the famous piece of sculpture which, as we recently announced, they bought at a sale at Christie's a few weeks since for 1,750 gns. This celebrated statue, one of the most noted of modern works, and ranking with the great classic Venuses of Florence, Rome, and Paris—the Florentine, the Capitol, and the Milo—was exhibited at the International Exhibition in London in 1862, and its production occupied four years of the sculptor's life, and was intended for his *chef d'œuvre*. The subsidy of artistic work by this eminent firm is a fact of greater public importance than the mere patronage of artists by wealthy amateurs. In both cases art is encouraged, but the effect of Messrs. Pears purchases is to popularise it as well. Mr. Barrett is very satisfied with his bargain, and declares that he never more cheerfully drew a cheque than he did this one for 1,750 guineas.

BLOOD SPOTS.—An American authority states that he has discovered a method for detecting blood stains that the microscope had failed to reveal. When the smallest drop of blood is mixed with 15 grammes of distilled water, and 1 or 2 drops of tincture of guaiacum added, a cloudy precipitate of resin is yielded, and the solution becomes slightly coloured. When there is further added to it a drop of ethereal solution of peroxide of hydrogen, a blue colour appears, which becomes deeper and deeper on exposure to the air.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

THE *Trade Marks Journal* publishes the following notice:—"Any person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks may within one month of the date of this journal, give notice in duplicate, at the Patent Office, in the form 'J,' in the second schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, 1890, of opposition to such registration." All communications to be addressed to H. Reader Lack, Esq., Comptroller General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

SACCARINO; for chemical substances used in photography, and other goods in Class 1. By S. Parry, Raymond House, Chester. 97,835.

"CELERINA"; for a nerve tonic. By The Rio Chemical Co., 401 N. Main Street, St. Louis, U.S.A. 97,448.

"CORNENDUM"; for a preparation for the cure of corns and warts. By E. C. Atkinson, trading as Atkinson & Son, Royal Square, Bowness, Windermere. 97,809.

Picture of a lion on black label, with the words "Hillaby's Lion Liquorice"; for liquorice. By John Hillaby, Tanshelf, Pontefract. 96,429.

Circular design, with coat-of-arms in centre, and wording; for aerated and mineral waters. By The Newcastle-upon-Tyne and District Aerated Water Company (limited), 54 Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 97,583.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deed of arrangement with creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision in the Act, making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Mason, Charles, 70 Gibson Street, Hull, drysalter. Trustee: James Stocks, Hull, estate agent. Date, July 18; filed, July 21; unsecured liabilities, 187*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; estimated net assets, 26*l.*; preferential creditors, 1*l.*; composition, 5*s.* in the pound, payable 3*s.* 6*d.* within fourteen days from execution hereof, and 1*s.* 6*d.* on August 5, secured by assignment to trustee.

	£	s.	d.
Allison, E. & H., Hull	15	2	10
Anglo-American Oil Company, Bridge Hill ..	68	1	3
Bower, William, & Co., Hull	20	0	0
Bradley, Brothers, Hull	14	0	0
Bury, Thomas, Hull	24	1	8
Dalton, M. G., Hull	12	0	0
Wilkinson, J., & Sons, Hull	12	0	1

Tily, Charles Alfred, 45 Maida Vale, and at Riverhead (trading in co-partnership with his sister), chemist. Trustee: George White, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., C.A. Date, July 14; filed, July 21; unsecured liabilities, 959*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; estimated net assets, 610*l.*; creditors fully secured, 15*l.*

	£	s.	d.
Barron, Harvey & Co., London	44	7	0
Dunworth Nugent, London	120	0	0
Gardener Newton, London	80	0	0
Gaskell, Rev., London	215	0	0
Maw, Son & Thompson, London	30	0	0
Mayo & Co., London	31	10	0
Meggison & Co., London	331	19	0
Mornington Building Society, London ..	90	0	0
Rates	31	11	11
Sanger, John, & Sons, London	23	0	0

PEACH GUM is the only substance, according to W. E. Stone, of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., which, like gum arabic, contains both arabinose and galactose.

Practical Notes and Formulae.

PILL EXCIPIENT.

POWDERED sugar, tragacanth, gum arabic, and white soap, of each, 1 part; glycerin, 16 parts. Mix and heat to make a homogeneous paste. This makes a good pill for many things.

HOREHOUND EXTRACT.

MR. F. G. HERTEL reports (*Amer. Journ. Pharm.*) that a fluid extract of horehound, made with dilute alcohol, deposits well-defined crystals of marrubiin, the active principle of the drug, within a week, on account of the sparing solubility of the principle in water. A menstruum which made a satisfactory preparation consisted of alcohol 2 parts, water 1 part, with 5 per cent. of glycerine.

COCA WINE.

Coca leaves	3 oz.
Brandy	1½ "
Sherry	24 "
Tokay wine	6 "

Macerate for about a week, press, and to the liquor add 8 grains of citric acid; set aside for a few days more, and filter.—*Phar. Zeit.*

IODOFORM GAUZE.

MR. OTTO MAERKER gives the following directions for making 20-per-cent. iodoform gauze:—Take 10 metres (11 yards) of muslin, weighing about 200 grammes (6½ oz.); place it in a suitable earthenware pan, and pour upon it a solution of iodoform, 10 grammes; colophony, 10 grammes; hyposulphite of soda, 0.5 gramme; glycerine, 10 grammes, in a kilo. of rectified spirit. When well saturated dry the gauze in a dark place. The hyposulphite is said to fix any iodine which may be liberated from iodoform by action of the air.

MOSQUITO TINCTURE.

Eucalyptol	10 parts
Acetic ether	5 "
Eau de Cologne	40 "
Tincture of insect powder (1 to 5 S.V.R.)	50 "

Mix.

For sponging the skin a mixture of 1 part of this with 3 to 6 parts of water may be used. The tincture is also useful for spraying in apartments; for this purpose 1 part may be mixed with 10 parts of water and used in a spray-producer.

MEL ROSATUM.

M. EUGEN DIETERICH gives in his new manual the following method for preparing rose-honey, which gives an excellent product:—Macerate 500 grammes of red rose leaves in 1,800 grammes of rectified spirit for twenty-four hours, then add 1,000 grammes of water, and, after two hours, press and strain. To the liquor add 250 grammes of glycerine, recover the spirit by distillation, and evaporate the remainder to 500 grammes. Allow to stand for twelve hours, filter, add 4,800 grammes of honey to the filtrate, and heat until the product weighs 5,000 grammes.

LABEL OR PAPER VARNISH.

African copal	60 grammes
Powdered glass	60 "
Camphor	15 "
Ether	250 "
Absolute alcohol	60 "

Reduce the copal to fine powder, and mix the glass with it; place both in a 500-gramme bottle with the camphor and the ether, close well, and set aside for a month, shaking occasionally. At the end of this time add the alcohol, and, after shaking well, set aside for fourteen days; then pour off the clear portion of the varnish. Before using this varnish it is advisable to size the paper-surface with a solution of isinglass in spirit 1 part, and water 3 parts.

PEPSIN ELIXIR.

THE following is a good formula:—

Scale pepsin	1 oz.
Cinnamon water	2 "
Caraway water	4 "
Hydrochloric acid	1 dr.
Compd. tincture of cinchona	½ oz.
Glycerine	16 "
Distilled water to	64 "

A GOOD DENTAL HINT.

DR. W. G. FOSTER, of Baltimore, tells *Dental Cosmos* about an arrangement which he has devised for protecting the upper while extracting the lower teeth. There is always danger of breaking or chipping the upper teeth by a blow from the forceps while extracting a lower one. Careful operators usually apply a napkin against the upper teeth just over the tooth to be extracted. But it is difficult to keep the napkin in place. To overcome the difficulty take an impression of a medium-sized natural upper denture; take a cast of it, wax the cast over the teeth to about the thickness of an eighth of an inch on the cutting-edges and running back as far as the second bicuspid, allowing the wax to reach only to the margins of the gums, and made much thinner than on the cutting-edges. Then invest as in any case to be vulcanised, and pack with soft rubber, preferably the black. After vulcanisation trim with sharp scissors, boil and wash, and allow to remain in the air for two or three days. It is advisable to have three sizes, and as they are made of soft rubber they are sure to fit, as vulcanised soft rubber after a time becomes hardened and brittle to a certain extent. When in this condition, place it in boiling water, adding a little borax, and allowing it to boil from five to ten minutes. This will restore the elasticity to the rubber, and it will then be in as good condition as when first vulcanised.

COPYING-INK.

THE following formulæ are for inks which provide copies without a press, but they can be used also as ordinary writing-inks:—

	Parts
Extract of logwood	200
Sulphate of iron	8
Chromate of potash	2
Indigo carmine	16
Gum arabic	2
Glycerine	20
Salicylic acid	0.3
Vinegar	100
Distilled water	900

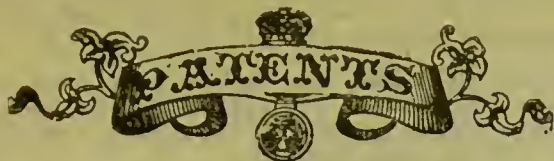
Dissolve the extract of logwood completely in a portion of the water by heating at a temperature of about 200° F. Then add the rest of the water and the vinegar, in which the other ingredients have been mixed in the order given above and dissolved. Mix thoroughly, and set aside for a few days to settle. Another formula, which provides an ink of a different colour, but equally satisfactory, is as follows:—

	Parts
Water	1,000
Extract of logwood	200
Indigo carmine	20
Alum	25
Sulphate of iron	4
Sulphate of copper	3
Glucose	16
Gum arabic	2
Chromate of potash	2
Salicylic acid	0.3

GOOD BLACK INK.

Tannin	60 parts by weight.
Water	540 "
Solution of perchloride of iron (10 per cent. Fe.)	40 "
Pure sulphuric acid	1 "
Water	400 "
Schnal's deep black, E.	20 "

Dissolve the tannin in the first water, and the deep black in the second. To the latter add the iron solution and the acid, then mix the solutions.



The following applications for Patents have been registered at the Patent office.

- Artificial Teeth.**—6,409.—April 26, 1890.—A. E. Ash.
- Bottle Stopper.**—10,496.—July 7, 1890.—W. W. Matthews. Stopper to chloroform drop and other medical bottles.
- Bronchitis-kettle.**—9,622.—June 21, 1890.—E. J. Pike.
- Chlorine.**—6,416.—April 28, 1890.—6698.—May 1, 1890.—G. E. Davis and A. R. Davis.
- Cure for Rheumatism.**—8,027.—May 22, 1890.—H. Pen-nock.—8,617.—June 4, 1890.—W. Dance.
- Dietetic Preparations.**—8,869.—June 9, 1890.—A. G. Cunningham. For the use of dyspeptics.
- Disinfectants.**—8,997.—June 10, 1890.—G. Walker. Preparation of disinfectants for more convenient transmission, carriage, storage, and general application.—9,103.—June 12, 1890.—J. Y. Johnson.
- Feeding bottle.**—7,651.—May 16, 1890.—E. Whitehouse. Improvements in.—7,777.—May 19, 1890.—J. Neuman. Preventing the wind being sucked up in an ordinary feeding-bottle when its contents have been exhausted.—8,667.—June 4, 1890.—E. Edwards.
- Feeding-bottle Heater.**—6,418.—April 28, 1890.—F. A. Harbidge. Night light and infants bottle-heater.
- Filter.**—7,229.—May 9, 1890.—C. A. Koellner. For oil and other liquids.—7,546.—May 14, 1890.—J. P. Bayly.—8,568.—June 3, 1890.—W. P. Thompson.
- Flesh-gloves.**—9,054.—June 11, 1890.—A. Bruckner.
- Foods.**—7,178.—May 8, 1890.—T. Reade. A nutritive tonic biscuit.
- Fumigator.**—10,150.—July 1, 1890.—J. W. Gardner and T. Smithson.—For parasitic insects on plants.
- Hair Dye.**—10,235.—July 2, 1890.—E. Viarengo. "Excelsior water."
- Inhalers.**—9,332.—June 17, 1890.—J. H. Lake. A thermo-dry inhaler, for inhaling volatile substances in a current of warm, dry air.—9,547.—June 19, 1890.—A. W. Shirley. An improved inhaler.—10,532.—July 8, 1890.—E. S. d'Odiardi and A. Thompson. Improvements in electro-inhalers.
- Injectors.**—7,391.—May 12, 1890. W. P. Thompson.—10,164.—July 1, 1890.—R. G. Brooke. Improvements in.
- Medical and Surgical Appliances.**—7,803.—May 19, 1890.—J. G. Lorrain. Respirators and medical or surgical bandages or dressings.
- Medicinal Soap.**—8,123.—May 24, 1890.—C. R. Illingworth. Improvements in soaps for skin disease.
- Medicine and Food.**—6,447.—April 28, 1890.—R. K. Stewart.
- Mineral-waters.**—9,100.—June 12, 1890.—H. C. Saunders.
- Phenacetin.**—5,723.—April 15, 1890.—B. Willcox. Improvements in the manufacture of phenacetin derivatives.
- Poultice.**—5,967.—April 19, 1890.—P. B. Marchal. A new mucilaginous product, applicable for use as a cataplasm, poultice, or the like.
- Quinsy.**—6,071.—April 22, 1890.—D. Francis. A cure and preventive by an external application of mixture of vinegar, turpentine, and eggs.
- Sanitary Papers.**—7,532.—May 14, 1890. A. Smith and F. W. Naylor.

Sprinkler.—7,081.—May 7, 1890.—R. Chaffer.—For condiments, scents, and the like.

Surgical Appliance.—8,164.—May 24, 1890.—J. P. Bayly.—8,401.—May 30, 1890.—F. Gravely. Surgical splints for the treatment of fractures, sprains, or certain disorders.

Syphons.—6,043.—April 22, 1890.—E. A. Meyer.

Syringe.—10,677.—July 9, 1890.—F. Cooper.

Syringes.—7,168.—May 8, 1890.—J. T. Shelton.—9,640.—June 21, 1890.—J. Lucas, H. Lucas, and W. S. Bentley.

Tabloids, &c.—8,907.—June 9, 1890.—F. J. Hanbury. Medicated tabellæ, tables, tabloids, and pellets.

Tooth-brush.—7,286.—May 10, 1890.—A. W. Murray. An improved mechanical tooth-brush.

Trusses.—6,130.—April 22, 1890.—A. J. Boulton.

Vermin-catcher.—8,500.—June 2, 1890.—J. C. C. Schleyer. "Insect or vermin-catcher."

Specifications recently published.

1889.

- 3,261 Lake (*Jewell*). Filtering water. 8*d*.
- 7,073 Lake (*Leonhardt & Co.*). Medical compound. 4*d*.
- 8,265 Bruce & ors. Filters. 1*s*. 3*d*.
- 8,567 Taylor. Soap-powder. 4*d*.
- 8,779 Alsberge. Chlorine. 6*d*.
- 8,928 Mackay (*Baxter & anr.*). Filter presses. 6*d*.
- 9,512 Hawksley. Filters. 8*d*.
- 10,352 Brinck & Rehnström. Food-preparations. 6*d*.
- 10,437 Parker & Robinson. Phosphorus. 4*d*.
- 10,524 Fisher. Legging for varicose veins. 6*d*.
- 10,921 Jensen & Busch. Filtering apparatus. 8*d*.
- 11,165 Cochrane. Mineral waters. 4*d*.
- 11,479 Cochrane. Aërated beverages. 4*d*.
- 12,125 Chesswright. Capsuled bottles &c. 8*d*.
- 12,162 Smales. Filtering apparatus. 8*d*.
- 13,264 Farmer. Acetic acid. 11*d*.
- 13,825 Nicole. Syphons. 8*d*.
- 16,427 Staples & ors. Cattle-cleanser, &c. 4*d*.
- 16,894 Hiron. Tap filter. 6*d*.
- 18,029 Perl. Depilatories. 4*d*.
- 19,225 Wilton & Wilton. Sulphate of ammonia, &c. 8*d*.
- 1890.
- 1,583 Radlauer. Ethyl chloral urethane. 4*d*.
- 1,938 Johnstone. Filtering perfumes, &c. 6*d*.
- 2,753 Woodward. Ringworm-cure. 4*d*.
- 3,006 McCants. Pessaries. 6*d*.
- 3,247 Cordes. Administering medicines or food to children. 6*d*.
- 3,399 Davis. Vulcanising dental plates, &c. 8*d*.
- 3,537 Salberg. Menstrual bandage. 6*d*.
- 5,377 Breyer. Asbestos filters. 8*d*.
- 6,954 Woods. Respirator, &c. 6*d*.
- 7,388 Thompson (*Schutte*). Injectors. 6*d*.
- 7,391 Thompson (*Schutte*). Injectors. 8*d*.

THE APRON.—A medical contemporary is exercising itself about the rapidly fading pharmaceutical apron. "The modern counter pharmacist," says our friend, "is far too much of a 'swell' to wear aprons, in spite of the Scotch aphorism that it 'saves the breeks.' The consequence is that, unless he runs an extravagant tailor's bill, his person, seen from the front, is mottled and sere, bearing indelible traces of the mineral acids, hydrocarbons, and carbohydrates. Now an apron is an economical and cleanly article of attire, and may be made as smart as its wearer may desire. Why an article which is considered becoming as well as useful by the provident continental surgeon or physician should be deemed 'lowering' by a humble dispenser we fail to grasp, and possibly one of this ilk may feel inclined to vouchsafe an explanation." We doubt that the writer's eye must have been "mottled and sere" when he indulged in these reflections.

Trade Report.

No. 10 to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., July 24.

IN drugs and fine chemicals business remains very quiet, and it is only in the department of heavy chemicals that any trade of note is being done at present. To-day's drug sales were very light, and offered a rather poor assortment of goods, and the eleven catalogues had been gone through shortly after 2 P.M. The alterations in the market are few and not very important. Raw camphor is reported rather higher. Cardamoms were slightly dearer, say, 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. on some parcels. Ipecacuanha is also higher, and fine Tonquin musk sold at a slight advance. Star anise, calumba, golden seal root, kola nuts, and nux vomica are somewhat firmer. Beeswax very steady for Jamaica. Cape, Curaçao, and East Indian aloes are rather lower, and so is Canton rhubarb. In fine chemicals, arsenic, citric and tartaric acids and camphor are firmer. The following are the principal changes in drysalteries, &c.: Higher:—Caustic soda, soda crystals, bleaching-powder, chlorate of potash, soda ash, sulphate, and hyposulphite of soda, American indigo, nutmegs, and linseed oil. Lower: Shellac, cottonseed oil, rape oil and turpentine, Zanzibar cloves, ginger, and Penang white pepper.

ACIDS.—*Carbolic* is quiet of sale, and though some holders will not sell bulk crystals (34° to 35°) under 8*d.*, they could be bought at 7½*d.* Liquid acid is quoted at from 11*d.* for 50 per cent. up to 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* for 95 per cent. *Citric* acid is rather steadier, with buyers at 1*s.* 3*d.*, but no sellers, 1*s.* 3½*d.* being the general quotation. *Oxalic* quoted generally at 3½*d.*, though some would probably be found available at 3½*d.* *Tartaric*, the turn dearer; foreign crystals, 1*s.* 2*d.*; powder, 1*s.* 2½*d.*; English, 1*s.* 2½*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

ALBUMEN.—Two cases yellow egg albumen were bought in at 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb. to-day.

ALOES.—*Cape* aloes are dull of sale. Of 43 packages offered to-day, only 10 were sold at 21*s.* 6*d.* for rather dark and softish, and 18*s.* 6*d.* for very drossy. Good bright hard is held for 24*s.*, or about 6*d.* less than at the last auctions, but that price was not obtainable at the sales to-day. Of *Curaçao* aloes, the very large supply of 838 packages was offered at auction, and of this quantity 732 sold at exceptionally low rates; the quality, however, was lamentably bad. Ten packages of good bright liver *Gourds* sold at 46*s.* per cwt.; the remainder of medium to common grades brought from 19*s.* to 22*s.* for dark, but clean, liver; 15*s.* to 15*s.* 6*d.* for fair; and from 12*s.* down to 6*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for common brown and overheated. Some ordinary caky aloes sold at 10*s.* to 14*s.* In *East India* aloes a few cheap sales were made; 32 cases *Aden Socotrine*s bringing 47*s.* 6*d.* for soft brown of good flavour, and from 25*s.* down to 16*s.* for very soft black and flavourless; 4 cases in skins also sold cheaply at 42*s.* 6*d.* for fair quality. Of *Zanzibar* aloes, 4 boxes ordinary dark, though offered without reserve, had to be bought in, as there were no bids.

AMBERGRIS.—One small tin of rather dark ambergris of fine flavour was bought in at the nominal price of 200*l.* per oz., but we do not hear of any really fine ambergris offering in the market. About 10 oz. of dark and undeveloped sold to-day at 36*s.*, and for 20 oz. damp black caky, an offer of 17*s.* was refused.

ANISE.—Our market has been cleared of all the valuable lots of *Chinese* star-anise at an advance of about 5*s.* on the last market prices, namely 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for sound, and 6*l.* for slightly mouldy. At the auctions 3 bales *Japan* star-anise imported *via* Dantzic were bought in without mention of price.

ANNATTO.—*Seeds* were not offered to-day. Of twenty 50-lb. baskets *Brazilian* roll annatto imported about two years ago nothing was sold, bids being solicited at 9*d.* per lb.

ARSENIC is dearer. We do not think there are any further sellers now at 14*s.*; the quotation ranging from 14*s.* 9*d.* to 15*s.* per cwt. for best white powder. *Red* arsenic, 30*s.* to 35*s.*, according to quality.

BALSAMS.—Two cases unworked *Peruvian* sold to-day at 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb., which is a very good price, and has not previously been obtainable, although holders have been asking it for some time. *Tolu* steady at 1*s.* 5*d.* for good quality; the only bid obtainable for some lots offered at sale to-day was 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

BORAX is quoted by the manufacturers at 30*s.*; but itself in the second-hand at 28*s.* to 28*s.* 3*d.*

BUCHU.—Good green round leaves remain exceedingly scarce, and the prices are only nominal. At auction, 4 bales, mostly spurious long yellowish leaves, were offered and bought in at 6*d.* per lb.

CALUMBA.—It is reported that there has been a very good demand for this article privately for some time, and in some quarters higher prices are anticipated. No increased demand, however, was perceptible at to-day's auction, and 205 bags were all bought in, an offer of 18*s.* being refused for medium to bold root, a fairly yellow mixed colour, while 15*s.* is wanted for another rather smaller and wormy parcel.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The market is rather unsettled, but on the whole firmer. Early in the week a sale of 200 cases *Chinese* camphor, August-September shipment, was reported at 142*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. terms, indicating a lower market, but since then quotations have much improved, and to-day they are 155*s.* to 157*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. for Japan, while a cablegram from that country received to-day gives 170*s.* c.i.f. as the lowest price. On the spot we hear of small sales at 160*s.* to 165*s.* per cwt. for Japan camphor (the latter being quite a retail transaction), but others claim to be sellers at 155*s.* spot. At the auctions 62 tubs were offered. For 10 tubs fine dry Japan, imported *via* Hamburg, an offer of 150*s.* was refused. The rise appears, however, to be merely speculative.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—*German refined* is quoted at 1*s.* 7½*d.* per lb. by the importers, but we believe some could still be found at 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb. At the auctions, 2 casks *French* bells sold at 1*s.* 7½*d.* per lb. *English* camphor unchanged.

CARDAMOMS.—At to-day's auctions 85 packages only were offered. There was nothing of really fine quality, but 55 cases sold at irregular prices, mostly firm, and occasionally 1*d.* to 2*d.* dearer. *Mysore*: Medium to bold full palish, 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.*; smaller yellow and long, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*; small size, 1*s.* 5*d.*; medium yellow and brownish mixed and specky, 1*s.* 5*d.*; small to medium round pale, 1*s.* 8*d.*; small ditto, 1*s.* 5*d.*; medium plum yellow to brownish, 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; very small, 1*s.* 3*d.*; small brown, partly split, 10½*d.* to 1*s.*; unclipped, and partly open and dark, 9*d.* per lb. *Malabar*: Medium full yellow, 1*s.* 10*d.*; brown, 1*s.* 7*d.*; small size round, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*; small dark and shrivelled, 8½*d.* to 9½*d.* For seed there was very little demand, and a few parcels sold rather easier at 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—According to the latest reports from New York, the market has become somewhat unsettled because the dealers on the Pacific Coast have advanced their prices.

CHIRETTA.—Twenty-four bales were all sold at high prices, good quality at 4½*d.*, fake packed ditto at 3*d.* per lb.

CINCHONA.—Sixty-five serons flat *Calisaya* were all bought in at nominal prices; sound to rather thin and broken was held for 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.; fine lots realised steady prices, and found a good market; 17 packages red *East Indian* druggists' quill, very ragged and all water-damaged (salvage), sold without reserve at from 1*s.* 1½*d.* to 1*s.* 2½*d.* per lb., which was rather cheap. Two serons *Guayaquil* bark, thin to medium brown quill, brought 9*d.* for sound and 7*d.* for mouldy. The following is the range of prices for South-

American barks at the present time as compared with the corresponding period of last year:—

—	1890		1889	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Calisaya, flat	0 9	to 1 6	1 9	to 2 0
quill	—	" —	0 3	" 0 6
Cartagena	0 3	" 0 6	0 2	" 0 6
Columbian	0 7	" 1 10	0 9	" 2 3
Crown, Loxa	0 8	" 1 10	0 9	" 2 0
Grey (Huanuco)	0 2	" 0 8	0 0½	" 0 2
Maracaibo	—	" —	0 0½	" 0 2
New Granada	—	" —	0 0½	" 0 2
Pitayo, hard	1 0	" 6 0	1 0	" 6 0
Red	0 1½	" 0 5	0 0½	" 0 6
Cuprea	—	" —	—	" —

COCCULUS INDICUS.—Eleven bags very small sold at 9s. per cwt.

CONDURANGO.—One bag rather dark and mouldy sold for 5d. per lb., and a parcel of 22 bales pale woody chips was withdrawn.

COPPER (SULPHATE).—Prices are fluctuating, but there is a better inquiry for delivery in last month of the year, the quotation up to December being 18l. On the spot it is 18l. 5s. to 18l. 10s.

COWHAGE.—Eight packages were bought in at 4d. to 6d. per oz. for good quality, mixed with seed and stones as usual.

CREAM OF TARTAR fairly steady at 10l. for best white French crystals.

CUTCH is very quiet, and only a very limited business is reported at 25s. 3d. for *Coat-of-arms* brand in Liverpool.

CUTTLEFISH.—Fine qualities were not offered, but 10 packages bold but dark and discoloured *Mogadore* sold at 2d. per lb.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Thirteen cases were offered, and part sold at 117s. 6d. for bold sticks out of reed, good fiery colour; 95s. is asked for fair coloured slabs.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Very dull of sale, *Russian* is offering cheaply from the Continent for delivery, but finds no market. Three bags *Spanish* sound, but small and rather mixed with seed, are held for 1s. 2d. per lb.

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.—The price now asked for good bright *East Indian* herb is 1s. 6d. per lb.

GALLS.—The market for *China* galls is very flat. It is said, however, that a small lot sold on the spot the other day at 68s. *Turkey* galls also dull of sale, blue at 57s. 6d. to 58s.; green, 48s. to 49s.; white, 45s. to 47s. 6d.

GAMBIER.—The market for *Black gambier* is exceedingly quiet, with a few small sales at 27s. for stuff now landing.

GAMBOGE.—Forty-eight cases were offered to-day, of which 19 sold at a very firm price, while the rest was all bought in. Rather broken and round pipe of good reddish fracture brought 11l. 10s. to 11l. 12s. 6d.; good, but blocky and slightly ricy pipe, fair colour, 10l. 12s. 6d. per cwt.

GLYCERINE.—There is a firmer tendency among the manufacturers, and we think 60s. the nearest quotation for double distilled, s.g. 1.260.

GOLDEN SEAL ROOT is reported dearer from America, the price being now 1s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f.

GUARANA.—Four cases have arrived in New York from Brazil, although it was believed that nothing would be forthcoming. The owners, however, stand out for the price of 9s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. for this parcel.

GUINEA GRAINS.—About 20 packages sold in Liverpool last week, at 42s. per cwt., and since then further sales are reported privately at the same price.

GUM ARABIC.—In *East Indian* gums the market has been lifeless during the week. White *Mogadore* is also quiet. At to-day's auctions good white drop was bought in at 13l. nominally, and small dusty yellow at 6l. 10s. to 8l. per cwt. Of 18 packages *Cape* gum, 5 bales soft, but rather dusty and dull in colour, sold at 60s. per cwt. For *Senegal* gum 85s.

is asked in London, but it is said that the quotation from Bordeaux is 70s., f.o.b.

GUM BENZOIN.—*Siam* gum is not offered to-day. Of *Sumatra*, several parcels were up for sale, and a few sold rather cheaply: good seconds, fine flavour white almondy centre, fair borders slightly false packed, at 7l. 12s. 6d.; ditto, rather more false packed, 7l. 7s. 6d. to 7l. 10s.; fair almondy, old fracture, 7l. 10s. Of *Palembang* gum 13 cases fine almondy bright in small tins, sold at high prices, 63s. to 66s.

GUM ELEMI.—Fine white quality is still very scarce in our market. One case of good-flavoured was bought in to-day at the fancy price of 100s. per cwt., and 6 packages very dark elemi but good flavoured sold comparatively cheaply at 20s. per cwt.

GUM MYRRH.—In good supply, but the market is exceedingly flat, and the demand limited within the smallest possible compass. Two cases fair bright picked sold to-day at 6l. 10s. per cwt., another lot was bought in at 7l., and coarse siftings and dusty *Aden* sorts were also bought in at 80s.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—Good white Syrian gum is worth from 10l. to 10l. 10s., and sells slowly at those prices. For good thirds the quotation runs from 6l. 10s. to 7l. 10s.

HONEY.—*Jamaica* in fairly good demand; 100 packages were offered to-day, and nearly all sold at 33s. to 33s. 6d. for good brown liquid, 28s. 6d. to 30s. for rather thin ditto, 26s. to 27s. 6d. for thick dull grey liquid and dirty. *Chilian* honey is held for 34s. for good grey quality, and 14 cases *New Zealand* yellow candied, in tins, were bought in at 40s. per cwt. nominally.

INDIARUBBER.—The price of fine *Pará* rubber remains very firm at 3s. 10d. per lb.

INDIGO.—At the public sales of Central American indigo held on Wednesday 836 serons *Guatemala* indigo were offered, and, with the exception of a few lots, the whole sold with excellent competition at an advance of from 2d. to 4d. per lb. Sobres, good, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 5d., ordinary to medium, 3s. to 3s. 8d.; common, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. Cortes, good to fine, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 2d.; low to medium, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

IODINE.—Unchanged, at 9d. for crude. 305 barrels have arrived at Liverpool.

IPECACUANHA.—Only 23 packages were offered to-day, and the quality was rather inferior. There was a good demand, and prices advanced as the sale proceeded, the last few lots being decidedly the dearest. The average advance is about 5d. per lb., sound, rather wiry and thin to fair, bringing 6s. 5d. to 6s. 6d.; first-class damages from 6s. 2d. for thin, to 6s. 7d. for stout. A small consignment of ipecacuanha is reported to have been sent direct from Rio to New York the other day; but, nevertheless, it is believed that the bulk of that sold to-day is intended for shipment to America. At the sales 15 packages were disposed of, and several privately, after the auctions.

JALAP.—Firm; the price on the spot for fair lean to good bold *Vera Cruz* is 1s. 4d. per lb., but that figure was unobtainable for the 10 bags shown at the auctions.

KAMALA.—Four cases rather dusty are held for 7d. per lb.

KOLA NUTS.—On Monday last 18 bags kola nuts offered at auction in Liverpool, and were sold after good competition at 1s. 2d. per lb. A fresh arrival of 100 bags has since taken place at that port from West Africa.

MATÉ.—Sixty-eight packages of this herb were offered to-day under the name of coca leaves. The parcel has been seen at our auctions from time to time during the last few years, and it is now stated that it has been shipped back to Rio, as there is no market for the article here.

MATICO.—Of twelve bales genuine leaf, but wormy, a few greenish, but mostly dark, are held for 5d. per lb., but could not be sold at that price to-day.

MERCURIALS.—Steady on the basis of 3s. 9d. for calomel.

MUSK.—There has been a very good demand privately for Tonquin pods, and in China the market is also reported to be considerably higher. At the sales to day there was a fair

demand at slightly dearer prices, though only a few lots sold, first pile pods, small to bold, tbin skin and under skin, well trimmed, dried, at 83s. 6d.; for 3 caddies ditto, but rather damp, an offer of 81s. 6d. was refused; and 4 others, small to bold fine thin blueskin and under skin, well trimmed, slightly damp, were bought in at 90s. per oz. Of third pile, one caddy small to bold good blue skin, but very damp and partly spurious, brought 59s., fair dry pods, 50s., and rough untrimmed and very wet, 35s. per oz.; skins sold at 4s., trimmings at 1s. 4d., and some fair *Nepaul* grain at 50s. 6d. per oz.; one box low wormy and skinny *Nepaul* pods was also offered, but there was no bid for it at 5s. per oz.

NUX VOMICA.—382 packages were offered to-day. Of this quantity one lot bold, fine bright silky *Cochin* sold at an advance of 6d., namely, 12s. 6d. per cwt.; fair bold but rather dull *Ceylon* also brought 12s., and the rest, consisting of very small ordinary dark seeds, was bought in at 9s. to 10s.

OIL (CASTOR).—The London market is quiet, and the quotation for Calcutta seconds is $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{8}$ d. Twenty cases Italian oil were bought in at the auctions at $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. nominally. In Liverpool the market is slow and dragging, good Calcutta seconds $4\frac{1}{4}$ d., Madras $3\frac{1}{8}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{8}$ d., and sales of second pressure French at $3\frac{3}{8}$ d. per lb.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Star-anise* steady at 6s. 4d. per lb. American oil of *Peppermint* also firmly held, H.G.H. at 11s. 6d. Good *Menthol* crystals quoted at 7s. 6d. per lb. with a quiet market. Of *Citronella* oil 25 cases (36 bottles each) sold at auction at $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz., while 51 cases *Lemon-grass* oil in bottles were bought in at 2d. per oz. Two cases medium *Cinnamon* oil sold at $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. Italian essences still advancing, *Bergamot* being quoted at 14s. per lb., London terms for fine quality and *Lemon* at 4s. 9d. per lb. *Otto of Rose* quiet. The new prices have not been fixed yet, but it is generally believed there will be no immediate rise. The price for fine brands, is 17s. to 18s. per oz. *Sassafras* oil is advancing in the States, as very little is coming to market from the southern distilling districts. The price in New York is said to be equal to 1s. 9d. per lb.

OILS.—*Cocoonut* oil firmly held, fine Ceylon, in pipes, 28s. 6d.; and in hogsheads 39s. 6d., for c.i.f., prompt steamer shipment there are buyers at 27s. 6d.; *Cochin* oil is quiet at 33s. to 33s. 3d. on the spot, with sellers; Mauritius quiet and nominal. *Cottonseed* oil much lower for the week, and showing still easier tendency; Crude, on the spot, 18s. 6d., ordinary refined 21s. Hull market easier, refined naked at 19s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., and crude 17s. 3d. The Liverpool market is also dull: Liverpool refined 21s. 6d. to 21s. 9d., and American yellow oil at 21s. 6d. *Olive oil* shows a quiet market, with few sales; Spanish is quiet at 39s. to 40s., Messina at 38s. 6d. to 39s., Syrian 38s. (with sales of this variety in Liverpool at 36s. 6d.), and Mogadore at 33s. 9d. to 34s. 3d., according to quality. *Linseed* oil is about 3d. dearer, the quotation being now 24s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. here, and 23s. 3d. naked, Hull. In Liverpool export casks are quiet at 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. *Palm oil* fairly steady, but only a small business passing: fine Lagos 25s. 6d. to 26s. *Petroleum* steady, American on the spot $5\frac{1}{8}$ d. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., and Russian $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $5\frac{3}{8}$ d. The demand for *Rape oil* is very limited, and the market is about 6d. lower on the week; brown oil 28s. 9d., refined 30s. 3d., and in Liverpool 35s. 6d. to 35s. 9d. for the best. *Turpentine* rather easier at 32s. 6d. to 32s. 9d.

OPIUM.—The London market is without change in prices, and business is exceedingly restricted. We have received the following reports from Smyrna, dated July 12:—The market has become very quiet in consequence of the temporary suspension of purchases on the part of the consumers, especially the American buyers, who are awaiting the result of the discussion on the proposed abolition of the Customs duty on opium. On September 1 the contract for the delivery of 420 cases of opium to the Dutch Government (200 November and 220 December delivery) will be allotted. Up to date, 137 cases of new opium have arrived, against 130 cases at the same date of 1889. In Salonica, the first arrivals of new opium have found buyers at comparatively high prices, and most of the opium thus bought has been shipped to London. This opium is the produce of a district in the immediate neighbourhood of the city of Salonica, which, as a rule, pro-

duces a drug of less value than the bulk of the Salonica crop; but this year the quality has been above the average.

ORANGE PEEL.—About 1,600 lbs. of old dark thin *Malta* gelatine was knocked down to-day without reserve at 2d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., a rather brighter lot realising $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.

POTASH SALTS.—*Bichromate* firmly held at $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. In *Chlorate* a large business has been done, and 5d. is now the lowest price. *Permanganate* dull and quiet at 65s. to 70s. for small crystals, with a somewhat easier tendency. *Prussiate* firmly held at $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for yellow foreign and English. German refined *Saltpetre*, 18s. 9d. to 19s.

PUREE.—Three cases were offered to-day, and bids of 3s. per lb. are to be submitted.

QUASSIA.—At to-day's auctions 22 tons logs were offered, of which about 30 cwt. sold at 95s. per lb., the rest being bought in at from 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—The market has kept fairly steady during the week. The importers still ask 10l. 10s., while second-hand holders offer at 10l. 3s.

QUININE.—The market has been exceedingly quiet this week. We have not traced any business, though it is said that 35,000 oz. German bulk have been sold at $12\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. on the spot. We call the market steady; there would be buyers at 12d., but there are no sellers.

RHATANIA.—The demand recently manifested has abated, and the 61 packages shown at to-day's auctions were all bought in; good bright root at 6d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—In large supply, 164 cases being offered at the auctions. Of these, 53 sold at a decline of 2d. on Canton. *Shensi*: Medium to bold round, rough to fair coloured cut, $\frac{3}{4}$ bright fracture, 1s. 8d. refused; ditto, bold, flat, good bright cut, 1s. 10d. refused; smaller, 1s. 6d., sold; very pale-coated wormy round, 7d., sold. *Canton*, of which the greater part of the parcel offered consisted, brought for medium size, good pinky fracture, good bright coated round, 1s. 9d.; ditto, flat, 1s. 6d.; fair coat medium to bold fair fracture, slightly spongy, round, and slightly wormy, 1s. 6d.; smaller size, 1s. 3d.; another parcel of flat the same price; medium to bold fair round, white coat, half pinky, slightly wormy, 1s. 5d.; flat, 1s. 4d. per lb. *High-dried*: Pale medium to bold flat, fair pinky fracture, 1s. 1d.; very wormy round, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. refused. Ten bags Austrian *Rhapontica*, very wormy, sold at $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—*Honduras* root is scarce, and very firmly held, a small lot in auction being bought in at 1s. 9d. per lb. nominally. For *Lima Jamaica* sarsaparilla a good demand exists, and 25 packages sold readily at 1s. 4d. per lb. for sound, and 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. for damaged root. The few odd lots of red *native Jamaica* which are offered continue to find a ready sale at from 1s. 2d. for good quality down to 8d. per lb. for very ordinary pale root.

SENNA.—The supply at to-day's auctions was insignificant. It consisted only of 46 bales of very ordinary second-hand *Tinnerelly* leaves, which were bought in at prices ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per lb. Three bales ordinary small specky and damaged leaves sold at $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.

SERPENTARIA.—The new crop seems likely to be very small, and prices show an inclination to advance, especially as it looks as if the supply of old root has run very low indeed. The price is therefore likely to advance. It is now 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. terms.

SHELLAC.—The market opened weak, and with sales of several 1,000 cases prices declined day by day. At the auctions on Tuesday the rather large supply of 1,125 cases was offered, and, holders being free sellers, 772 cases were disposed of at a decline of 3s. on *Second orange*, and 2s. on *Button lac*; but *Garnet lac* was firmly held. The following prices were paid: *First orange*, fine unworked, pale but cakey, G in double triangle, 105s. to 107s. 6d.; *Second orange*, fair to good red, 90s. to 92s.; unworked livery and cakey to fair red, 86s. to 91s.; good second *Button lac*, 105s. Later in the week AC *Garnet lac*, landing, sold at 86s., c.i.f. In the ring prices were easier again to-day, 200 cases orange TN being sold at 95s. for October.

SODA SALTS.—*Bicarbonate* is yet unchanged in price, but very firmly held at 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. *Caustic*, scarce and

dearer, 70 per cent. on the spot, 10*l.* 10*s.* *Bichromate*, 2*½d.* per lb. *Cryt.* *l.* *s.* higher in price, 61*s.* 6*d.* to 62*s.* 6*d.* ex ship Thams. *Nitrate* firm at 8*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* 9*d.*, according to quality.

SOY.—A dull market, and though nominally the value remains 1*s.* 2*½d.* per gallon for good *China*, we do not think it would be possible to effect sales at that price.

SPICES.—*Cassia lignea* is dull of sale, but without alteration in value. *Chillies* slow at 37*s.* for good bright Zanzibar. *Cloves* dull at the weekly auctions, with few sales. Zanzibar, common to ordinary dark, 5*½d.* to 5*¾d.* For arrival a fair business has been done at rather easier prices. *Ginger* rather flat of sale, but owners show no anxiety to realise, and only a few lots sold: ends at 16*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.*; very small to good cut, 26*s.*; small to good bold native cut, 20*s.* 6*d.* to 37*s.*; 103 barrels Jamaica were nearly all bought in, only 3 selling at 60*s.* to 70*s.* for medium Rhatoon. *Mace* quiet: ordinary to fine West Indian 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.*; fine bright wild Bombay 11*½d.* For *Nutmegs* there has been more inquiry privately through the week, and at the sales firm prices were realised for all varieties. *Black pepper* quiet, and at the auctions only a little was sold privately; Lampong has been done at 4*½d.* *White pepper* rather lower for Penang, fair 6*¾d.*; Singapore steady at 9*¾d.* *Pimento* firmly held, and offers of 21*½d.* refused for fair quality.

SQUILLS.—Altogether neglected. Thirty bags of rather ordinary quality were bought in to-day at 2*d.* per lb., and a quantity of very common damaged squills sold at $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per lb.

STICKLAC.—The price remains very firm, and fair to fine *Siam lac* is quoted at from 60*s.* to 70*s.* per cwt.

TEA.—The China market is displaying unaccustomed life in view of a fairly large supply of new Moning and scented teas, but that is not saying a great deal. Country buyers are taking the new Monings in a very tentative fashion, though they are unquestionably useful to freshen up blends; but, as last year, the shipping demand saves the market. Fair common new Moning has sold at 6*½d.*, and some useful pure tea at 8*d.* to 8*½d.* Finest Ningchows are now nearly all picked up, but some capital Keemuns and Kintucks from 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* are to be had. Larger supplies of new Assams are to hand, and as buyers are doing their utmost to flatten the market and get Indian teas down from their present exalted rates, the sale-rooms do not present much animation. Fair common new Pekoe Souchong at 8*d.* to 8*½d.*, and similar Pekoe at 9*d.*, show an easier tone, and retailers will do well to buy from hand to month. Ceylons are also slightly on the down grade, but the tendency is not so marked as in the case of Indians.

TURMERIC.—Slow of sale, but firmly held at 16*s.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for good bright *Madras* finger; 12*s.* to 13*s.* for fair *Cochin* finger; 9*s.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* for ditto split bulbs; and 12*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* for *Bengal*.

VANILLA.—About 107 tins were offered to-day, and all sold at unaltered prices. Fine slightly crystallised, 7 to 9 inches, 14*s.* to 18*s.*; good to fine, 6 to 7*½* inches, 10*s.* to 14*s.*; fair, but rather brownish to common foxey, at from 11*s.* 6*d.* down to 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

WAX (BEES').—A very large supply of beeswax was included in to-day's sales. The greater part of it consisted of *Madagascar*, which has lately been imported in large quantities, and of a much higher grade of excellence than before. In spite of the fact that 753 packages of this variety were offered, the whole sold with fair competition at only a slight reduction—about 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.—on the last auction rates; 102*s.* 6*d.* to 105*s.* (for a few lots 107*s.* 6*d.*) being paid for good to fine bright yellow and brown mixed; and 100*s.* for grey wax. *Jamaica* wax is also in strong demand at higher prices; about 100 packages were nearly all sold 6*l.* to 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for red and orange to fine yellow; and 97*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* for dull grey to fair brown mixed. Two barrels good clean red *Cape* wax sold at 6*l.*; and for fair *Mogadore* from 97*s.* 6*d.* to 102*s.* 6*d.* was refused.

WAX (CARNAUBA).—Firm. At auction 14 bags of good yellow, slightly grey, mixed quality were bought in at 67*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

WAX (JAPAN).—Although a somewhat better demand is said to exist on the Continent, the London market is with-

out animation. The prices asked for good white squares are from 43*s.* to 44*s.* per cwt., and for a small parcel shown at the drug auctions a bid of 42*s.* was refused. Another parcel sold without reserve—white, but soft and greasy at 41*s.*; ordinary yellow at 35*s.* per cwt.

THE MITCHAM CROPS.—The prospects of English essential oils this year are indicated in the following report:—*Peppermint* cultivation, as was the case last year, is below the average, due in great measure to the unremunerative prices which have prevailed, and the consequent reluctance of growers to plant out. During the last four weeks a very fair demand has existed in the district, and at present 21*s.* per lb. could be easily obtained for any parcel of prime oil, of which the market is practically bare. This demand, however, has come too late to encourage growers. That the low price will have a stimulating effect upon the market eventually there can be no doubt, as it will weed out weak holders. The outlook of the peppermint crop this season, as whole, is decidedly good, and the quality of the oil will be finer than in either 1888 or 1889. There are, however, some plantings of the crop almost the very worst we remember to have seen. This is due in great measure to poor farming and the want of necessary capital to cultivate properly. *Lavender*: Some of the two-year-old plant looks very well, and is full of bloom; but, on the other hand, a large acreage of the old, and the one upon which growers most depend, is quite worthless, and in some cases has already been pulled up and destroyed. There are acres of it still standing which will not pay the year's rent of the ground upon which it is planted, to say nothing of labour. Growers who have hitherto distilled are bunching it for market. *Chamomile* looks well, and is already full of bloom. *Pennyroyal* also has a good outlook. *White Peppermint* is being grown more extensively this season, another grower having taken it up, some of whose planting looks very well. A few more days of warm, sunny weather—such as we are now having—will make a great difference to plants generally, and will improve their quality fast. The quality of all the Mitcham oils this year will be superior to that of the two last seasons. The following are to-day's quotations on the spot:—Peppermint, 21*s.*; lavender, 35*s.*; chamomile, 55*s.*; pennyroyal, 35*s.*

CHEMICALS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

THE market for heavy chemicals during the past week has been very firm, with a decided advance in price for some articles, notably *Bleaching-powder*, which continues its upward course, manufacturers being practically masters of the situation for the present, owing to the rush of buyers anxious to close for their consumption before the contemplated Chemical Union is formed.

Two of the Lancashire makers, it is reported, who have hitherto held aloof from the combination, have now consented to throw in their lot with the general body of alkali manufacturers. It is all the more probable that this is true, as the two firms in question are not now quoting for delivery beyond September 30. A good deal of interest is being taken in the formation of the Chemical Union by the Liverpool and Newcastle daily papers. A leading Liverpool paper, a few days ago, stated "that the Chemical Union was now an accomplished fact, the capital fixed at 10,000,000*l.*, and that the financial arrangements were in the hands of the Messrs. Rothschilds." This announcement is premature, as there will be nothing definitely known until September, as correctly reported in last week's issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. There is naturally a large amount of preliminary work to be got through before floating a gigantic scheme such as the Chemical Union is likely to be; and the executive committee has not yet completed the negotiations for the taking over of all the chemical works.

BICARBONATE OF SODA has not yet joined in the general advance, but price continues firm at 5*l.* 15*s.* per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool, for prompt delivery, and usual allowances if taken in larger-sized casks.

BLEACHING-POWDER continues its upward course in price, with excellent demand, which no doubt has been quickened on account of buyers wishing to get into stock before the price advances much higher. There is considerable inquiry for forward deliveries, but it is impossible to get prices beyond September. Market closes firm at 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton on rails at makers' works, Widnes and St. Helens, and 6*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, for hardwood casks. Glasgow prices, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton on rails. Tyne market very firm, and prices advancing: quotations for prompt delivery are 5*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton for softwood casks, and for delivery to end of September, 6*l.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne. For delivery ex ship Thames, 5*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* to 6*l.* per ton for prompt, and usual extras if packed in 1, 1½, and 3 cwt. packages.

CAUSTIC SODA has not varied much, but prices are very firm and supply limited for this month's deliveries. Prices for prompt delivery are 9*l.* per ton for 60-per-cent., 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 10*l.* per ton for 70-per-cent., and 11*l.* to 11*l.* 5*s.* per ton for 74-per-cent., all f.o.b. Liverpool, less 2½ per cent. discount. Newcastle 77-per-cent. is unchanged at 10*l.* 10*s.* per ton net cash, which is much cheaper than the Lancashire high-strength caustic. Ground and packed in 3-4-cwt. barrels, 13*l.* 10*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne.

CREAM CAUSTIC.—Firm, at 8*l.* to 8*l.* 5*s.* per ton, on rails, and 8*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 15*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, less 2½ per cent. discount, prompt delivery.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—Large business done in Lancashire at 4¼*d.* to 4¾*d.* per lb., and market closes at 5*d.* per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, delivered usual ports of shipment.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA still scarce, with increased demand, principally for foreign consumption. Present quotations for delivery to end of September are 5*l.* 15*s.* per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, and 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton in casks, less 2½ per cent. discount, f.o.b. Tyne; and 6*l.* and 6*l.* 10*s.* respectively for casks and kegs delivered Liverpool and Manchester, less usual discount.

SODA ASH has again advanced on the Tyne, and makers ask 1¾*d.*, less 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent. discount. Liverpool market steady at 1¾*d.* to 1¾*d.* per degree for *Carbonated*; and 1¾*d.* per degree for *Caustic*, less 2½ per cent. discount f.o.b. Liverpool. For export shipment, packed in strong 2-4-cwt. barrels, the price is 1¾*d.* per degree, f.o.b. Liverpool.

SODA CRYSTALS are in excellent demand, and prices higher. A continuation of the present hot weather will materially reduce the output of soda. Prices are 3*l.* to 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton on rails, and 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, packed in 3-cwt. barrels, net weight. Tyne market very strong, with large sales; for prompt delivery, 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 15*s.* per ton in casks, gross weight; and for delivery in September makers ask 3*l.* per ton. For delivery ex ship Thames, 3*l.* to 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.—Market fluctuating; spot quotations about 19*l.* 10*s.* per ton, less 5 per cent. discount, f.o.b. Liverpool. Numerous inquiries for forward; prices for early 1891, 19*l.* to 20*l.* per ton.

SULPHATE OF SODA has had a sharp advance, and is scarce and firm in price. Quotations 32*s.* 6*d.* per ton in bulk on rails at makers' works, Widnes and St. Helens, prompt delivery. Makers decline to quote for forward. Ground and packed in casks for export, 50*s.* to 52*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, asked. Tyne market quiet, and little business doing for this article; 30*s.* per ton in bulk, and 41*s.* to 42*s.* per ton in casks, is about the current quotation, f.o.b. Tyne.

SULPHUR (RECOVERED), 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton in bulk, and 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton in bags, on rails Widnes and St. Helens; 4*l.* 5*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne.

MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS.—The following are to-day's quotations:—*Blanc fixe*, 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne; *Carbonate of Magnesia*, 37*l.* 10*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne; *Chloride of Barium*, 8*l.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne, and 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; *Chlorate of Baryta*, 8*d.* per lb., f.o.b. Liverpool; *Chloride of Calcium*, 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton in iron drums and wooden casks respectively, f.o.b. Liverpool; *Nitrate of Baryta*, in crystals, 18*l.* 15*s.*, or ground, 19*l.* 5*s.* per

ton, f.o.b. Tyne; *Nitrate of Soda*, 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*l.* 10*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; *Sal Ammoniac*, 37*s.* and 35*s.* per cwt. for first and second quality, f.o.b. Liverpool; *Silicate of Soda*, 140°, 4*l.* 5*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; 140°, 4*l.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne; 100°, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne; 75°, 2*l.* 10*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne; *Sulphate of Alumina*, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, according to make; 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton f.o.b. Tyne; *Sulphate of Ammonia*, good grey, 11*l.* 10*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; *Sulphate of Sodium*, 8*l.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool.

THE GERMAN MARKETS.

HAMBURG, July 22.

THERE have been no alterations of any note in our drug or chemical markets during the week just passed. Speculation is almost entirely at rest, and the sales are limited to what is required for immediate use. Among the drugs, jalap, quillaia, and beeswax have to be quoted higher. Peruvian and copaiba balsams and condurango bark remain firm, but spermaceti and oils of cassia and star-anise are somewhat easier.

BALSAMS.—*Perru*: quiet, but not offering on the part of the importers; genuine quality is not obtainable under 8½*m.*

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—There are no buyers here, and it would be difficult to place anything at even 280*m.*

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—In consequence of the firm reports from Japan efforts are made again to improve the market for this article, but it is difficult to induce any buyers to believe in the drug, especially as it is evident that the sale of it is exceedingly difficult.

CONDURANGO.—The now-existing low prices have induced some speculators to invest in this article. About 100 packages have changed hands at 80*m.* to 82½*m.*

HONEY.—All varieties are again dearer.

JALAP.—Nothing is offering for the first-hand, and the owners will not listen to anything under 2.75*m.*

QUILLAIA BARK.—Some interest is being shown in this article owing the reports received from the country of production. 320 bales which were recently imported, and a few lots now floating, have been taken out of the market, and the quotation is firm at 35*m.*

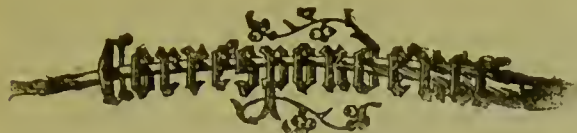
OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Both *Cassia* and *Star-anise* show a very dragging market.

WAX (BEES').—Much inquiry for, and prices rule in favour of holders. *Japan Wax*, also, is rather firmer again, best white squares not being obtainable now under 86*m.*

AMMONIA-FREE WATER is an important element in many delicate analyses. To obtain it Mr. A. G. Bloxam recommends us (*Chem. News*) simply to boil distilled water for an hour, or even less.

POWDERING THYMOL.—If thymol be powdered in a porcelain mortar the thymol becomes so highly electrified as to adhere provokingly to all substances with which it comes in contact; it deposits itself somewhat like a very deliquescent substance. F. Sengewitz (*Pharm. Ztg.*) overcomes the difficulty by powdering in an iron mortar, using small quantities at a time, and exerting little pressure.

CREOSOTE-GLYCERINE.—Bretter prepares a preparation to which he gives this name by mixing 10 grammes of creosote with 20 grammes of rectified spirit and 10 grammes of magnesium carbonate; mixing well, then adding 40 grammes of glycerine and the same of distilled water. The mixture is to be frequently shaken in the course of a day, set aside for a short time, and filtered. This glycerine is suitable for the preparation of syrup of creosote (1 part to 7 of simple syrup), for creosote water (1 part in 30), and for wine of creosote (creosote glycerine, 3; water, 3; syrup, 2; Malaga, 4).



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulae consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c., will be attended to in the order received.

The Dream of Unity.

SIR,—Your editorial note on the "President's Campaign," in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of July 19, is rather hard, I think, on some dreamers, like myself, who cling to the old-fashioned belief about dreams coming true.

I have seen so many fulfilled in which other interests were concerned, during the forty years that I have had behind my counter, that I find it, as you say, "very easy to wax enthusiastic about what could be done if chemists would all work together like one man"; and I would ask you, in all earnestness, whether things are quite so bad amongst us "that it is time that the baselessness of the dream that this can ever come to pass should be realised."

You say yourself that it would be better policy to unite and not to disintegrate the forces of the trade.

If the forces of the trade were united, the dream would be fulfilled, and no one has greater power than yourself to help towards this end.

The two currents you speak of are both requisite to give volume and power to the stream that should carry us on to success.

All the learned professions are careful enough to attend to their pecuniary interests, and we must not be behindhand in this; but if we are ever to improve our social status, or to have scope for the intellectual pursuits that you so successfully encourage amongst our younger men, we must not neglect the educational current which you rightly say does not run counter to the other.

That the Pharmaceutical Society is not in touch with the great body of the trade throughout the country is too apparent to need proof, and it was with a desire to bring about a better understanding, which I believe would be the result of more intercourse, that I ventured to propose local conferences between deputations of the Council and country gatherings of chemists and druggists such as we hope to have at Exeter and Plymouth next week.

Is it too much to ask the co-operation of yourself and your readers to make such gatherings successful in their object by bringing clearly forward the wishes of those who are not members of the Pharmaceutical Society, that they may have full consideration, and as far as possible may be adopted?

Very truly yours,

Plymouth.

ALFRED P. BALKWELL.

Facts from Practice.

SIR,—Having read with much interest your article in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of July 12, also Mr. Jno. Ryder's remarks of July 19 "*re shop hours*," I beg to submit my personal experience on this matter to that gentleman's notice, in which I have proved that the imaginary mountains he raises are molehills in reality.

I work my business entirely alone, having neither apprentice nor assistant, and open from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M. all the year round, with the exception of Wednesday, when I close at 5 P.M. This I have done for two years. There are three other chemists in this town, all of whom refuse to

close on Wednesday evening early. After two years' experience, I can speak on this subject with a certain amount of authority, and the result is that not a single customer has raised the slightest objection on the plea of inconvenience, but many have remarked upon the necessity of a few hours' relaxation.

If I am at home, and customers call, I serve them, but I invariably leave the business on Wednesdays from 5 P.M. to 8.30 P.M., and occasionally later, stating on departing the hour I shall return; and my experience is that in nine cases out of ten they will call again.

For of this fact I am confident—in the present day the public will patronise a business in which they receive courteous treatment, coupled with good value for their money; and, if they patronise you on Monday and Tuesday, will not leave you because your business is closed a few hours earlier on Wednesday. Especially so in the case of a single-handed business, as the proprietor makes it an entirely personal one, the man, not the shop, being the important factor.

I do not dispute a few shillings may be lost during the year, but, personally, I prefer it to a doctor's bill.

The keystone of this question lies in the fact of the petty, jealous, narrow-minded spirit which infects us as a body towards each other. We are gentlemen by education, but make ourselves slaves to business entirely through our own actions.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

July 22.

NON-CONVENTIONAL. (99/1.)

Not an Obstructionist.

SIR,—I wish to point out two errors you make in my letter published to-day. I wrote, "There are *slack* times in most businesses where this could be done," instead of *stock* times, as you have it; also, at the bottom, it should have been, "Nobody would be more glad of a close-time," &c., instead of "Nobody would be more glad of close-time." Perhaps it was my own fault, as I have to write in such a great hurry that it may not have been very legible.

I must protest against being dubbed an obstructionist, as you have done in your heading to my letter. My notion of an obstructionist is one who opposes a thing without reason, whereas I contend I have very good reasons for the course I have adopted.

Yours faithfully,

July 19.

JNO. E. RYDER.

Shop Hours at Teignmouth.

SIR,—My friend Mr. Ryder poses as a martyr—but upon rather easy and profitable terms. To all appearances he is very happy and comfortable, and one of the most jovial men in the trade. A "struggle for life!" not a bit of it.

I read through his letter, hoping at every sentence to come to the real reason for keeping open; but, it "is not in him."

Under similar circumstances I should be quite in sympathy with Mr. Ryder, as I have often felt that it is much easier and pleasanter to be in an open shop than to be running downstairs or to a side door every five minutes of a Bank holiday.

Keeping open is to us much easier than early closing. No doubt Mr. Ryder finds this to be the case.

Now for the pointing of a moral and adorning of a "tale."

Some years ago I also was single-handed; but my neighbour was always ready to lend me his assistant for an hour or two, or even for a day. Such was the confidence that we placed in each other in those days!

But, not to go to this extent, it is surely feasible for Mr. Ryder to do as others have done and still hope to do—to go for an early-closing holiday, after making an arrangement with a neighbour to do the small amount of dispensing which may be necessary.

Doctors are reasonable, and can be asked to oblige with their order-sheets earlier.

This is how Mr. Ryder may close early.

For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy or there is none.
If there be one, go and find it;
If there be none, never mind it.

Yours truly,

J. J. O. EVANS.

Teignmouth.

York—Shop-hours—Half-holiday.

SIR,—Your paragraph on this subject is not quite "all told." I understand that one of the twenty-three signatories declined to shut unless *all* of the trade closed, and, I believe, so expressed himself at the time of signing. *All* not having chosen, this gentleman remains open entirely; and I expect another Wednesday will see all open again. Such is

YORK. (97/3.)

The Extra Spirit Tax.

SIR,—At a meeting of chemists held lately in Leicester, to consider if any, and what, action could be taken in connection with the extra spirit duty as affecting chemists, a resolution was carried directing me to write to the local members of Parliament, explaining how vexatious this tax was to retail chemists who had no means of making a corresponding increase in the price of the drugs affected when selling them in small quantities. The meeting thought that the difficulty might be met in some way by the authorities of the Inland Revenue making a rebate on production of the "permit" by the qualified chemist. I beg to call your attention to the reply of our senior member of Parliament. A hope was expressed at our meeting that other towns would take the matter up, and so by united action we might obtain some consideration from the Chancellor of the Exchequer now that a difficulty has arisen as to the disposal of the money raised by this tax.

I am, yours obediently,

Leicester.

J. EDWARDS.

[Copy of Mr. Picton's Letter.]

House of Commons,
July 10, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—Yours received, and contents noted. I sympathise with you and the chemists in the worries caused by a shifting system of indirect taxation. You are aware, however, that the matter is settled for the present. The question of modification in the future by a system such as you suggest should be laid before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and if I can facilitate this I shall be glad to do so.

I am, yours obediently,

Mr. J. J. Edwards.

J. ALLANSON PICTON.

The Right to Registration.

SIR,—Whatever else may be thought of Mr. Walker's correspondence with the Registrar, it must be admitted that Mr. Walker is a smart man. For my own part, I go further than this: I cannot see how it can be denied that logically Mr. Walker makes out his case. Of course, I know that there is no connection between law and logic, but it is just possible that even a judge might in a lucid interval admit that, if "to sell" includes selling for another person, to "keep open shop" includes keeping open shop for another person. And if the employé is to be subject to the penalties of the Act, surely he ought in justice to be admitted to its benefits also. You reply that the above is not "the usual meaning" of the phrase "keeping open shop," but you will admit that this is somewhat beside the mark. The meaning usually given to the term "to sell" was not what the lawyers now say the term means. I sincerely hope Mr. Walker will not let this matter rest where it is. It does not, perhaps, affect very many persons, but, as one who is on principle "agin the Government," I should rejoice to see them even to this extent hoist with their own petard.

I am, &c.,

Epworth, July 21.

C. C. BELL.

The Medicine-stamp Duty and Medicines for Dispensing.

A London firm have received from the Board of Inland Revenue the following letter in reference to the supply of medicines liable to the stamp duty to chemists for dispensing. The information is not new, but it has never been so completely stated before. The letter is dated June 5, 1890, and is as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I have to state that the above preparation is liable to medicine-stamp duty, and that you are not entitled *by law* to sell it unstamped, even though it be sold for dispensing purposes only.

The Board have, however, decided not to institute proceedings in cases in which a preparation liable to medicine-stamp duty may be supplied unstamped to a retail chemist for use only in making up *prescriptions*. But should the chemist sell the preparation in any manner than as a component part of a medicine prepared in accordance with a prescription of a qualified medical practitioner, the penalty imposed by law would have to be enforced. It must, therefore, be clearly understood that the concession is intended to apply only in cases where the preparation is used as one of the ingredients in a medicine so prepared, and does not extend to cases where it is dispensed unmixed with any other ingredient, preparation, or drug.

Each bottle sold unstamped should bear a label in the following terms:—

"For dispensing. To be sold only as an ingredient in dispensing prescriptions. If sold in any other manner than as a component part of a medicine, prepared in accordance with a prescription of a qualified practitioner, the seller will be liable to a penalty."

The printed recommendation used in sales to the public, if any, should be omitted, and the "dispensing" label should be distinct in colour.

If you wish to avail yourselves of this concession, you should send to this office for approval a specimen of the label you intend to use.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. W. COUSINS, Sect.

Eau de Cologne.

Referring to the formulæ for Eau de Cologne published in this journal of July 5, some correspondents call attention to a misprint in formula No. 3, where oil of lemon is given twice. The first time it should read "oil of lavender." *Number Eight* asks how he can make "Eau de Melisse" from essential oils. Snively ("Manufacture of Perfumes") gives the following:—Oils of lemon-grass and lemon-peel, of each 1 drachm; of clove, 30 minims; of cinnamon, 20 minims; of nutmeg and coriander, of each 10 minims; of angelica, 5 minims; and of alcohol, 1 pint. It will be noticed that lemon-grass oil is substituted for balm. It gives a very similar odour.

[Lavender Water.

Number Eight adds:—

When publishing the formulæ for Eau de Cologne last autumn, you invited subscribers to send you in their formulæ for Lavender Water; but I presume you had not many replies. I have been trying several lately, and I have come to the conclusion that some err through containing too many ingredients. I have one by me now: it has ziv . of oil in Oj., and yet the lavender smell is not very distinct; it is masked and almost hidden by a crowd of other ingredients. I think the fewer ingredients there are, within certain limits, the better. The following is one of the finest I have tried; the lavender odour is very distinct and delicate:—

English oil of lavender	ziv .
Oil of bergamot	$\text{m}\text{45}$.
Essence of musk (gr. iv . in zij .) ..	zij .
Essence of ambergris (gr. viij . in zij .) ..	zij .
S.V.R. ad	Oj.

The essences must be prepared by the alkaline method, and not by simple maceration in spirit. Cost, about 3d . per ounce.

The Old Story.

SIR,—Having lately taken a tour along the South Coast, I was greatly struck by the number of greasers in various towns selling patent medicines, and even advertising drugs. At a quiet town like Chichester a firm of grocers set forth on their window-blind, and in all the local papers, that they

sell patent medicines, drugs, and perfumes; and furthermore advertise themselves as agents to the Sussex Drug Company; and I was informed (but cannot actually vouch for the truth of it) that they are willing to take in any prescription and forward to the Drug Company at Brighton to be made up, they getting a certain percentage for so doing. I saw also that another firm advertise 1s. 1½d. patents at 9½d. Again, in Southampton, I noticed that no less than three of the leading grocers advertise themselves as agents for the Southern Drug Company. Many more towns could I mention in a like state, but these will suffice.

Ought not this to be put a stop to? Anybody can buy chlorodyne, for instance, at any of these places, which certainly is not a safe medicine in the hands of the public. As long as anything has a patent-medicine stamp, the grocer or anybody is allowed to sell it. It is the same with carbolic acid. Hardly a week passes but we read in your paper of deaths occurring from the abuse of this most violent poison. Yet any grocer or oilmonger may sell it *ad lib.*

Is the Pharmaceutical Society asleep? Why do they not inquire into this question? Anything that goes by the name of a medicine or bears a patent-medicine stamp ought to be in the hands of registered chemists only.

A chemist made a good suggestion to me the other day, which was that if every chemist subscribed 12., no less a sum than 13,000l. would be collected to bring this in the form of a Bill before Parliament. The Pharmaceutical Society keeps a very good look-out on the embryo chemist for examination fees, but, once qualified, they pay no more attention to him in the way of protection.

I am, yours faithfully,
DENS. (99/4.)

Digitalis Purpurea.

SIR,—Might I venture to call the attention of pharmaceutical students and others interested in botany to the vast number of *Digitalis purpurea* at present in flower in the Forest of Dean, which I observed whilst passing through quite recently. A botanical excursion to this charming district would well repay any student, both from a botanical as well as a healthful point of view.

Clifton, I am, yours faithfully,
July 23. G. ORAM WARNER.

LEGAL QUERIES.

95/23. W. F. G.—A chemist may say he is a qualified chemist, but if he also undertakes dental work, and should say he is qualified in such a way as to imply that he is qualified by law to do that, he would risk a prosecution under the Dentists' Act.

97/6. *Spondulix*.—You cannot be compelled to give a character in reference to anyone who has been in your employment. If you give in good faith an unfavourable report of the person to an inquirer damages cannot be obtained against you. To recover damages malice must be proved. You may be liable for damages if, by suppressing what you know, you give a too favourable character.

97/16. *Kodak* asks, if he lived with Messrs. X. Y. & Z. for a year or two, and afterwards announced himself on labels, shop, &c., as "Kodak, from X. Y. & Z., Blank Street, London," could the latter prevent him? [The only ground upon which the latter could object would be that their name was used in such a manner as to induce persons to believe that the assistant had succeeded to the business of his late firm, or that his shop was the shop of the firm. A case came before the Court, where, for fraudulent purposes, a late servant having a corner shop put his own name in small letters on one side, and the name of a well-known firm with whom he lately served in large letters round the corner; so that it appeared to any person not looking at both sides of his shop that it was a shop of the well-known firm. The Court of course granted an injunction in that case. It was decided, however, in *Hookham v. Pottage*, 8 L.R. Ch. 91, that in the absence of any fraud, or anything calculated to mislead, there is nothing to prevent an assistant putting on his shop, advertisements, &c., words to show that he was formerly in the employ of some firm of standing.]

98/64. *Excelsior*.—We stated in this journal of May 17, 1890, what are the claims of patentees in regard to sticky fly-papers. We cannot advise upon particular productions, and we may also request amateurs not to send us samples of their efforts in this direction. A sticky fly-paper not perfectly protected is not a welcome associate with our letters. The patent claims may or may not be valid as far as they go, but they certainly do not cover anything not claimed.

97/16. *Quinine* says he manages a business for Mrs. X.; has had two apprentices bound to himself, one three years and the other six months since. He is now about to set up in business for himself. Can he insist on the apprentices going, or can Mrs. X. retain them? [This case raises a point which has apparently never been decided. It has, however, been decided by the Court of Appeal in the case of *Eaton v. Weston*, 9 Q.B.D. 636, that an outdoor apprentice cannot be compelled to attend at a new shop to which his master has removed, in the absence of any stipulation in his indentures to that effect. It follows that our correspondent cannot compel the two apprentices to follow him to his new place of business. There is another point. No doubt as manager of his mistress's business our correspondent took the apprentices really as a *quasi*-trustee for her, and that she is really entitled to the benefit of their services. As a rule, however, and in the absence of any custom, an apprentice cannot be compelled to submit to his indentures being assigned to a new master. Although it is quite possible that our correspondent's mistress might get an order compelling him to assign the apprentices to her, the apprentices would not necessarily be bound to consent to such transfer, or to serve the new mistress unless they were included in the order. Moreover, it is very unlikely that the Court would make such an order against them, especially if they were infants. But as the apprentices are bound to our correspondent they can if they think fit compel him to teach them up to the end of the term, but they are not bound to follow him to his new premises unless they choose to do so.]

99/30. *Dens*.—It is not illegal for an unqualified person to sell sundries, patent medicines, drugs, chemicals, &c., which do not come within the range of the poisons schedule of the Pharmacy Act. Vermin-killers which do not contain a scheduled poison may be sold by unregistered persons. It is not illegal to use the title "drug-store."

25/98. *Vin*.—It would not be illegal for an unregistered person to use the title "alchemist."

69/97. *J. F. E.*—We reported a case at Spalding in October, 1878, where a chemist refused, on the advice of his solicitor, to produce his poison-book. The point is doubtful. Medicines for the lower animals are not liable to medicine-stamp duty.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

90/18. *A Photographic Query*.—*F. English* asks how to check the too rapid development often resulting from the use of the following solutions:—

Pyro	1 oz.
Citric acid	¼ drachm
Water	7 oz.
Stock. 1 to 15 water for use.	
Ammon. bromide	2 drachms
Liquor ammonia	1 oz.
Water	7 oz.
Stock. 1 to 15 for use.	

Three drachms each of the *diluted* solution for each quarter plate, properly exposed negative. In this developer there is a proportion approximately, of 1½ grain of pyro, ¼ grain of bromide, 1½ of ammonia, instead of 1½ grain of pyro, 1½ grain of bromide, ¾ of ammonia, which may be considered a standard developer. There are five methods open to check the too rapid development—(1) increase of bromide, (2) decrease of ammonia, (3) increase of water, (4) use of citrate of ammonia, (5) rational develop-

ment. The last is by far the best, and consists of adding the ammonia gradually. For instance, measure out the pyro-solution (3 drachms), dilute with two drachms of water, and add 1 drachm of ammonia solution. Flood the plate with this developer and rock the dish, carefully watching the action. If the image makes its appearance, and gradually gains in detail and density, let it go on; if it hang back, add another drachm or half-drachm of ammonia solution, according to appearance of image, and again watch. If not quite sufficient density is obtained, add still another quantum of ammonia solution. This will give the best results. The next best method is to increase the amount of bromide. In this case a 10-per-cent. solution should be made by dissolving 480 grains of ammonium bromide in sufficient distilled water to make 10 oz. of solution, and ten drops of this solution added to the developer when used. Citrate of ammonia may be employed in the form of liq. ammon. cit. fort. P.B., using $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm for every quarter plate. Dilution of the developer with water is apt to produce thin, flat negatives, but the 6 drachms of developer may well be diluted to 8 drachms without ill effects—in fact, with better results, as the developer is too strong for anything except slow plates, and even for those if over-exposed.

94/38. *Leicester* asks for the form for making and fixing the ferrocyanide paper for printing maps, &c, from negatives. Ferrocyanide, or, more correctly, ferroprussiate, prints are produced either with blue lines on a white ground or white lines on a blue ground, or black lines on a white ground. The first is prepared by making two solutions:—

A.	
Ammonio-citrate of iron, P.B...	80 grains
Distilled water	1 oz.
B.	
Potassium ferridcyanide	80 grains
Distilled water	1 oz.

To make solution B, place the crystals of red prussiate in a measure, pour on them 1 oz. of distilled water, stir briskly, and throw away the water; then add 1 oz. of distilled water, and dissolve. Mix both solutions, and keep in the dark, filtering immediately before use. To coat the paper, pin by four corners to a board, use a swab of clean cotton-wool or lint saturated in the above liquid, and coat the paper in the direction of its length by quickly and evenly brushing over with the wet pad, then brush over the paper the reverse way, that is at right angles to the first direction, and, finally, take a clean swab of linen, and in a circular direction even out all lines or streaks. The paper must be quickly dried, but not heated. It is best kept in tin tubes, with chloride of calcium to absorb the moisture, but even under these circumstances keeps badly. An addition of 2 grains of bichromate of potash to every ounce of the above mixed solution is an improvement, though nothing will make the paper keep long. When dry the paper is cut to size and exposed under a negative till the lines show as a greenish bronze on a yellow ground. The paper is then removed from the frame and washed in water acidulated with citric acid till the ground is quite white or the drippings colourless. The points to observe in using this paper are that it must be prepared in the dark room or by gaslight; the stock solution must be kept in the dark and filtered immediately before use. Printing in the sun gives the finest coloured prints. Washing in a weak solution of sulphate of soda after the acidulated water fixes the image of Turnbull's blue more firmly in the paper, though it is not necessary. If the whites of the paper are not quite pure, they may be improved by alternate weak baths of hydrochloric acid and ammonia.

92/29. *Maranta*.—Jalapin is chemically that part of the resin which is soluble in ether after treatment with animal charcoal, but we think the commercial jalapin is more likely to be prepared by Kayser's process, which will be suitable also for bleaching jalap-resin: "Exhaust the root with alcohol, evaporate the tincture; wash the resinous residue with hot water, dissolve in alcohol, treat with animal charcoal; filter, distil off the alcohol, boil residue again with water, and dry over water-bath."

82/50. *Paw Paris*.—Thoroughly dried orris root should not require bleaching. Try keeping it in closely-covered jars with a few pieces of freshly burnt quicklime for a few weeks; this ought to improve the colour. It is frequently "faced up" with chalk, like ginger.

87/58. *Capsules*.—For full particulars, with *Formulae for Gelatine Capsules*, see "Art of Dispensing." Here is one from it:—

	Parts
Gelatine	25
Glycerine	10
Sugar	8
Water	45

Steep the gelatine in the water, add the sugar and glycerine, dissolve by the heat of a water-bath.

See also our issue November 9, 1889, page 664.

90/3. *Flavum*.—The best means To Bring Canaries in Good Plumage and a Brilliant Colour is to give them a liberal supply of food consisting of ground-rice biscuits, hard-boiled eggs, and cayenne pepper. There is nothing to prevent your trying annatto—it is perfectly harmless.

89/42. *H. I. C.*—Your Renovator for Black Melton Cloth appears to be a mixture of aniline dye with carbonate of soda; try 3j. in 3j.

88/26. *Yorks*.—Various formulae for Sachet-powder have been given in different issues: see August 24, 1889, page 288; also December 7, 1889, page 803.

92/31. *Q. E. D.*—For full particulars concerning preliminary medical examination, also best text-books, see Educational number, September 21, 1889, page 414.

91/70. *Crocus*.—Yellow Colour for Beverages.—Try an aqueous infusion of turmeric or safflower, both of which contain a yellow colouring-matter soluble in water.

92/45. *Brailsford*.—To Bleach Tallow.—Separate from cellular tissue and melt, with the addition of 1 part oil of vitriol and 20 parts water for every 100 parts tallow. It should then be white, if pure; but if still a yellow colour, it is usually bleached by exposure to light and air. It is sometimes bleached by chemical agents, such as 100 parts tallow, 1 part sulphuric acid, and $\frac{1}{2}$ part red chromate of potassium; or 200 parts tallow, 1 part nitric acid, 1 part sulphuric acid.

92/32. *Firelighter*.—We do not know which "fire-lighter" you refer to, but should fancy dipping them in melted resin would answer your purpose.

64/97. *T. M.*—Cigarettes for Asthma.—See first issue of this year, page 27.

Information Supplied.

26/98. *Cement for Paraffin Pumps*.—The best cement is made of finely-powdered litharge mixed into a stiff paste with glycerine. In twenty-four hours this will go as hard as a brick.

York.

EDWARD KNOWLES.

Sequah's Prices.—*E. A.* writes:—In York the cutting shops sold at 1s. 8d.—Sequah at 1s. 6d.—sold the two bottles and two packets of tooth-powder marked 1s. each! The lot 3s. Of course the bottles had only 1½d. stamps. Those supplied to chemists have 3d. stamps on, but no tooth-powder supplied. The medicines he gives away have no stamp, not requiring any. Having ascertained the weight of goods brought in by rails, it is believed he sold not less than 20,000 bottles on the last day of his visit to York.

"THE HOUSE OF PEARS."

SOAPMAKERS TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established 100 Years.

A VOICE FROM THE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

SIR,—As a retail chemist and druggist, I should like to add a line to the notice of Messrs. Pears' establishment in your last issue.

It is quite natural that a journalist should make the most of the success of so advertising a firm; but, for my own part, I believe Messrs. Pears' success lies, to a considerable extent, in their uniformly just and liberal business policy in their transactions with the retail trade. I have dealt with them over twenty years. Of them a retailer may buy a not very large parcel (£5 gross) at the same rate as the large houses pay for, say, a £1,000 order. Some years ago the large stores combined to boycott the firm for this, and supplied their customers with a substitute made for this purpose. This did not do, and the stores were compelled very soon to return to the genuine article.

The soaps sent out by Messrs. Pears are always good alike. They have repeatedly referred to me individuals who have sent their orders direct to the firm. They always send a reminder of the dates when payments are due, and, in short, after a rather wide business experience, I consider them a *model wholesale house*. I think this word rather magnanimous on my part; they have just refused me a second card of "Bubbles."

Yours obediently,

REDHILL.

THOMAS PADWICK.

TINCTURES

And other ALCOHOLIC Preparations

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Preparations of the British and other Pharmacopœias. Preparations of the B.P.C. Unofficial Formulary. Lozenges of the British and Throat Hospital Pharmacopœias.

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Granular Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia.
Effervescing Saline. Lacto Chemical Food.

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Acetates of Soda & Potash.
Acids, pure.
Æthers, pure & methylated.
Antimony preparations.
Benzoic Acid & Benzoates.
Bicarbonate of Potash.
Bicarbonate of Soda (Howards').
Bismuth preparations.
Borax & Boracic Acid.
Bromides of the Alkalies.
Caffeine.
Caffeine Citrate, P.B.
Camphor Bells, Blocks, & Flowers.
Citrate of Iron & Quinine, P.B.

Citric Acid & Citrates.
Cocaine and its Salts.
Corrosive Sublimate.
Ext. Cinch. Liq. P.B., & H. & S.
Ext. Cocæ Liq. P.B.
Iodides of the Alkalies.
Iodoform.
Liq. Bismuthi et Am. Citratis.
Magnesia.
Mercurials, Calomel, &c., &c.
Rochelle Salt & Pulv. Seidlitz.
Spirit preparations.
Terebene.
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Detailed Price Lists on application.

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(Dr. Finkler & Co.)

Acts in **ACID, ALKALINE, and NEUTRAL SOLUTION**, and is capable of digesting one thousand times its own weight of **FRESH FIBRINE**.

It is recommended by the most eminent **ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL** authorities in the treatment and cure of

DYSPEPSIA AND DIPHTHERIA,

and has been most successful in the treatment

Externally, of Diphtheria, Croup, Chronic Eczema, Psoriasis, Uleers, Boils, Fissure of Tongue, Ear Diseases.

Internally, of Acid Dyspepsia, Chronic Gastric Catarrh, Anorexia, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, and other Diseases of the Digestive Organs.

Packed in bulk and bottles of 16, 8, 4, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., or of 500, 250, 100, 25, and 15 grammes; each package has attached a **short and convenient test** for ascertaining quickly the efficiency of the **Papaïn**, and also an abbreviated report by E. G. Clayton, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c., treating on the value of Papaïn (Dr. Finkler & Co.) as a digestive ferment.

Write for new Pamphlet.

PILLS.—Papaïn (Dr. Finkler & Co.), packed in bottles containing 100, 50, or 25 pills of one or two grains each.

TABLOIDS.—Papaïn (Dr. Finkler & Co.), packed in bottles containing 100 and 25 tabloids of two grains each.

GLYCEROL.—Papaïn (Dr. Finkler & Co.) and Acid Glycerine, packed in 1-lb. bottles and Winchester quarts.

EXALGINE

Gold Medal, Paris
Exhibition, 1889.

(BRIGONNET).—The new analgesic, manufactured by Messrs. BRIGONNET & NAVILLE, La Plaine St. Denis (France), recommended for Neuralgia, Sciatica, Angina, &c., by Bardet, Gaudineau, Binet, Dujardin-Beaumetz, Desnos, and lately by Prof. Fraser, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.E., of Edinburgh. (See *British Medical Journal*, February 15, 1890, page 344.)

J. Hurley, M.D., Queen Camel, reports very successful treatment of **Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Locomotor Ataxy, Gout in the hand**. W. Paley, M.D., Ripon, of **Sciatica**. B. Walker, M.D., Kirkby Stephen, of **Facial Neuralgia**. J. J. Meacham, Surgeon, Manchester of **Angina Pectoris and Neuralgia**. Geo. R. Gordon, M.D., Manchester, of **Henneronia and Neuralgia**. J. Young, M.D., Edinburgh, of **Neuralgia**. A. W. Martin, L.R.C.P., Manchester, of **severe Neuralgia**.

Packed in **one-ounce tins only**, closed with label bearing name, address, and registered trade mark of Messrs. B. & N., St. Denis.

SALOL

manufactured by Messrs. L. Durand, Huguenin & Co., Basle. The new antiseptic and anti-rheumatic remedy, most successful in the cure

Externally, of Ulcers, Wounds, Skin Diseases, specially Impetigo, and Eczema;

Internally, of Articular and Chronic Rheumatism, Dysentery, Summer Diarrhoea, Cholera, Blenorrhagia, Gonorrhoea, Influenza.

Packed in card boxes of 7 lbs., 1 lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., bearing the manufacturers' names.

TABLOIDS SALOL packed in bottles containing 100 and 25 tabloids of 5 grains each.

QUININE

Gold Medal,
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manufactured by the Fabbrica Lombarda di Prodotti Chimici, Milan. Quinine Sulphate, Bisulphate, Bromide, Carbolate, Muriate, Phosphate, Salicylate, Valerianate, &c., Quinidine, Cinchonidine, and Cinchonine Salts.

Packed in tins of 100 and 25 oz., or bottles of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces.

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(Wholesale quantities only),

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EXPORT.

HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS

Analytical and Manufacturing Chemists,
Wholesale and Export Druggists.

SELECT PREPARATIONS, "HERON" BRAND.

Ess. Pro Mist. Ferri Co.

Pepsin Glycer. Acid.

Liq. Santal Co.

Sol. Bismuth Aromat.

Liquor Ipecac. Pro Vino.



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Extract of Malt in Vacuo.

Infants' Food, Malted.

Cascara Cordial.

Liquid Butter Colouring.

Effervescing Saline.

EXT. EUONYMI LIQ.

A reliable Hepatic and Intestinal Stimulant.

EXT. SENNÆ LEGUMIN. LIQ.

A non-irritating, tasteless, and certain Laxative in obstinate Constipation.

EXT. SALICIS NIGRÆ LIQ.

A powerful Sexual Sedative, similar in its action to Potassium Bromide, but without its depressing qualities.

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A white permanent Emulsion, more cooling and emollient than Milk of Roses.

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Soluble Essences for Aerated Beverages.

ROLLED PILLS,

Uncoated, Pearl or Gelatine Coated.

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Largely replacing the Mitcham Oil, 21/ lb.

Hydrobromic Syrup of Hypophosphites.



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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Fine quality, keeps well. 6/ lb.,
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By authority of the Medical Council, the compilers of the British Pharmacopœia have adopted and made OFFICIAL Nitroglycerine Tablets, as Manufactured by W. M. during the last ten years.

The Nitroglycerine is in a perfectly fixed solution in Chocolate. The Tablets are palatable, and weigh ONLY 2½ grains each. They are sold at the following prices:—

In Boxes, Retail 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

For export to hot climates, corresponding quantities are supplied in bottles.

For Hospitals and Dispensing, in Bottles, 2 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz. in each

Also CAPSULES OF IODIDE OF ETHYL, covered with Silk, 8 in a Box, Retail, 2s. 6d.

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Importers of Cod Liver, Castor, and Olive Oils; Extra Super Essence of Lemon and Bergamot; Otto de Rose, and all Essential Oils; Valentia Saffron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences; Carmine; Aniline Dyes; Bees' Wax, &c., &c.

Special Agents for Sicilian Sublimed Sulphur in 2-cwt. bags, and Rolled Sulphur in 3-cwt. casks. Most Favourable Quotations can be given on application.

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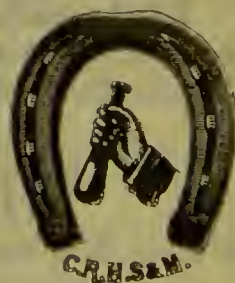
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REFINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED.
PURE AND CHEAP.

ANALYSIS.

Bicarbonate of Soda	97.20
Mono Carbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	1.90
Sulphate of Soda	...	...	...	...	trace
Chloride of Sodium	...	...	...	...	.035
Moisture	...	...	...	...	.82
Insoluble	...	...	...	...	nil

PURE ALKALI,

GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES,
EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

Most economical form of Soda for the use of Printers,
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SODA CRYSTALS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

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*Manufacturers of Soda by the Ammonia Process
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Sugar of Milk. Lactic Acid.

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VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY

ESS. BERGAMOT. ESS. LEMON.

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(Late CRESP-GIBARD FILS). ESTABLISHED 1757.

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Essential Oils. Floral Waters. Pomades.

PERFUMES IN BULK.

ALMOND OIL, SWEET, and OLIVE OIL.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE, CUT, CRUSHED, OR POWDERED.

Extracts. Tinctures. Liniments.

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FINEST AND PUREST QUALITIES FOR CULINARY & DOMESTIC USE.
VARIOUS KINDS FOR TECHNICAL PURPOSES.

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Thymol.

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Late Cresp-Girard Fils,

STEAM WORKS AT GRASSE, FRANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1757.

Raw Materials for Perfumery,
Essential Oils, Pomades, Floral Waters,
Sweet Almond Oil and Olive Oil.

ANNUAL REPORT.

July, 1890.

WE regret not having been able to realize the hopes we held out respecting a favorable report on this years' crop.

After a very good autumn and early winter the weather became unsettled, severe cold alternating with heavy falls of snow during February. During the following month deluges of rain and frequent mists greatly interfered with the growth of the flowers, and in many cases even killed the plants.

The *Orange Trees*, especially, suffered greatly from this abnormal weather. Since the extraordinary cold of 1887-8 the plantations have never fully recovered owing to the very changeable weather which has been prevalent since then.

This year's crop of *Orange Blossoms* is far behind the average and the flowers range very high in price; in all probability the supply of *Neroly*, *Orange Pomades*, and *Orange Flower Water* will not be equal to the demands of the Perfumery Trade.

Prices have therefore considerably risen, and, as far as can at present be judged, a further advance will follow as soon as the limited supplies here have been disposed of.

We advise our friends therefore to cover their wants in *Neroly*, *Orange Pomade* and *Orange Flower Water* which we supply in a perfect quality.

[P.T.O]

Sole Agents—

Frederick Boehm, 27, Billiter Square Buildings, London, E.C.

Liebman & Butler, 281, Pearl Street, New York, U.S.A.

SOZIO & ANDRIOLI, GRASSE.

Rose Trees being more hardy, had not suffered so much from the cold, the blossoms developed well, and yielded an abundant crop. The area under cultivation having been greatly increased, the wants of the trade can fully be met.

Both **Rose Water** and **Rose Pomade** will be of specially fine quality this year. The present time seems very favorable for laying in stock, and we advise our friends to do so. We have distilled a large quantity of **Oil of Geranium on Rose Flowers** and can supply this article at a lower price than last year.

Violets. The crop has suffered considerably from the inclement weather and the prices of the flowers ruled high, yet owing to the increase of the cultivation the yield proved sufficient for Manufacturing **Violet Pomade**. As pointed out last year, this neighbourhood is very favorable to the growth of Violets and our flowers possess a fragrantcy not to be found elsewhere. For this reason **Grasse Pomade of Violets** is the most sought after.

Jasmin. This flower has become destined to play a prominent part in Modern Perfumery, owing to its sweet and intense scent. Its consumption for extract making has considerably increased, and though plantations are also spreading, the production is barely sufficient for our wants. The July and August crop was not plentiful, and the stock of **Jasmin Pomade** here is completely exhausted. The new crop is awaited with impatience; appearances pointing to a better yield than last year.

Cassie. The plantations which were made last year gave a satisfactory result, which leads us to anticipate a plentiful supply in the future. On the whole, however, last year's crop was insufficient, prices remain high and Cassie products are getting scarce.

Tubereuse. The demand being stronger, an increased cultivation has become necessary. The following gives a short Resumé of the cultivation of flowers, in Grasse and neighbourhood during 1889.

Orange Blossoms		1,800,000	kilogrammes
Roses	...	1,200,000	„
Violets	...	200,000	„
Jasmin	...	180,000	„
Tubereuse	...	80,000	„
Jonquille	...	35,000	„
Cassie	...	30,000	„
Mignonette	...	20,000	„

Of all the Grasse Products **Pomades** are coming daily more to the front, which fact induces us to spare neither trouble nor expense to perfect our plant, so as to enable us to supply articles unrivalled for their quality.

Sole Agents—

Frederick Boehm, 27, Billiter Square Buildings, London, E.C.

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SOZIO & ANDRIOLI, GRASSE.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

What we said as to Pomades is equally applicable to Essential Oils, viz., the production on the whole has been limited and prices are very firm. On the other hand, exotic products, such as *Cloves*, *Patchouly*, *Sandalwood* and *Vetiver* have come in abundantly, causing an over production of Oils and a retrograde movement in prices.

Geranium Oil. African planters have been able to obtain a high price for their Oil owing to the bad crops of 1889. This has however been remedied to some extent since, as the plant is more largely cultivated, and Bourbon is competing against Africa. We hold a large stock, and favorable contracts enable us to supply a perfect article at a low figure. This year the production of *Grasse Geranium Oil* is limited, and prices are very high; the next crop will take place in August and September. The article is greatly appreciated both by Soap makers and Perfumers.

Geranium Oil distilled on Roses. Its consumption in Perfumery is steadily on the increase, but we are in a position to cope with even the largest demands. The plentiful Rose crop enables us this year to reduce our prices, and thus Perfumers and Soapmakers may secure at a moderate price, a fair substitute for the expensive Otto of Roses.

Lavender. Prices were very high owing to the poor crop, but for a time a slack demand caused a fall of prices which now have again reached their average level, and good qualities can be had at reasonable figures. We recommend our friends the Superior Oil distilled in the district of the Alpes Maritimes.

Spike. The consumption is increasing and prices remain very firm as usual. Although the crop was plentiful, it had no effect on last year's quotation, and the article finds ready buyers at stiff rates.

Thyme. The Oil distilled in this neighbourhood during May or June, still keeps up its reputation as the best of its kind and is much sought after. We have a large stock which we offer at advantageous rates.

Rosemary. Prices keep low although the demand is greater. Last year's Oil was faultless as to quality.

Petitgrain. In spite of the considerable difference of price, the Oil manufactured at Grasse is being preferred for fine Perfumeries to the American Oil, as the latter gives very unsatisfactory results. We offer our own produce on favorable conditions.

[P.T.O.]

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Frederick Boehm, 27, Billiter Square Buildings, London, E.C.

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SOZIO & ANDRIOLI, GRASSE.

Clove Oil. The enormous stock which had accumulated at Zanzibar flooded, on the blockade being raised, the European markets, and exerted a depressing influence all round. An abundant crop last year in Zanzibar and Bourbon accentuated this decline still more, and present low prices are unparalleled. On the other hand Bourbon prices kept rather high, owing to the superiority of this Oil over others.

We availed ourselves of the favorable state of the market, and distilled a large quantity of Oil which is obtainable at a cheap rate. There seem to be some indications of an improvement and the present time may be advantageous for a purchase.

Sandalwood Oil. The Supplies from India were very plentiful, the quality good and prices low. We take the greatest care in distilling this Oil and guarantee it to be perfectly pure.

Patchouly Oil. The market having kept fairly firm a tendency to advance becomes now apparent. The Indian Planters being dissatisfied with the prices obtained in Europe for dry leaves, made an attempt to distil the Oil themselves, but this product from fresh leaves is not considered to be of the same beautiful strong perfume as the oil made from dry leaves, and we can safely recommend our special brands.

Orris Root. The position has changed for the worse since last year, and as foretold in our previous report prices have gone up continually, but owing to exaggerated quotations business has been dull of late. We had bought the root before the advance, and can therefore maintain our last prices for crystallisable **Orris Root Oil**, which finds so much favor amongst Soapmakers and Perfumers.

We have great pleasure in stating that our business relations with Europe and transatlantic Cities continue to increase, which offers us a fresh inducement to adhere still more firmly to our principle of always supplying the best quality.

We remain, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

SOZIO AND ANDRIOLI.



For SAMPLES, QUOTATIONS and ALL PARTICULARS apply to the
SOLE AGENTS:—

MR. FREDERICK BOEHM,

27, Billiter Square Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. LIEBMAN & BUTLER,

281, Pearl Street, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Sanoline Soap
Cold Cream
Remade
& Toilet Sanoline



For the health & beauty of the skin & hair.

With Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s Compliments to the Trade.

HEALTH & BEAUTY OF THE SKIN AND HAIR

SECURED BY THE

"Lanoline" Fragrant Toilet Preparations.

"LANOLINE," the purified fat of sheep's wool is white, odourless and antiseptic. Being natural to the skin and hair it is the only substance which is absorbed by them, contributing in the best and most natural way to their health and beauty.

"LANOLINE" TOILET SOAP.—The excess of alkali in ordinary soap deprives the skin of its natural fat. "Lanoline" is not saponified, but is absorbed by the skin from the water when washing, nourishing its health, and preserving the clearness, softness, and elasticity of the complexion. It is admirable for shaving. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

"The soap for delicate skins."—*Edinburgh Medical Journal*.

"More pleasant to use than any similar article we have met with."—*Journal of Laryngology*.

"An excellent and valuable preparation in which there is distinct excess of "Lanoline" over alkali."—*Lancet*.

"LANOLINE" COLD CREAM.—A delightful natural emollient for use in chapping, roughness, redness, and preventing wrinkles and tenderness of the skin, especially in cold weather. In opaline jars, 1s. 6d. each.

"Those inhabiting a dry atmosphere, or whose skin is naturally dry, should never omit the free use of an emollient at least once a day. "Lanoline" Cold Cream is a pure preparation, and one, too, that supplies the skin with its natural oil and moisture."—*Weldon's Journal*.

TOILET "LANOLINE."—"Lanoline" is emollient, protective and soothing; it supplies the skin with a cream natural to it, and is highly regarded for abrasions, chapped hands, roughness, hardness, etc. Postpones the advent of wrinkles. Price 6d. and 1s. per tube.

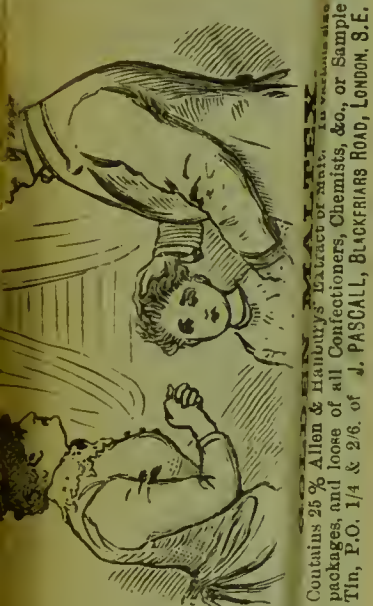
"LANOLINE" POMADE.—The only natural unguent. It is readily absorbed, and imparts a natural gloss without greasiness. By its antiseptic property, "Lanoline" Pomade cleanses the scalp and so removes dandruff, which is the chief cause of loss of hair. In opaline jars, 1s. 6d. each.

"Possesses the advantage of not turning rancid."—*Edin. Med. Journal*.

*Supplied by all Chemists, and by the Wholesale
Drug Trade.*

DEPÔT:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

THE PROMINENT DISPLAY OF THIS CARD CANNOT FAIL TO BE ATTRACTIVE AND TO INCREASE
YOUR SALES OF THE "LANOLINE" TOILET PREPARATIONS.



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UNDER
PATENT No. 1506.

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Nutritious
and Delicious
Article of
Confectionery,
containing 25
per cent.
ALLEN &
HANBURY'S
Malt Extract,
the valuable properties
of which cannot be over estimated.

The "Chemist and Druggist" says:
"The tablets are skilfully manufactured
to look like little gilt bags stitched up with
red silk, and they are not less attractive
in consumption. The pharmaceutical
character they possess is imparted by
the fact that they contain 25 per cent
of Allen and Hanbury's Malt Extract."

THORNLEIGH, CASTLENAU, BARNES,
June 10th, 1889.

"Having put the sample of Golden Maltex Tablets
to as fair a test as I was able, I have no hesitation in
saying I think them decidedly beneficial."

On Oct. 14th, 1889, DR. LAKE says—"In answer to your
further enquiries, I have no reason to alter my opinion about
Golden Maltex, and I still continue to recommend them to my patients."

R. LAKE, M.R.C.S.E., &c., &c.

Extract from The "MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

"The dietetic and medicinal good qualities of genuine well-prepared Extract of Malt are now pretty
widely known. Its remarkable powers in assisting digestion makes it invaluable to the delicate or
dyspeptic patient, the difficulty is in administering it; this objection is avoided by the use of PASCALL'S
GOLDEN MALTEX TABLETS, which contains 25 per cent of Allen & Hanbury's Pure Extract of Malt, and
is strongly recommended by the faculty."

19 QUEEN ANNE STREET, W.

"I consider PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX TABLETS an excellent and agreeable substitute for cod-liver
oil, but with this advantage, that they assist and do not impair digestion, and both adults and children
take them without any difficulty, as they are a most delicious compound. I can scarcely speak too highly
of their qualities for giving power to delicate children, phthisical patients, and infirm persons with
feeble digestion."

JOHN TANNER, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.L.S.

ANY QUANTITY CAN BE TAKEN AND AT ANY TIME.

In various sized Packages and loose. The 1-lb. Family Bottles the cheapest form.

WHOLESALE AND NUTRITIOUS.

To be had of all Confectioners, Chemists, &c., or sample sent Post Free (Postal Order 1/4) of

J. PASCALL,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

BEWARE OF IMITATION!!

PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX.

MANUFACTURED UNDER PATENT NO. 1,506.



Contains
25 per cent. of
Allen & Hanburys'
Extract of Malt.



Registered Title and Mark,
No. 87192-93 & 90587-88.

A NOVEL CONFECTION. MOST SALEABLE.

Delicious Flavour. Brilliant and Attractive Appearance.

SELLS AT SIGHT.

Vide Dr. Tanner's Report, and "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," April 20th.

Enlarged 1/- Bottles, 9/- dozen; and in 4-lb. Jars, 1/6 lb.

The Cheapest and Best Package for Retail is the 1-lb. Bottle, tastefully finished 20s. per dozen.

Specially Prepared 2 and 4-oz. Bags, lined with waxed paper, supplied with each bottle for Retailer.

XIX. QUEEN ANNE STREET, W.

I consider "PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX"—in which is incorporated 25 per cent. of Allen & Hanburys' Malt Extract—a most valuable addition to the preparations now used in the treatment of Consumption and other wasting diseases. They are an excellent and an agreeable substitute for Cod Liver Oil, but with this advantage, that they assist and do not impair digestion, and both adults and children take them without any difficulty, as they are a most delicious compound.

I feel I can scarcely speak too highly of their qualities for giving power to weak, delicate children, phthisical patients and infirm persons, with feeble digestions.

JOHN TANNER, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.L.S.,

Senior Physician for the Diseases of Women and Children to the Farringdon General Dispensary and Lying-in-Charity, Late Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital, &c., &c.

February 25th, 1890.

The "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" says—

The tablets are skilfully manufactured to look like little gilt bags stitched up with red silk, and they are not less attractive in consumption. The pharmaceutical character they possess is imparted by the fact that they contain 25 per cent. of Allen & Hanburys' Malt Extract. . . . They are an excellent substitute for Cod Liver Oil, and that they are an improvement on it will not be denied by the most frantic lovers of the luscious oil.

PASCALL'S BLA-CUR-EX.

REGISTERED.

Composed of Black Currant Extract and Price's Glycerine.
SAME PRICE AND FORM OF PACKAGE AS MALTEX.

COUNTER BILLS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR OF THE MANUFACTURER.

JAS. PASCALL, BLACKFRIARS RD, LONDON, S.E.

THE "BELL-GORDON" SCREW-STOPPERS

(PATENTED IN ALL COUNTRIES).

These handsome Stoppers (handsomer, cheaper and more efficient than any others yet produced) are made in rigid, hard, and brilliant metal, and are equally adapted for the **Export or Home Trade**, being solid stoppers which nothing can injure, and not permitting leakage under any circumstances.

IS AIR, GAS,
AND
LIQUID-TIGHT.

The only stopper which keeps the contents secure from the bite of India and other noxious insects.



Unlike the worthless, thin, and flimsy caps of French and German make (which are NOT stoppers, but simply covers), our "solid," hard stoppers can be put on and taken off indefinitely.

IN ALL SIZES.

 Adopted by the First Houses in the World.

The Stopper ever produced which will stand the test of being boiled under water. Is simply invaluable to all manufacturers of high-class Meat Extracts, by whom it is largely used.

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR OUR ADDRESS.

(See other side.)

THE "BELL-GORDON" SCREW STOPPERS

(SEE BOTTLE AND STOPPER ON OTHER SIDE).

These Stoppers are supplied with the following sizes of bottles: -

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 8 ounces

(IN WHITE FLINT, OR AMBER).

For Drugs and Chemicals, Extracts, Essences, Pills, Powders, Scale-preparations, Quinine, etc.

For Honey, Jellies, Preserves, Lozenges, Tablets, Sweets, etc.

For Oils, Olives, Caviare, Chutnies, Curry-powder, etc.

For Soups, Meat Essences, Browning for Gravies, Celery Salt, Dried Herbs, etc.

For Pomades, Vaseline, Ointments, etc. (instead of the expensive and useless box-wood caps).

Every manufacturing Chemist and Druggist should see these admirable stoppers. All retail Chemists should order Quinine, Scale-preparations, &c. (and indeed all drugs where the bottles sent are used for dispensing purposes) from the wholesale or manufacturing firms with whom they do business, in the "**Bell-Gordon**" stoppered bottles, and once having used them, they would never tolerate any other method of stoppering.

All users of expensive Box-wood tops should see the "**Bell-Gordon**" stoppers and bottles, and thus save money and obtain a better article.

EXPORT.

For export (no matter distance or climate), it is the *only* safe and absolutely *perfect* stopper. Its efficiency is absolute; no leakage is possible; so if other articles are packed with it, they cannot be damaged in transit.

A great saving in time effected in packing.

BELL, GORDON & CO., LIMITED,

57, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

PEARSE & MEEKING,

Wholesale and Export Tea Merchants and Blenders,

42, MINCING LANE, LONDON,

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

"PACIFICUS, LONDON"

Original Packages (in Bond)

For exportation or duty paid (4d. per lb. extra) for Home Consumption.

(Samples on application)



Packet Teas of every description, either duty paid or under Bond for Export.

Teas can be packed to any weight.

CHINA TEAS. $\frac{1}{2}$ -Chests or Boxes, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 10d., 1/-, 1/2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1/5, 1/8, 2/-, 2/6.

INDIAN TEAS. Chests or $\frac{1}{2}$ -Chests, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 9d., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1/-, 1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1/3, 1/6, 1/9, 2/-, 2/6.

CEYLON TEAS. Chests or $\frac{1}{2}$ -Chests, 9d., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1/-, 1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1/3, 1/6, 1/8, 2/-, 2/6.

DO. Boxes 1/-, 1/2, 1/4, 1/6, 1/8, 2/-, 2/6.

Above and many other varieties always in stock ready for instant delivery.

Prices quoted are in bond in London. DUTY FOR HOME TRADE 4d. Per lb.

MONTHLY PRICE CURRENT, SAMPLES, TERMS, &c., ON APPLICATION.

GUARANTEED PURE CEYLON

"PACIFICUS"



CEYLON TEA.

The Teas packed under the above brand "Pacificus" are the finest of their respective kinds, and are selected from the best gardens only. They are carefully blended to suit the requirements of the public taste, combining THE FINEST QUALITY with THE GREATEST STRENGTH, and are guaranteed to consist entirely of PURE CEYLON TEAS, and not an ounce of any other growth whatever.

Every packet of "Pacificus Tea" contains only the latest and most fragrant importations.

The constantly increasing sales of the "Pacificus Tea" afford convincing proof that the public do appreciate "Pure Ceylon Tea."

"Pacificus" is one of the very few brands that is guaranteed pure Ceylon, while many of the so called "Ceylon Blends" contain both Indian, and often China, Tea of far inferior flavour, though perhaps of darker, coarser liquor. Such Teas are no more to be compared to "Pacificus Ceylon" than chalk is to cheese.

We supply Handsome and Artistic Window Bills, also Leaflets, with each order.

REDUCED RETAIL PRICES (formerly 1/8, 2/-, 2/6)	1/6	1/10	2/4
WHOLESALE PRICES, Duty paid (Carriage paid to Cash Buyers)	1/2	1/5	1/10
ALSO SUPPLIED LOOSE IN CHESTS 100 lbs., OR HALF-CHESTS 60 lbs.	1/1	1/4	1/9

Cheques or P. O. Orders should be crossed "London Joint Stock Bank."

CUT OUT THIS PAGE AND KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

REDUCTION OF THE TEA DUTY TO 4d.

MAY 1, 1890.

➡ All our Blended Teas Reduced 2d. per lb. ➡

Blended Tea Department

We have introduced, in consequence of the Budget Speech,

SEVERAL NEW AND SPECIAL FEATURES,

Amongst which we would call attention to the following (Duty Paid and Carriage Paid):—

						Sample ½-chest 60lbs. nett	
FOR THE	1/-	Canister,	OUR "A" BLEND,	a leafy Tea	@	9d.	£2 5 0
FOR THE	1/2	"	OUR "B"	all leaf Tea	@	11d.	2 15 0
FOR THE	1/4	"	OUR "C"	"Ceylon Siftings"	@	1/-	3 0 0
FOR THE	1/4	"	OUR No. 2	"Indian Tea"	@	1/-	3 0 0
FOR THE	1/6	"	OUR No. 3	"Indian & Ceylon"	@	1/2	3 10 0
FOR THE	1/8	"	OUR No. 3a	"Choice ditto"	@	1/3	3 15 0
FOR THE	1/10	"	OUR No. 4	"Matchless Liquor"	@	1/4	4 0 0
FOR THE	2/-	"	OUR No. 5	"Superb Quality"	@	1/7	4 15 0
FOR THE	2/4	"	OUR No. 6	"The choicest Tea"	@	1/10	5 10 0
FOR THE	2/8	"	OUR X	"Choice Ceylon"	@	2/2	6 10 0

Above Teas sent out in Boxes, 20lbs.; Half Chests, 60lbs.; or Chests, 100lbs. nett.

TERMS.—NET CASH with Order only. Carriage paid on 60lbs. or upwards to any Railway Station.

REMITTANCES may be made by Cheque, P.O.O., or Cash (registered), or amounts may be paid in to our credit at any branch of the LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK (to Pearse & Meeking), or of the CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK (to a/c of L. F. Pearse); no charge is incurred by this method, whilst perfect security is insured. CHEQUES or P.O. Orders should be crossed "LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK," a/c PEARSE and MEEKING; if so crossed they are valueless to anyone else.

➡ "C" BLEND PURE CEYLON SIFTINGS, 1/-. "Perfection in liquor." Owing to the increased imports of Ceylon Teas we are able to reduce this Tea 4d. (original price 1/4). The most marked feature of the trade has been the enormous increase in the sales of Pure Ceylon Dust. This is not refuse like China Siftings, but the small Tea from the finest Broken Pekoe, and is sifted by machines, thus ensuring absolute purity and freedom from any foreign matter.

There is no such Tea in the world for liquor, and once used the demand grows apace; one customer tells another till the vendor finds his sales mount up in startling fashion.

➡ This a hint to those who have not yet tried it. Send for a sample half-chest, 60lbs., Price £3, Carriage paid, and we are confident you will want double the quantity in a very short time.

➡ DO NOT ATTEMPT TO GET LONG PROFITS. The times will not permit you to do so with impunity (see Budget Speech). SELL A GOOD ARTICLE, CHARGE A FAIR PRICE, GIVE NO CREDIT. You will reap your reward by largely increased sales of TEA.

Note our Sole Address—

PEARSE & MEEKING,

Wholesale Tea Blenders to the Trade,

42, MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Registered Telegraphic Address

"PACIFICUS. LONDON."

➡ CUT OUT THIS PAGE AND KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE. ➡

Important to Chemists and Druggists.

Economic Fire Office,

LIMITED.

Fire & Fidelity Insurance.

Head Office—26, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Board of Directors.

Chairman—SAMPSON S. LLOYD, Esq., Director,
Lloyds' Bank, Limited.

DAVID AINSWORTH, Esq., The Floss, Cleator,
Carnforth, Flax Manufacturer and Iron Master.

W. ARMINE BEVAN, Esq., Kensington, S.W.

E. RIDER COOK, Esq. (Messrs. Edward Cook & Co.,
Soap Makers and Chemical Manufacturers), Bow, E.

SMITH FEATHER, Esq., Mayor of Bradford.

THOMAS NELSON FOSTER, Esq. (Messrs. Foster
Bros., Oil Mills), Gloucester.

CHARLES ALFRED FOX, Esq. (Messrs. Fox, Roy
and Co., Merchants), Plymouth and Bristol.

WALTER LOW, Esq., of Ballendrick (Messrs. Low, Sons
and Co., Australian and New Zealand Merchants),
Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

GEORGE F. MEWBURN, Esq., Elm Park Gardens, S.W.
(late of Messrs. Ogilvy, Gillanders & Co., East India
Merchants).

HENRY SETON-KARR, Esq., M.P., of Kippilaw, St.
Boswells, N.B.

WILLIAM DALE SHAW, Esq., Britannia Mills, Milns-
bridge, Yorkshire.

W. H. SHEPHERD, Esq. (Messrs. Mitchell & Shepherd,
Spinners and Manufacturers), Bradford.

Bankers.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

General Manager and Secretary.

JOHN CARSWELL.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000

Subscribed do. 357,500

Paid-up do. 71,500

Progress of the Company.

1887. Net Premiums . £25,368

1888. Do. . 42,347

1889. Do. . 76,395

IMPORTANT.

THIS Company has been established to act independently of the Rules of the Associated Tariff Offices. The rate of Premium in each case will therefore be computed with strict regard to the character of the risk, and sufficient allowance made for any special circumstance or appliance considered to lessen the chance of Fire or of damage thereby.

The Company is Not a Mutual Office, and Policyholders therefore incur No Liability of partnership.

The attention of Insurers in the Chemists' and Druggists' Trades is directed to the Company's very favourable rates, particulars of which may be had on application to the Chief Office, or to any of the Branch Offices.

Surveys made, and rates quoted free of charge.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES ARE INVITED.

Fire Insurances are granted upon almost every description of Property at home and abroad. In the case of Insurances in **Foreign Countries and the Colonies**, rates may be obtained on application to the Head Office.

No expense is incurred in the transfer of Policies from other Offices to this Company.

TAKEN on specially favourable terms.

TNSURANCES can be effected for shorter periods than one year, at special rates. ♦♦♦♦

A REDUCTION of Premium is granted in cases where the Electric Light is used, provided the precautions required by the Company have been adopted.

FIFTEEN days are allowed for the renewal of all Annual Policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

A LIBERAL Reduction of Premium will be made on any description of Property fitted with these in an approved form.

IN addition to the allowance made for ordinary Fire Appliances and the Electric Light, the Directors are prepared to give very liberal Discounts off the current rates for approved risks that have been fitted with **Automatic Sprinklers.**

Fidelity Guarantee Department.

THIS Company provides Security for the Fidelity of persons in situations of trust and indemnifies Employers against the dishonesty of their Employé's.

IN the cases of Public Companies and Firms who require security with several of their Employés, this Company is prepared to issue a Collective Bond, which obviates the necessity of holding several Individual Bonds.

BELFAST, Granville Buildings, 43a, High Street.
District Manager, J. M. WALLACE.

BIRMINGHAM, 48, Cherry Street,
District Manager, ARTHUR R. WINN.

BRADFORD, 16, Hall Ings,
District Manager, J. F. OATES.

DEVON & CORNWALL, Bank Chambers,
District Agents, Fox, Roy & Co. [Plymouth.]

DUBLIN, 116, Grafton Street,
District Manager, JOHN CASSIDY.

GLASGOW, 71, West Nile Street,
District Manager, W. C. RANKIN.

GLOUCESTER, 1, Commercial Road.
District Manager, W. COLWELL.

LIVERPOOL, 13, Tithebarn Street,
District Manager, SIDNEY MARTIN.

MANCHESTER, 19, Chapel Walks,
District Manager, JOHN SMITH.

WREXHAM, 3a, High Street,
Inspector for Wales, M. PENNANT JONES.

Supplement to The Chemist and Druggist, 26th July, 1890.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

SEASON 1890.

"Pineotas"

THE IMPROVED NATURAL DISINFECTANT.

TRADE MARK.

A pleasant
Distilled Extract
from the Pine.

Non-poisonous,
most agreeable
and fragrant in
smell, quite safe
in use.



These Goods are
got up in the best
possible style.

No Retail Prices
are marked on
any of our Goods.

TERMS—

See Fourth Page
of List.

As used for Disinfecting the Sanitary Institute Exhibition, Worcester, 1889; the International Exhibition, Edinburgh, 1890; and the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, Plymouth, 1890.

Government Disinfectants.

CARBOLIC ACID AND POWDER.
PETROLEUM JELLY.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.
LUBRICATING OILS.
GREASES, &c.

SHEEP DIPS.

HAMILTON & CO.,

Chemical Manufacturers,

WANDSWORTH, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Supplement to The Chemist and Druggist, 26th July, 1890.

HAMILTON & CO'S

SHEEP DIPS.

Concentrated Non-Poisonous Fluid, Soluble in Cold Water.

A SURE CURE FOR TICKS, LICE, SCAB, &c.

1 GALLON WILL DIP 100 SHEEP.

Concentrated Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip,

5s. per gallon.

Non-Poisonous Smear or Paste Dip,

from 6d. per lb.

Poisonous Powder Dip,

Usual packets, in 6-doz. cases,
at 52s. per case.



TRADE MARK.

Concentrated Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip,

5s. per gallon.

Non-Poisonous Smear or Paste Dip,

from 6d. per lb.

Poisonous Powder Dip,

Usual packets, in 6-doz. cases,
at 52s. per case.

HAMILTON'S DIPS are used throughout the World.

Circulars in all principal Languages. Liberal Discounts to the Trade. Drums, Kegs, and Packages free. Goods delivered carriage paid in the United Kingdom.

IMPORTANT.—Chemists (in England) taking up our Dips will be provided, **FREE OF CHARGE**, with the loan of one of our Improved Portable Sheep-Dipping Machines, thus enabling Chemists to work this profitable trade without outlay in Plant.

TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE UNREPRESENTED.

TRADE NOTES.

ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE TO CUSTOMERS IN LONDON AND THE SUBURBS,
or to any London Rail, Goods Depôt, Wharf, or Docks, at the Low Wholesale Prices quoted.

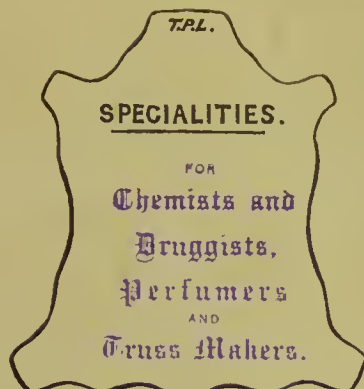
NO PRICES MARKED ON ANY OF OUR GOODS.

TO WHOLESALE HOUSES.—Any of our Goods can be Packed with your own Name and Brand, &c., by Agreement.

TERMS—CASH with ORDER, LESS 5 per cent.; or ON DELIVERY, LESS 2½ PER CENT.; or NETT CASH in a MONTH after delivery. All Cheques and Remittances to be made payable to HAMILTON & CO., or Order, and crossed _____ & Co. **SPECIAL QUOTATIONS** given to **LARGE BUYERS.**

HAMILTON & CO., WANDSWORTH, LONDON, ENGLAND.

T. P. LEE & CO.,
 Chamois, Buff, Deer, & White Leather
 Dressers & Sellers,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 REAL BUCKSKIN WALKING &
 DRIVING GLOVES,
 CRICKET GAUNTLETS
 AND
 BATTING GLOVES, &c.



24 Duke Street,
 Bloomsbury, W.C.

London, July 1890

Dear Sir,

Below we beg to hand you our Prices of Leather. We have a very excellent stock of Skins, and should highly esteem your kind orders. Having been intimately connected with this branch of the Leather Trade for many years, our exceptional experience and success in the Specialities of the Trade, are guarantees that all orders intrusted to us will be executed to your entire satisfaction.

Awaiting your favors,

We are yours respectfully,

T. P. Lee & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CHAMOIS, DEER, BUFF & WHITE LEATHER, &c.

CHAMOIS.	A.	PER KIPP ..	£0 12 6	WO.	PER KIPP ..	£1 10 0	BUCK SKINS, for Hunting Breeches, Saddle- Seats, Cricket Boots, Braes, &c., white or any Color. (Vamps and Quarters cut.)	} 18/- to 30/- each
<i>Selected for</i>	N.	" ..	0 15 0	WK.	" ..	1 15 0		
SILVER-WARE,	D.	" ..	0 17 6	WN.	" ..	2 0 0	DOE SKINS, for Saddle Seats, Strapping Riding Breeches, black, white, or any color (Strappings cut any shape.)	} 12/- to 18/- each
GLASS, STABLES,	L.	" ..	1 0 0	WL.	" ..	2 5 0		
DOMESTIC	J.	" ..	1 2 6	OW.	" ..	2 12 6	DOE SKINS, for Livery Breeches, &c. ..	} 24/- to 30/- pair
AND	WV.	" ..	1 5 0	O.	" ..	3 0 0		
TOILET USE.							DOE SKINS, for Pianoforte Makers (Levers)	} 10/- to 12/- lb.
WHITE SPLITS (pure white, splendid quality)							FAWN SKINS, " " (Stickers)	
WHITE PLAISTER SKINS							BROWN DOES, for Foreign Actions of Piano- fortes	} 12/- to 25/- each
WHITE SHEEP, unstrained, for Organ Pallets 36/-, 42/-, 48/-, 54/-, 60/-							BUFF HIDES, unbleached	
Do. strained, " Bellows..							Do. bleached	} 4 3 to 5/- lb.
MOCK DOES, colored to any shade							WHITE PATENT BUFF HIDES, best	
MOCK BUCKS							quality	} 4 3 to 4/6 per square foot
WHITE FLESHES							WHITE CALF SKINS	
YELLOW FLESHES							WHITE, OR DRAB, TIE CALF ..	} 8/- to 10/- lb., or
NORWAY DOES, white, buff, or any shade ..							WHITE, RED, OR BROWN } 36/-, 42/-, 48/-, 54/- 60/- doz.	
TANNED SHEEP							APRONS	} 6/6 to 12/6 "
Do. sunned..							HOUSEMAIDS' WASH GLOVES &	
BASILS, strained (finest pannel)							GAUNTLETS	BREECHES PASTE AND POWDER, DRAB COLOR BALLS, &c.
BUCK TALLOW, finest quality.								
SOD OIL, evaporated.								

COUNTRY AND EXPORT ORDERS CAREFULLY SELECTED AND PACKED.

Chamois.

*For Mirrors, Silverware, Domestic,
Underwear and Toilet Use.*

White Splits.

*Pure White, Splendid Quality,
for Capping Perfumery, &c.*

White Plaster Skins.

*For Chemists and
Druggists.*

Basils, White Norway Does,

White Mock Does, Buckskins.

For Truss Makers and Artificial Limb Makers.

T. P. LEE & CO.,

Chamois, Buff, Deer and White Leather Dressers and Sellers,

24 DUKE STREET, BLOOMSBURY,

LONDON, W.C.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST SEE OTHER SIDE.

Pellets, Compressed.

The following List contains only those in ordinary use. We stock numerous other kinds and can also compress to order any preparation desired.

Both boxes and bottles are neatly designed, effectively labelled, and packed in 1 doz. outers, assorted if desired.
Arrangements can be made for labelling boxes and bottles with customer's names if desired.

	Per Doz. Boxes.		Per Doz. Bottles.		Per Lb.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ammonium Bromide	...	...	3 6	7 0	1 6	
.. Chloride	3 0	6 0	3 6	7 0	3 0	
Antipyrin ..	...	...	...	9 0	60 0	
Astringent 1 1½	...	7 6	...	...	...
Borax ..	...	...	3 6	7 0	2 6	
Cascar ..	...	...	4 0	8 0	16 6	
Cocaine Voice	3 0	...	3 6	7 0	5 0	
Corrective for Smokers	3 0	...	...	...	...
Digestive 1 1½	...	...	...	7 6	...	
Liver 1 1½	...	7 6	...	...	...
Potass Bicarb.	...	3 0	...	...	...
.. Bromide	...	...	3 6	7 0	4 4	
.. Chlorate	2 0	4 0	3 0	6 0	1 8	
.. and Ammonium	3 0	6 0	3 6	7 0	4 2	
.. and Borax	2 6	5 0	3 0	6 0	2 0	
Saccharin ..	...	...	4 0	8 0	14 0	
Soda Bicarb.	...	3 0	6 0	3 6	7 0	2 4
.. Mints...	...	...	3 6	7 0	1 0	
Sulphonal ..	...	...	4 0	8 0	25 0	
Voice (Potassium)	...	3 0	...	...	...

Pessaries, in 1 doz. boxes, 2 dr. size.

All ordinary combinations ... 1 6 to 1 9 doz.

Suppositories, in 3 doz. boxes.

Ordinary combinations ... 9d. per doz., 8½ gross.

134, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.

New Address:—134, UPPER THAMES ST., E.C.

Telegraphic Address "Cachous, London."

B. HOOPER & CO.,

Wholesale Manufacturing Pharmacists,

134, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Paris Depot:—44, RUE VIEILLE DU TEMPLE.

SPECIALITIES:—

Compressed Drugs and Chemicals.

Capsules (flexible, hard and perles).

Cachou Aromatisé, Ladies Cachous and Cachou Lozenges (varied flavours).

Hypodermic Injections (Huggett's).

Pastilles, Fumigating.

Pessaries, Suppositories and Bougies.

London References required before opening new Accounts. Terms:—Monthly, net, subject to Market fluctuations. Carriage paid on all orders of 5 - and upwards. Special discounts for large quantities.

With a first order of not less than 20/- we supply, gratis, a very neat and effective show case, suitable for window dressing, and effectively arranged with samples of our specialities.

Bougies, in 1 doz Boxes.

Ordinary Combinations ... 1 6 doz.

Cachou Aromatisé (Hooper's), the original.

In Brass Boxes, 6d.	...	...	2 9 per doz.
In Card Boxes, 6d.	1/-	...	5 6 "
In 1 lb. Bottles (Hooper's Special)	1/-	...	2 6 "
" (good quality)...	...	...	5/- "
Special Quotations for large Buyers.	...	...	10/- per lb.
	...	...	4 6 "

New Address:—134, UPPER THAMES ST., E.C.

B. HOOPER & CO., MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS.

B. HOOPER & CO., MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS.

Cachous X.L.

In neat metal slide boxes. Retailing at 3d. ... 15/- per gross.

Cachous, Ladies, delicately flavoured.

In Round Card Boxes, 6d. ... 2/6 per doz.
 " " 1/- ... 5/- "
 In 1 lb. Bottles ... 1/6 per lb.

Cachou Lozenges,

varied flavours, Jasmín, Rose, Violet, Heliotrope, Millefleur, or Assorted, differing in shape and colour, slide boxes, assorted colours, retailing at 6d. ... 2/9 per doz.
 In metal pocket boxes, assorted, in 1 doz. outers, very attractive 3/- ...
 In 1 lb. Bottles ... 3/- per lb.
 Cheap line in metal slide boxes ... 7/6 per gross.

Capsules (Soluble Flexible).

We print chemist's name and address on labels, free of charge, and *irrespective of quantity ordered*.

Appended are the combinations in more general demand. We stock numerous others, and fill to order any preparations (watery or spirituous mixtures excepted) in oils, *paste or powder*.

Quantities less than 250 charged price per 100.

	Per 100 s. d.	Per 1,000 £ s. d.	Per doz. Boxes s. d.
Castor. triple ext. ...	2 9	1 5 0	12 0
Castor Oil, 30 min ...	1 9	15 0	7 0
Cod Liver Oil, 30 min ...	1 9	15 0	7 0
Copaiba... ..	1 3	10 0	6 0
" and Cubebs ...	2 3	1 0 0	8 6
" Cubebs and Buchu ...	3 3	1 10 0	12 0
" " Sandal ...	2 9	1 5 0	12 0
" and Sandal ...	2 3	1 0 0	8 6
Male Fern Extract ...	2 3	1 1 0	9 0
Sandal Oil (finest English) ...	3 9	1 16 0	15 0
Terbenth ...	1 6	12 0	6 0
Turpentine ...	1 2	9 0	5 0

Capsules (French Perles).

	Per 1,000 £ s. d.	In Bottles of 50, per doz. £ s. d.
Apiol ...	1 10 0	1 2 6
"Chloroform" ...	10 0	10 0
"Carbolic Acid" ...	10 0	10 0
Copaiba ...	6 0	7 6
Cresosote ...	10 0	10 0
Ether ...	10 0	10 0
Phosphorated Oil ...	10 0	10 0
Sandal Oil ...	1 10 0	1 2 6
Tar ...	4 0	6 0
Turpentine ...	4 0	6 0

Any other preparation supplied in this form.

Capsules (in Glass.)

Amyl Nitrite, 14/- per doz., boxes, each containing 8.

Hypodermic Injections (Huggett's).

Special list sent on application.

Pastilles (Hooper's Fumigating).

In handsome boxes, attractively labelled.
 6d. size ... 2/9 per doz.
 1/- " ... 5/6 "
 In ½ lb. tin ... 2/2 each.
 In 1 lb. tin ... 4/- "

THE DEE OIL COMPY., LIM.

WORKS, SALTNEY, near CHESTER.

Offices:—

LONDON— 38, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. Mr. BENJAMIN W. FORD, Secretary.

LIVERPOOL— 8, BATH STREET. Mr. E. KING ELLISON.

MANCHESTER—HAWORTH'S BUILDINGS, 5, CROSS STREET. Mr. F. A. DEELEY.

EDIBLE "SALVO PETROLIA"

IN COLLAPSABLE TUBES.

Invaluable to all Singers, Actors and public Speakers.

This is a beautiful preparation of White Petroleum Jelly, of absolute purity, and is an emollient of the highest value in the treatment of throat disorders. For public speakers, actors and singers, it is most valuable as a remedy for hoarseness.

Application.—Squeeze a small portion into the Mouth and let it melt down the throat.

Recommended by the Faculty as the perfection of a cosmetique for the face or a pomade for the hair.

OLEUM DEELINÆ

(REGISTERED)

UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

For Psoriasis, Prurigo, Pityriasis, Excoriations, Impetigo, Phlyctenes, Prickly Heat, Nettlerash, Itch, Eczema, Ulcers, Varicose Veins, Blotches, Pimples, Ophthalmia, Scurvy, Ringworm, Piles, and skin diseases of every description, and for **External and Internal Irritation, Eczema** of every description, irritation of any kind, and may be used for either **External or Internal Application**.

Directions for use.—Rub gently on the parts affected either by the fingers or a camel hair brush. For internal application a Medical Practitioner must always be consulted.

PACKED IN CASES.—One Dozen Small Bottles, One Dozen Large Bottles, or half of each.

PINT BOTTLES FOR HOSPITALS AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

SPECIALITIES.

PARAFFIN WAX CANDLES.

BRILLIANT COLOURED CANDLES.

GENUINE PARAFFIN WAX IN BLOCKS.

WHITE WAX DISCS.

PREPARED PARAFFIN WAX,
FOR LAUNDRY PURPOSES.

OLEUM DEELINÆ, FOR THE SKIN.

SUBLIME HAIR OILS.

EDIBLE SALVO PETROLIA.

DISINFECTANT CANDLES.

VALVOLINE STERLING, FOR CYLINDERS.

LUBRICATING OILS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

GAS ENGINE OIL.

SAMPLES, PRICES AND SHOW CARDS UPON APPLICATION.

English "Salvo Petrolia," *versus* American Vaseline.

"SALVO PETROLIA"

(VASELINE)

The Perfection of Petroleum Jelly,

MAY BE PROCURED RETAIL THROUGH ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
and is Manufactured Solely by the Proprietors,

THE DEE OIL COMPY., Ltd.

Works—SALTNEY, CHESTER, ENGLAND.

Offices—LONDON—38, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

"SALVO PETROLIA."

Absolutely genuine **Paraffinum Molle** of the purest form, and we claim that it is superior to **Vaseline** or any similar production thereof.

We call attention particularly to its perfectly **odourless** and **tasteless** quality : and owing to its **genuine purity** may be prescribed by physicians not only for **external** but **internal** use. "SALVO PETROLIA" is manufactured by ourselves, in this country by an entirely new process, and it is acknowledged to be the **finest Emollient** and **Remedial Preparation** of **Petroleum** yet produced. It has **never** been touched by **Acid** in any way during manufacture, and **complies** with all **requirements** which the **Pharmacopœia** makes upon this article.

Manufactured by the Proprietors in five distinct qualities, White, Lemon, Yellow, Red & Golden.

Packed in Tins : 1, 4, 5, 10, 14, 28, 56 and 112 lbs.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY THE PROPRIETORS—

THE DEE OIL COMPY., Ltd.

Works—SALTNEY, CHESTER, ENGLAND.

Offices—LONDON, 38, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

Mr. BENJAMIN W. FORD, Secretary and London Manager.

1

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL

(REGISTERED AT HOME AND ABROAD).

COLOURS EXQUISITE.

SURFACE LIKE PORCELAIN.

HIGHEST AWARD.

HIGHEST AWARD.



PARIS, 1889.

*Guaranteed Absolutely Free from the Deadly
White Lead.*



LONDON, 1885.

REJECT POISONOUS IMITATIONS

Used in the decoration at Sandringham, the Residence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and in Her Majesty's Navy. Also by their Majesties the Empress of Germany, & the Queens of Sweden & Saxony.

Writing on December 22, 1887, a lady says—"Any other that I have used I find cracks or blisters a few days after being put on."

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL

IS THE MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE VICTORIAN ERA FOR

Beautifying, Preserving, or Renovating all Art Furniture, Articles of Wicker, Wood, Metal, Glass, China or Earthenware.

Chairs, Tables, Milking Stools, Baskets, Bedsteads, Baths, or anything
INDOORS.

Railings, Gates, Stable, Kennel, and Laundry Fittings, OUTDOORS.

ITS USES ARE LEGION!!

Sold in Tins, 2/6, 1/3 & 4d. each: for Baths, to resist Hot Water.
3/-, 1/6 & 7d. each. A Reduction made for Gallons and
Half-Gallons.

ASPINALL'S EBONICA.

(REGISTERED).

Specially recommended for Basket Carriages, Cycles, Bedsteads, &c. Jet Black, Brilliant, and Hard as Marble.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL WORKS, NEW CROSS, LONDON, S.E.

Also at HOLLYDALE WORKS, PECKHAM. S.E.

Cablegrams—"EDWARD ASPINALL, LONDON."

N.B.—In Writing to us kindly mention this Paper.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL

(REGISTERED AT HOME AND ABROAD).

LIST OF COLOURS IN STOCK.

Any Shade, Tint, or Colour made to Pattern.

1 Arab Brown	49 H. S. Egg Tint	97 Sealing Wax Red
2 Black	50 Heliotrope	98 Shamrock Green
3 Blue	51 Holly Green	99 Shrimp
4 Bright Gold 1	52 Imperial Red	100 Silver Grey
5 " 2	53 Indian Red	101 Sky
6 Brilliant Peacock Green	54 Indian Yellow	102 " 1
7 Bronze	55 Ivory	103 " 2
8 Brown	56 " White	104 " 3
9 Buttercup	57 Japanese Green	105 " 4
10 Canary	58 " Blue	106 Slate
11 Cardinal 1	59 Light Brown	107 Slate Purple Tint
12 " 2	60 Light Oak	108 Smoke
13 Cerise	61 Lilac	109 Starlight Blue
14 Chalk White	62 Mandarin	110 Stone
15 Chocolate	63 Maroon	111 Straw
16 Coral Pink	64 Moss Green 1	112 Sultan 1
17 Citron	65 " 2	113 " 2
18 Cream	66 " 3	114 Terra Cotta
19 Crimson	67 Mouse	115 " 1
20 Cucumber	68 " 1	116 " 2
21 Dark Blue	69 " 2	117 " 3
22 Dark Oak	70 " 3	118 " 4
23 Dark Red	71 Myrtle Green	119 " 5
24 Deep Gobelin 2	72 Nut Brown	120 Turquoise
25 Deep Fawn	73 Old Gold	121 " Green Tint
26 Dove's Wing	74 Olive	122 Vermilion
27 Drab	75 Orange	123 Wedgewood Blue
28 Earth Brown	76 Pale Blue	124 White
29 Electric Green	77 Pale Primrose	125 Willow Green
30 " Blue	78 Peacock Blue	126 Cream Bath
31 " Turquoise	79 " Green	127 White Bath
32 Emerald Green	80 Pea Green	128 Flesh Bath
33 Fawn	81 Pearl	129 Eau De Nil Bath
34 Fig Green	82 Poppy Red	130 Ivory Bath
35 Firefly	83 Primrose	131 Sapphire
36 Flamingo Red	84 Purple Grey	132 Pink
37 Fraise	85 Quaker Blue	133 Flesh Colour
38 French Grey	86 " Green	134 Apple Green
39 Gobelin 1	87 Reseda	135 Geranium Scarlet
40 " 2	88 Rouge Dragon	136 Pompeian Red
41 " 3	89 Royal Blue	137 Apricot
42 Gold 1	90 Royal Mail Red	138 Mahogany
43 " 2	91 Sage Green	139 Autumn Green 1
44 " 3	92 Salmon Pink 1	140 " 2
45 " 4	93 Salmon Pink 2	141 Boat Blue
46 Golden Brown	94 Scarlet	142 Walnut
47 Grass Green	95 Scinde Red	143 Orange Red
48 Green	96 Sea Green	144 Arab Green

STAINS FOR FLOORS—Oak, Mahogany, Ebony, Rosewood, Satinwood, Walnut, in Bottles, 1/6 each.
ASPINALL'S METALLIC PAINTS, in 12 Tints, Boxes, 1/3 each.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL WORKS,

NEW CROSS, LONDON, S.E.


Also at HOLLYDALE WORKS, PECKHAM, S.E.

CABLEGRAMS—"EDWARD ASPINALL, LONDON."

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL.

(REGISTERED AT HOME AND ABROAD.)

EVERYBODY SHOULD USE



ASPINALL'S ENAMEL

"PUNCH" SAYS
"GET A POT OF
ASPINALL'S RED ENAMEL"
PUNCH'S ADVICE IS ALWAYS GOOD.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
IN TINS OR POST FREE
7^d 1/6 & 3/- FOR BATHS 9^d 1/9 & 5/6
WORKS. LONDON

COLOURS EXQUISITE.

SURFACE LIKE PORCELAIN.

Lady's World. "Use Aspinall's Black Enamel."	Truth. "Better than any stains for floors."	Art Designer. "Unequalled for beauty."	Le Follet. "Aspinall's charming inven- tion."	Bazaar. "The best paint for baths is Aspin- all's Snow White Bath Enamel."	Globe, Oct. 3, '87. "I lately saw a very shabby set of blistered painted bedroom furniture turned into a hand- some suite of pale blue with Aspinall's Enamel"
Globe. "Aspinall's Won- derful Enamel."	Housewife. "Use Aspinall's Flamingo Enamel."	Cheltenham Examiner. "Wonderful gloss and finish."	Pictorial World. "Use Aspinall's Enamel for Baths."		

FOR HOUSE DECORATION.

Beware of numerous, cheap, and worthless imitations that unscrupulous shop-keepers endeavour to foist upon the public. They will crack, chip, fade, blister, and only cause annoyance and vexation.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL is the only real ENAMEL!

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL DOES NOT DRY TOO QUICKLY;

THOSE THAT DO WILL NOT WEAR.

For Renovating and Beautifying Chairs, Tables, Brackets, Glass, China, Earthenware, Iron, Doors, Dados, Panels, Stables, Garden Seats, Summer Houses, &c., &c.

USED BY BOTH HIGH AND LOW, RICH AND POOR.

REJECT IMITATIONS.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL. HIGHEST AWARD POSSIBLE, PARIS, 1889.

SUBJOINED ARE A FEW OF NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS OF THIS ENAMEL ALL THE ORIGINALS CAN BE SEEN AT THE WORKS.

AS USED AT WINDSOR CASTLE AND SANDRINGHAM, AND BY ALL THE ÉLITE.

"HIS MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY has used your 'Enamel Paints' with great success, and has expressed satisfaction. Please send circulars direct to Her Majesty at Stockholm." (Signed) OTTO CRONSTEDT, Chamberlain in Waiting.

The MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY says: "The Enamel I ordered from you answers very well."

The COUNTESS OF LOUDON says: "I am much pleased with the Enamel Paint. It is very satisfactory."

The COUNTESS OF NORBURY says: "I have lately used your Snow White Enamel Paint, and have been thoroughly satisfied with my experience of it."

The COUNTESS FERRERS says: "I have found your Enamel Paint excellent for decorating wicker work and wooden articles. I have recommended it to Lady Burdett."

VISCOUNTESS CLIFDEN says: "Your Enamel Paints are very satisfactory. I shall feel obliged if you will send me."

LADY MACGREGOR says: "I have much pleasure in highly recommending your Enamel Paints. The colours are beautiful, and a great convenience is that the paint dries so quickly."

LADY GRANTHAM says: "I have much pleasure in recommending your White Bath Enamel which I have used with great success for several baths."



The College Maidstone, Feb. 4, 1889.
Mr. Aspinall, Dear Sir, I must write and give my opinion of your Enamel Paint, which I have used with the greatest satisfaction for a long time. It was not until the other day that I really found out its admirable qualities. Being attracted by the announcement of an Enamel which was to dry in five minutes, I was induced to try it. Although I have used three tins on a screen exactly the same size as one which I enamelled with one and a half tin of yours, I find the work most unsatisfactory, and I shall have to have it varnished. You are quite at liberty to use this if it is of any use to you. Yours faithfully, FRED M. CUTBUSH

LADY BUXTON says: "I have much pleasure in recommending Mr. Aspinall's Enamel. I have used it in several different colours for wooden furniture, tin cans, glass and china ornaments, with equal success. The Bath Enamel is also perfectly satisfactory."

ENAMEL

CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
For Inside and Outside Work. Ready for use in 150 Colours. For Art Furniture, Japanese Tables, Wicker and Basket Ware, Milking Stools, Bedsteads, Brackets, Chairs, &c., &c.

ORDINARY ENAMEL.

PRICE.—In Tins 4d.; post free, 7d. In Tins, 1 3 and 2 6; post free, 1 6 and 3 -. In Bijou Boxes, containing 1 colour, 1 3; post free, 1 6. In Gallon Cans, &c., 20/- per Gallon, Can included, carriage paid. Black, Maroon, Dark Oak, Arab Brown, and Chocolate, 16/- per Gallon, Can included, carriage paid.

BATH ENAMEL.

PRICE.—In Tins 7d.; post free, 9d. In Tins, 1 6 and 3 -; post free, 1 9 and 3 6. In Gallon Cans, &c., 25/- per Gallon, Can included; carriage paid.

WORKS—NEW CROSS, LONDON, S.E.

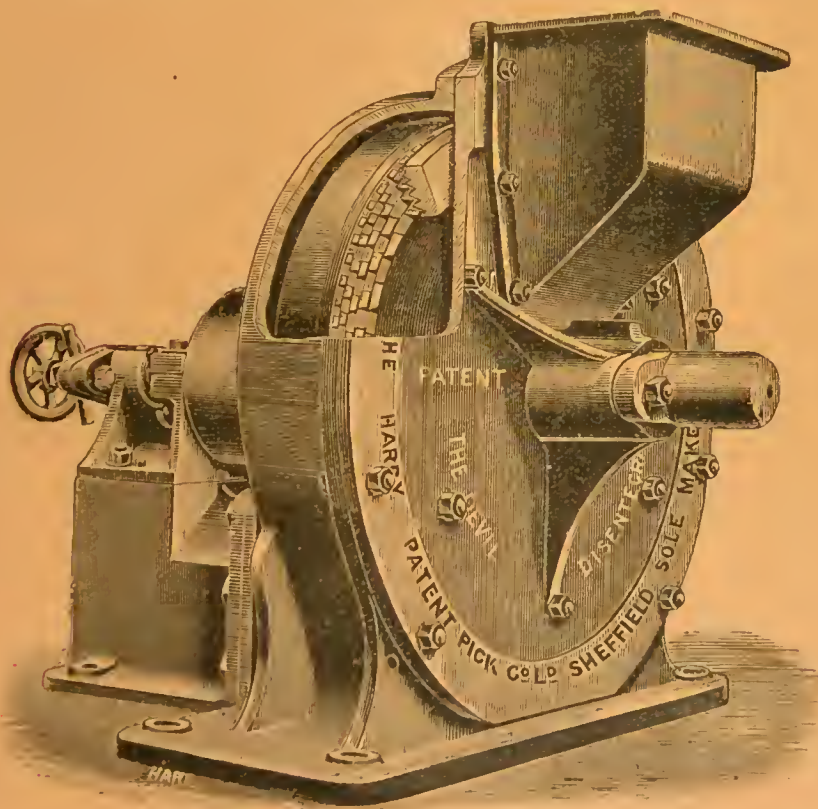
THE "DEVIL" DISINTEGRATOR,

BONE GRINDER AND MIXER,

Is the best machine of its class, having distanced all other competitors in the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S TRIALS AT PLYMOUTH, last month. There were 8 entries for this competition.

It will Grind to Powder, Granulate, Pulp or Shred, any Material—Animal, Vegetable or Mineral, AT ONE OPERATION.

Awarded
First Prize
and
Silver Medal
in the Royal
Agricultural



Society's
Competitive
Trials
at Plymouth,
June, 1890.
(8 Entries.

It is Cheap, Simple in Construction, and not liable to get out of repair. The Grinding Rings, which are the only wearing parts, can be replaced by a labourer, without fitting, at slight cost.

WE CLAIM THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES FOR THIS OVER ALL OTHER MACHINES.

- 1st.—It combines the percussive action with a perfect grinding process, breaking up the material systematically, step by step, until it is reduced to the required degree of fineness, when it is immediately delivered from the machine.
- 2nd.—It will grind materials, fibrous or non-fibrous, tough or brittle, wet or dry.
- 3rd.—Clogging is almost impossible, and materials which will clog up most disintegrators are easily treated by this machine.
- 4th.—The speed is not excessive, being about one-third that of other disintegrators, so that it can be driven direct from the fly wheel of a portable engine, a counter shaft being unnecessary.
- 5th.—It is easily adjusted, whilst in motion, to suit the sample required.

[PLEASE TURN OVER.

TESTIMONIALS.

Soap Powders.

DEAR SIRs,

Soap Works, Harris Street, Bradford, 2nd August, 1888.

We have had one of your Disintegrators working for some months now, and we are glad to be able to say that it does its work to our entire satisfaction. It does more than the quantity named in your circular per hour.

Yours, &c.,

D. S. MASTERTON & Co.

Drugs, Roots,
Soap Powders,
&c.

GENTLEMEN,

Albany Works, Winding Road, Halifax, March 18th, 1889.

I find your "Devil Disintegrator" quite a success, doing its work quickly and thoroughly. I am making arrangements to extend my works, when I shall require two or three more machines.

Yours truly,

W. C. HEBDEN.

From the MEERSBROOK TANNERY.

Bark.

GENTLEMEN,

Heeley, Sheffield, 13th June 1889.

In reply to your enquiry the Mill still runs well, and has cost nothing for repairs or breakages. It grinds English Bark as well as our old machine, and much faster. We have also tried it on Mimosa, and other hard Bark, with good results.

Yours truly,

FRANCIS COLLEY & SONS.

Barks,
Drugs, Roots,
&c.

GENTLEMEN,

Steam Laboratory and Drug Warehouse, Sheffield.

Your "Devil Disintegrator" is, in my opinion, the grinder of the future. Its rapidity of action, the small space which it occupies, and its almost universal applicability, combines it to make a *sine qua non* in all modern grinding establishments.

I have seen it reduce one cwt. of moist Gentian Root to coarse powder in six minutes. The simplicity of the apparatus by which the degree of comminution can be adjusted is in itself a marvel. It is very desirable in the manufacture of Pharmaceutical preparations to be able to reduce to powder moist materials, as in this way only can the volatile principles of drugs be retained in their powders, and therefore in the preparations made from them. It is also advisable in preparing drugs for exhaustion to be able to produce a powder of any degree of fineness. Your machine supplies these *desiderata* in almost absolute perfection.

G. T. W. NEWSHOLME.

Alum, Shale,
and Bauxite.

From The Glasgow Alum and Ammonia Company, Limited,

DEAR SIR,

Hurlet, Nitshill, and 399, West Street, Glasgow, December 13th, 1889.

In answer to your inquiry, re the two "Devils" supplied to us, we beg to say, the No. 2 we use for Alum Grinding has given us entire satisfaction. We get through very much more work than with any other grinder. The No. 3 we use for grinding Shale and Bauxite (this material is wet and pasty, all the other mills we tried clogged up), we find this suits better than those we have heretofore used; and by some slight alterations suggested by you, we expect to get even better results. We shall be pleased to give you any other information, and let any person see the "Devils" at work.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS ROBINSON, Managing Director.

Peel and
Drugs.

GENTLEMEN,

Shude Lane, Sheffield, December 9th, 1889.

The Machine you fitted us up for Shredding Peels, &c., has answered very well indeed.

Yours,

NEWHAM & PICKARD.

Disinfecting
Powders.

DEAR SIRs,

45, Market Street, Manchester, December 23rd, 1889.

Your enquiry of the 29th inst. has been delayed owing to the writer's absence from business. We have pleasure in saying that your Disintegrator gives us perfect satisfaction.

Yours faithfully,

R. T. LAKIN & Co.

Bones and
Bark.

DEAR SIRs,

Honeystreet Wharf, near Marlborough, Wilts, December 6th, 1889.

Your Disintegrator has proved a very good machine for grinding bones and rough bark. We are quite satisfied with it.

We remain, yours truly,

ROBBINS & CO.

No.	PRICE.	Belt Required.	Diameter of Pulley.	Revolutions per minute.	Approximate H.P.	Diameter of Discs.	Approx. quantity per hour.	Total Weight.	Cubic Measurement.	TOTAL SPACE.		
										Length.	Width.	Height.
1	£45	4 inches.	8 inches.	900	4 to 6	19 in.	5 to 20 cwt.	6 cwt.	16 cub. ft.	3 6	2 2	2 2
2	£80	5 "	14 "	800	8 to 12	29 "	20 to 50 "	18 "	52 "	5 0	3 2	3 2
3	£120	6 "	18 "	800	12 to 18	39 "	50 to 100 "	40 "	125 "	6 9	4 2	4 2
4	£160	7 "	20 "	700	18 to 25	46 "	100 to 200 "	70 "	212 "	7 0	5 6	5 6
5	£230	8 "	22 "	600	25 to 35	54 "	200 to 600 "	120 "	351 "	9 3	6 4	6 0
3½	£160	6 "	18 "	800	12 to 18	42 "	Tons per day. 200 to 300	42 "	141 "	7 0	4 6	4 6

The No. 3½ Size Machine is made specially for Coal Grinding.

Free on Rail London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or equal. Special Discounts to Merchants and the Trade.

SOLE MAKERS:

The HARDY PATENT PICK Co., Limited,
Engineers' and Mining Tool Makers,
SHEFFIELD.

181 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

London, July 1st. 1890.

Safety

Packing

Paper.

The Safety Paper Co.

BY ROYAL

MANUFACTURERS



LETTERS PATENT.

THE SAFETY PAPER COMPANY beg to call your attention to their new and **IMPROVED PACKING PAPER**. This Paper, manufactured in England under **ROYAL LETTERS PATENT**, is offered at a considerably lower price than other Protective Packing Papers now in the market. It is of a much superior quality and appearance to the common German Straw Paper now sold as a Packing Paper. The process of manufacture is such, that it always retains the embossment, and is **A PERFECT PROTECTION** to all Glassware, Bottles, and Fragile Articles.

The price of the Safety Packing Paper being so much lower than any other Packing Paper yet offered, should bring it into universal use among all Manufacturers and Packers of Fragile Articles. It recommends itself to Shippers to the Colonies and abroad, as it takes up a much less space than ordinary packing material, and in consequence, saves greatly in freights. It is well adapted to the use of Fancy Box Makers, and the attention of Patent Medicine Proprietors is specially directed to its value as a packing material. It is light, compact, clean and strong, and beyond question **THE MOST EFFICIENT PROTECTIVE PACKING PAPER MADE**.

Samples and all particulars will be forwarded on application.

THE LEADING HOUSES



Safety Packing

BY ROYAL



LETTERS PATENT.

ALSO PATENTED IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Paper.

The Best Protective Paper for Bottles and Fragile
Articles of all kinds.

IS CHEAP, CLEAN AND STRONG.

Made in Rolls

250	FEET	LONG,	26	INCHES	WIDE	...	...	...	12/6
100	"	"	"	"	"	...	...	...	6/6
50	"	"	"	"	"	...	...	...	4/-
25	"	"	"	"	"	...	...	...	3/-

The Paper can be easily cut with an ordinary pair of seissors,
and is beyond question the best Packing Paper yet manufactured,
and so cheap it can be used for general wrapping purposes and
for samples and goods sent per Parcels Post.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR PAPER CUT TO SIZE
AND LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

The Safety Paper Company,

OFFICES:

181 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,

LONDON, E.C.

ADOPTED BY

IN THE TRADE.

N.B.—COLONIAL MERCHANTS SHOULD ORDER THEIR GOODS TO BE PACKED IN SAFETY
PAPER. DOES NOT (LIKE THE COMMON STRAW PAPER) GIVE OFF A NASTY ODOUR IF
IT BECOMES DAMP, AND RUIN THE GOODS IT ENVELOPES.

MUNSTER SAUCE.

The most deliciously-flavoured Sauce

FOR USE WITH

FISH, GAME, POULTRY,

CHOPS, STEAKS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

ROAST OR FRIED MEATS.

As an addition to SOUPS, GRAVIES, CURRIES,
&c., it is unrivalled.

*For SALADS, a little of the Sauce, if added to the Dressing,
will give it a zest and piquancy.*

TO BE HAD THROUGH ANY GROCER.

OR WHOLESALE FROM

M. P. Poate, CORK,

WITHOUT WHOSE SIGNATURE NONE IS GENUINE.

CARMELLINA LOTION,

*For removing Freckles and softening and
beautifying the Skin.*



BOATE'S
FOR BLACK SPOTS
FRECKLES ROUGHNESS
CARMELLINA
BLOTCHES REDNESS
PIMPLES OF THE
❖ SKIN ❖
LOTION.



IN placing this new and valuable remedy before the Public, the Proprietor feels that a long-felt want has been supplied. Many of the recipes put forward being not only useless, but also unpleasant to apply.

CARMELLINA, on the contrary, has the double advantage of being sure in its effects and agreeable to use, having a cooling and refreshing influence on the Skin, and rendering it soft, smooth and elastic.

As a cure for Redness, Roughness, Irritation and Blotches on the Skin, it is unequalled, as its action in allaying the irritating sensation of Skin affections is as rapid as it is marvellous; in fact no household should be without CARMELLINA.

2/9 per Bottle.

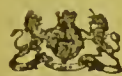


TO BE OBTAINED THROUGH ANY CHEMIST, OR DIRECT FROM

M. P. BOATE, Pope's Road, CORK.

GOOD BABIES! HAPPY MOTHERS!

BY ROYAL



LETTERS PATENT.

THE "LILY" BABY COMFORTER

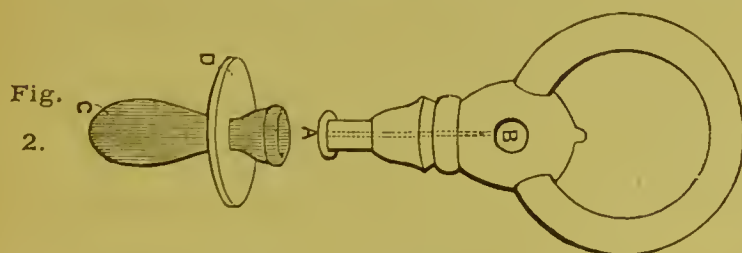
MARRIOTT'S PATENT,

DATED FEBRUARY THE 10th, 1886.

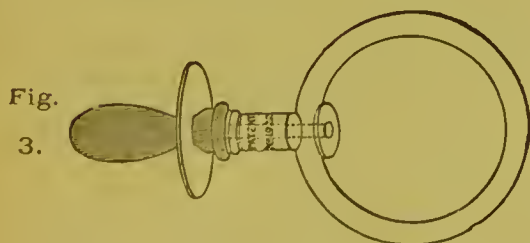
No. 1922.

Reprinted from the "Inventions Journal," December 4th, 1886.

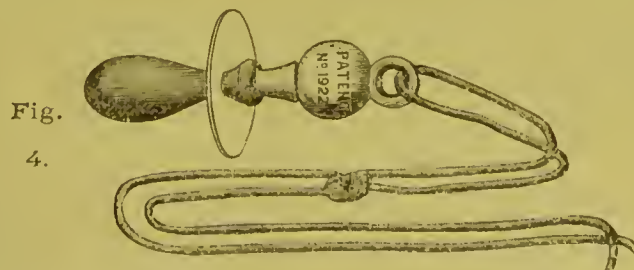
"The existing baby's comforters are devised with fixed, inflated teats, which collapse or become flattened very soon in the act of suction and by the warmth of the child's mouth, or by heat or the rays of the sun when shewn on cards in shop windows. This is obviated in the new device invented by Mr. T. E. Marriott, Havelock Road, Hastings, in which the teat or pad is unperforated. It consists of a mount with a ring of india-rubber, bone, ivory, &c., to which the teat is attached, and a bone shield provided in connection with it. A hole or holes are drilled through the mount transversely for the admission of air, and also another hole by which the air may pass to the interior of the teat or pad. The chief feature of the invention is the free ingress and egress of air into and from the teat during suction, in exact imitation of the ordinary feeding bottle, but without the infants imbibing air. Our engraving, fig. 1, shows the baby comforter complete with rattle; while fig. 2, explanatory, represents the mount and unperforated teat without the rattle; A B represents the passage drilled for ingress and egress of air into and from the teat. The teat is easily collapsed in the act of suction by the free admission of air, but always resumes its proper shape when pressure is removed. When the infant has taken sufficient food, the bottle can be taken from it, and the baby comforter substituted without the child noticing the change. It will therefore prove to be the best means of weaning infants at the proper time without trouble, a most important function, which will doubtless procure many patrons for this excellent little invention."



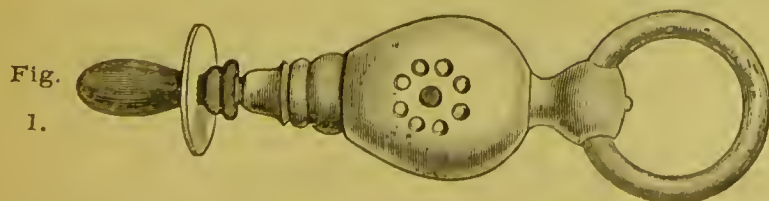
With Ivory or Rubber Ring, 6d. & 9d
Superior quality, for presentation,
Ivory and Rubber Teats com-
bined, Ivory Ring, and Cord to tie
round child's waist, in slide boxes,
1/- each.



With Soft Rubber Ring, 6d. & 9d.



With Rubber and Earthenware Teat, 6d. & 9d.



Ivory Ring, 6d. and 9d.
Superior quality, for presentation,
with cord to tie round child's
waist, in boxes, 1/- each.

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS:

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Ask for the "LILY," MARRIOTT'S PATENT. Sent by Post 2d. extra, for postage and packing.

For Trade Terms apply to E. MARRIOTT & CO., Hastings, or H. C. QUELCH, London Depot,
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THE "LILY" REGULATING FEEDING BOTTLE,

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A clear glass Union (B) is provided to simplify the regulation of Food.

PRICE

1/- AND
1/6.



PRESS EXTRACT.

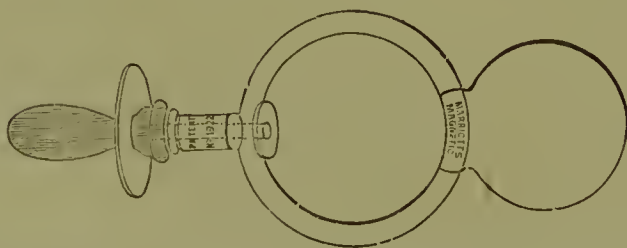
From "BABY," April, 1889.

"Mr. E. MARRIOTT, the inventor of the 'Lily Baby Comforter,' brought to our readers' notice in December last, which has since attained a very wide popularity, has just brought out a new invention, which is likely to be a comfort in nurseries as much to the nurse as to the infant. This is the 'Lily' Regulating Feeding-bottle. The food regulator, sold separately, and often attached to the tubes of ordinary feeding-bottles, is a dangerous thing, as it has proved on one or more occasions, by being drawn into the infant's throat and choking it. In the new invention the regulator is a fixed attachment, as shown in the accompanying illustration, made of boxwood or ivory, provided with a screw to press upon the tube so as to regulate the flow of milk or food. The bottle is easy to clean, as, after removing the teat, the brush can be passed through the whole length of glass and rubber tube."

The 6d. "Lily" Feeding Bottle, best white glass, screw stopper, black tubing, and seamless teat. Sold in One Dozen Boxes only.

Fig.

5.



The Magnetic Teething Pad

AND

"Lily" Baby Comforter

COMBINED

IN SLIDE BOXES, 1/- EACH.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—When the Infant is teething, and the gums are hot and inflamed, rub them gently with the Magnetic Pad several times a day.

A MOTHER WRITES: "I have used one of the 'Lily' Teething Pads for the last six weeks, and find it not only a baby's comfort, but a mother's comfort also, as it soothes the little one wonderfully, and she cannot possibly suck wind."

NEW DESIGN.

THE "LILY" DEWDROP TEETHING PAD,

REGISTERED. No. 146,328.

This Teething Pad is made of pure black rubber, with soft teat and hard pad similar to figure 5.

PRICE, SIXPENCE.

NOTICE.—The great success which has attended the introduction of the "Lily" Baby Comforters has called into existence a host of imitations. To prevent the teats becoming flat many of them are stuffed with cotton wool, which we consider dangerous, as, should the teat split, as is often the case, or be bitten through by the child, the wool is liable to be drawn into the child's throat. We particularly call attention to our New Patent Ring Socket. Our Rings are not sawn or cut through, but are inserted perfectly whole, and are guaranteed not to break. Carefully examine every "Lily" Baby Comforter on purchasing, see that it has the words "Marriott's Patent, No. 1922," stamped either on the union or the underside of the bone shield. The 6d. and 9d. "Lily" Baby Comforters are all sent out for sale on cards of one dozen, having the Patentee's Name, Patent No., and at bottom of card description of the patent. We are compelled to issue this notice in the interests of the public, as well as ourselves.

ASK FOR THE "LILY" FEEDING BOTTLE. BY POST 3d. EXTRA.

MARRIOTT'S "DESIDERATUM" THROAT COMPRESS.

The best and most efficacious mode of applying a Tepid or Cold Water Compress to the Throat.

Invaluable in all cases of Sore or Relaxed Throat, Quinsy, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

"It has all the properties necessary to constitute an efficient cold or wet Compress."—*Lancet*.

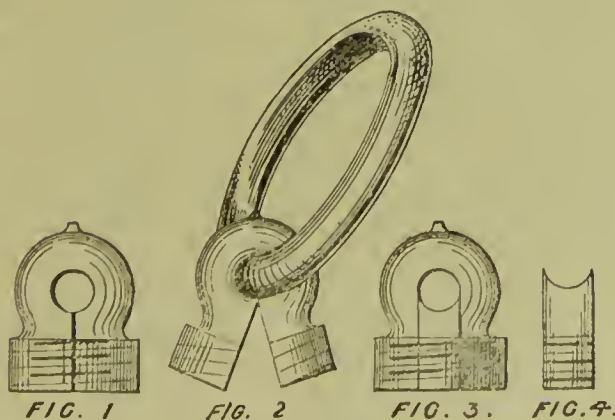
"A very neatly made Compress for the Throat. It is made of two pieces of fine thick 'Mollston' Flannel, neatly bound and ribboned, and ready for immediate application."—*Chemist and Druggist*.

"I like your Compress much."—C. CORFIELD, Birmingham.

"The Throat Compress is simply perfection. Please send by return of post half-dozen 2s. size."—W. B. ORTON, A.P.S., Stockport.

Those who have occasion to use a Throat Compress will be thankful to Messrs. E. MARRIOTT & Co., of Hastings, for their excellent invention "The Desideratum." The difficulty experienced of accurately arranging the different layers of a compress are all overcome by this ready-made and easily adjusted Compress, water-proof externally, lined with felt, and holding, threaded through tapes, a piece of soft thick felt, which may be saturated with hot or cold water as desired. It is sure to meet with a hearty reception both by the public and the profession. The compresses are made in several sizes.—"*Homœopathic Review*"

Sold in three sizes, at 1/- for Children; Medium, 1/6; Extra Large, 2/-



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THE "LILY" TEETHING POWDERS.

Guaranteed not to contain opium or any injurious drug. These powders are highly recommended for children cutting their teeth, for restlessness, sleeplessness, &c.

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12 boxes on handsome Show Stand, as shown in accompanying illustration. This article makes a splendid show on any Druggists' Counter.

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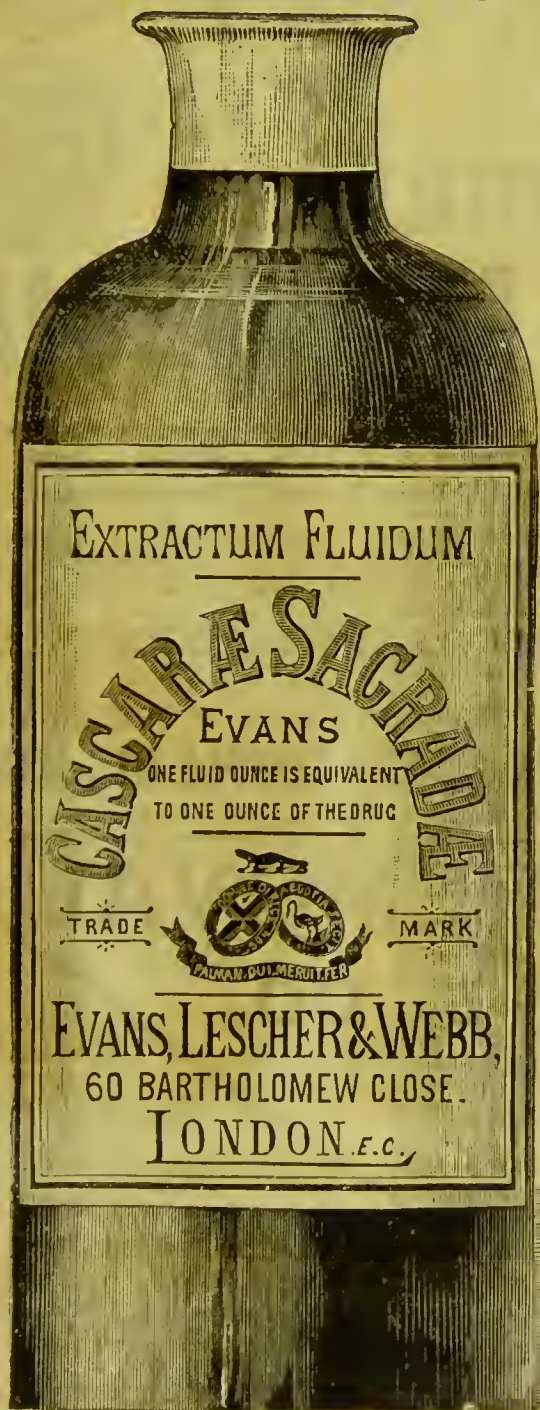
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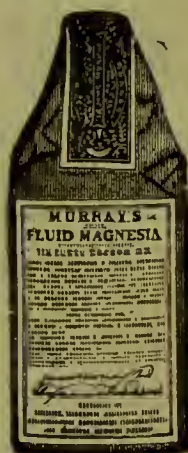
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2/9..Ditto ditto	21/	4/6..Mathay Oxyus	35/	9/..Pills	78/	4/0..Racemout des Arabes	31/
2/9..Aubergier's Syrup	27/	4/6..Chassaing's Wine	24/	1/1 1/2..Papier Fayard	6/9	4/6..Reynal's Bougies	38/
1/9..Pâté	15/	2/9..Pills	24/	2/3..Ditto	13/6	2/9..Ricard's Injection	24/
6/8..Bay Rum	57/	4/6..Olin's Dragées Bromide Cam.	45/	2/3..Papier Fruneau	14/6	4/6..Capsules	36/
3/8..Ditto	31/	5/..Eau de Botot (Genuine)	40/	4/..Ditto	24/6	9/..Syrup	90/ 4/6; 42/
2/..Belloc's Charcoal	15/	3/..Ditto	24/	1/9..Pâte d'Aubergier	15/	1/8..Star Paper	11/
1/9..Lozenges	13/	2/..Epic's Cigarettes	13/6	1/9..de Berthe	15/6	1/9..Vallet's Pills	14/6
4/6..Blancard's Pills	32/	4/6..Elixir de Cocoa (Mariani)	48/	2/9..de Ocoa Mariani	25/	2/9..Ditto	23/
2/6..Ditto	18/	2/9..Flon's Syrup	25/	1/9..de George	14/6	4/6..Veloutine (White, Pink, Oim.)	28/
4/6..Brou's Injection	27/	2/9..Gayetty's Paper	13/6	1/1 1/2..Ditto	9/	3/6..Ditto ditto	22/
4/6..Bugand's Wine	36/	2/3..Granules Arsen.	13/6	1/6..de Nafé	13/6	4/6..Valentine's Meat Juice	34/
3/6..Bull's Vinegar	30/	2/9..Iron	14/5	1/9..Regimuld	14/6		£19/10 gross.
2/..Ditto	14/6	2/9..Soda	15/4	7/..Pierlot's Valerian	63/	2/9..Viobot's Trochisques	22/
4/8..Candé's (Lait Autéphillq.)	36/	2/9..Grimault's Syrup Limon	24/	2/9..Rabuteau's Dragées Ferrug.	24/6	4/6..Vin Mariani	36/
4/6..Capsules Bromide Camuh.	45/	2/3..Guyot's Liq. Goudron	18/	7/0..Elixir Ferrug.	65/		

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NAMES OF SUBSTANCES	Weights		Prices	NAMES OF SUBSTANCES	Weights		Prices	NAMES OF SUBSTANCES	Weights		Prices
	French Milligram	English Grains	Bottles of 100, viz. 8½ doz.		French Centigram	English Grains	Bottles of 50, viz. 4½ doz.		French Centigram	English Grains	Bottles of 50, viz. 4½ doz.
Amorphous Aconitina ..	1/2	1/120	8	Acetate of Morphia ..	1	1/6	1 3	Codeina	1	1/6	1 8
Orystallised Aconitina ..	1/10	1/600	8	Salicylic Acid .. .	10	1 2/3	0 7	" .. .	2½	5/12	2 0
Arseniate of Soda .. .	1	1/60	8	Aloes .. .	10	1 2/3	0 7	" .. .	5	5/6	2 10
Arseniate of Strychnia ..	1/2	1/120	8	"Anderson's" or "Scotch Pills"	—	—	0 6	Ergotina .. .	1	1/6	0 10
Bichloride of Hydrar- gyrum .. .	1	1/60	6	Benzoate of Lithina ..	1	1/6	0 8	" .. .	5	5/6	0 10
Bi-iodide of Hydrar- gyrum .. .	1	1/60	6	Bromhydrate of Quinia	5	5/6	1 3	" .. .	10	1 2/3	0 10
Colehiolaa .. .	1/2	1/120	8	" .. .	10	1 2/3	1 8	" .. .	15	2 1/2	0 10
Acetate of Morphia ..	1	1/60	7	" .. .	15	2 1/2	2 0	Extract of Belladonna ..	1	1/6	0 7
Hydrochlorate of Morphia	1	1/60	8	Bromide of Camphor ..	20	3 1/3	2 6	Amorphous Quassina ..	1	1/6	0 8
Phosphoric Acid .. .	1	1/60	8	" .. .	1	1/6	0 7	" .. .	2	1/3	0 10
Phosphuret of Zinc .. .	1	1/60	8	Caffeina .. .	5	5/6	0 8	Santonina .. .	2	1/3	0 7
" .. .	2	1/30	8	Calomelas .. .	1	1/6	0 7	" .. .	5	5/6	0 8
" .. .	4	1/15	8	" .. .	5	5/6	0 7	Sulphate of Quinia ..	5	5/6	1 3
Picrotoxina .. .	1	1/60	8	Hydrochlorate of Quinia	5	5/6	1 3	" .. .	10	1 2/3	1 8
Crystallised Quassina ..	1	1/60	8	" .. .	10	1 2/3	1 8	" .. .	15	2 1/2	2 0
Extract of Strophanthus	1	1/60	10	" .. .	20	3 1/3	2 6	" .. .	20	3 1/3	2 5
Sulphate of Strychnia ..	1	1/60	8	" .. .	15	2 1/2	2 0	Sulphate of Sparteina ..	2½	5/12	0 10

The preceding list comprises only a very small portion of the Pills and Granules prepared by the Firm of L. Frère. Their complete Catalogue contains the various formulæ of the French Pharmacopœia, also the leading ones of the British Pharmacopœia, as follows:—

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA			PRICES			BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA			PRICES		
			Per Gross	Per lb.	Per Bottle of 50 pills				Per Gross	Per lb.	Per Bottle of 50 pills
Aloes Barb.	P. B. gr. iv.	..	1 0	10 0	4	Ferri Carb.	P. B. or "Female Pill"	..	1 0	8 0	4
Aloes and Ferri	P. B.	..	1 2	10 4	5	Blue Pill	P. B.	..	1 0	10 0	4
Aloes and Myrrh.	P. B.	..	1 7	12 0	6	Rhei Co.	P. B. or "Compound Rhubarb"	..	1 4	12 0	5 1/2
Asafœtida Co.	P. B.	..	1 4	10 4	5 1/2	Aperients or "Antibilious Pill"	..	..	1 0	10 0	4
Calomel Co.	P. B. or "Calomel Pill"	..	1 2	10 0	5	Podophyllin	gr. 1/4 6,000 per lb.	..	1 2	20 0	5
Colocynth Co.	P. B. or "Colocynth Pill"	..	1 8	16 0	6 1/2	Acid. Arsenios	gr. 1/60	..	1 0	10 0	4
Coloc. and Hyos.	P. B.	..	1 7	13 0	6	Atropia	gr. 1/60	..	1 4	32 0	5
Ferri Iodid.	P. B. gr. iii.	..	1 8	16 0	6 1/2	Digitalin	gr. 1/60	..	1 4	28 0	5

The above are the principal pills in daily use, and those P. B. are made in strict accordance with the formulæ of the British Pharmacopœia. In proportion with the demand, other kinds will be added to our list, at equally low prices.

NOTE.—Beyond the pills and granules mentioned in our price list, we manufacture to order any kind of pill or granule of which the formula may be confided to us, with whatever inscription the client may select. These special orders cannot be undertaken for a less quantity than two kilogrammes (4 lb. 7 oz.). It is also necessary to give (1) the colour selected for the covering, (2) the inscription written very distinctly. This lettering cannot occupy more than 18 European letters. The spaces between the words count as a letter. For the Hindoo languages the number of letters may vary according to the form of type. The price for manufacturing is 18 francs (14s. 4d.) per kilogramme (2 lb. 3 oz.) of pills covered. Our customers can have the raw materials sent to us by a wholesale drug house, or we will undertake to supply them. It is hardly necessary to add that an absolute discretion is guaranteed. The Granules comprise the doses of active principle for 1/6 milligramme, up to one centigramme exclusively. The Pills comprise all the other doses. Each bottle of Granules contains one hundred granules, viz.: 8 doz. 1/2. Each bottle of Pills contains fifty pills, viz.: 4 doz. 1/2.

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2 "	15/	" " "	2½ " 5 " 10 "	" " "
3 "	20/	" " "	2 " 4 " 6 "	" " "

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Absolutely pure. The original preparation, invented and introduced to medicine by Mr. Schacht in 1855. Its distinct superiority is universally admitted. In $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb., 2 lb., and 5 lb. bottles. Dose: 1 drachm diluted. When ordering, please to specify "SCHACHT'S."

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It is largely used by Cyclists, Swimmers, Harriers, and Tourists, and during the coming autumn will be in large demand by Football-players. It is used and recommended by most of the leading Cyclists, among these being Holtheim, Keen, Nettleton, Sansom, and Archer.

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The preparation in most common use is the wine of coca which, in order to yield the characteristic effect, must be made "upon honour." To be of any decided value it must be made from the coca leaves. Very much of the coca wine on the market is merely a solution of cocaine, which cannot be too severely condemned. Hence, those with troublesome throats who desire to use this tonic should be exceedingly careful in purchasing, patronising dealers only of known reliability.

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Medical men prescribe its use in preference to Quinine or any Bark Wine. It may be used with safety at all times, and for any length of time, without injury to the gastric membrane. It may be taken in place of Liquors and Dessert Wines, which it certainly surpasses in flavour. *It is a direct stimulant of the most active kind*, supporting life in a manner almost miraculous, without disturbance of the vital functions. For the voice, a wineglassful before any ordeal is sufficient. Its effect upon the vocal cords is surprising, and of great value to Public Speakers, Professional and other Singers, and Lecturers.

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A powerful nerve stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs, strengthens the mental and physical powers, assuages thirst, relieves nervous debility. Given with benefit in cases of opium and morphia habit.

The *North Am. Med. Chir. Review*, March, 1880, has the following:—"This Coca produces a general exaltation of the circulatory and nervous systems, imparting increased vigour to the muscles as well as to the intellect, with an indescribable feeling of satisfaction . . . and, what is more singular, this state of exaltation is not followed by any feeling of languor or depression."

In small doses it increases appetite and promotes digestion (five or more drops before each meal). In cases of sleeplessness from exhaustion and fatigue it is invaluable, producing a sound and refreshing sleep without producing the distressing sensation so common after OPIATES, five or more drops at bedtime, and repeated once in an hour's time if necessary.

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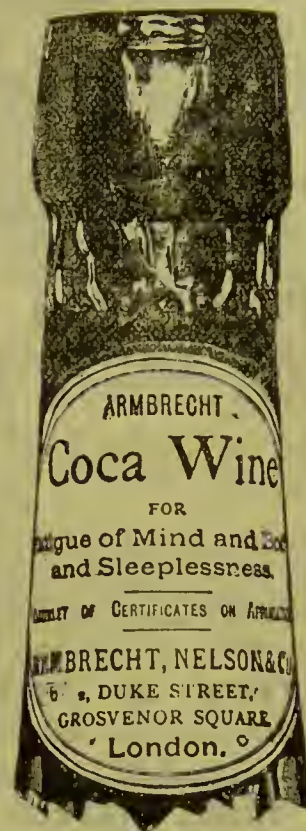
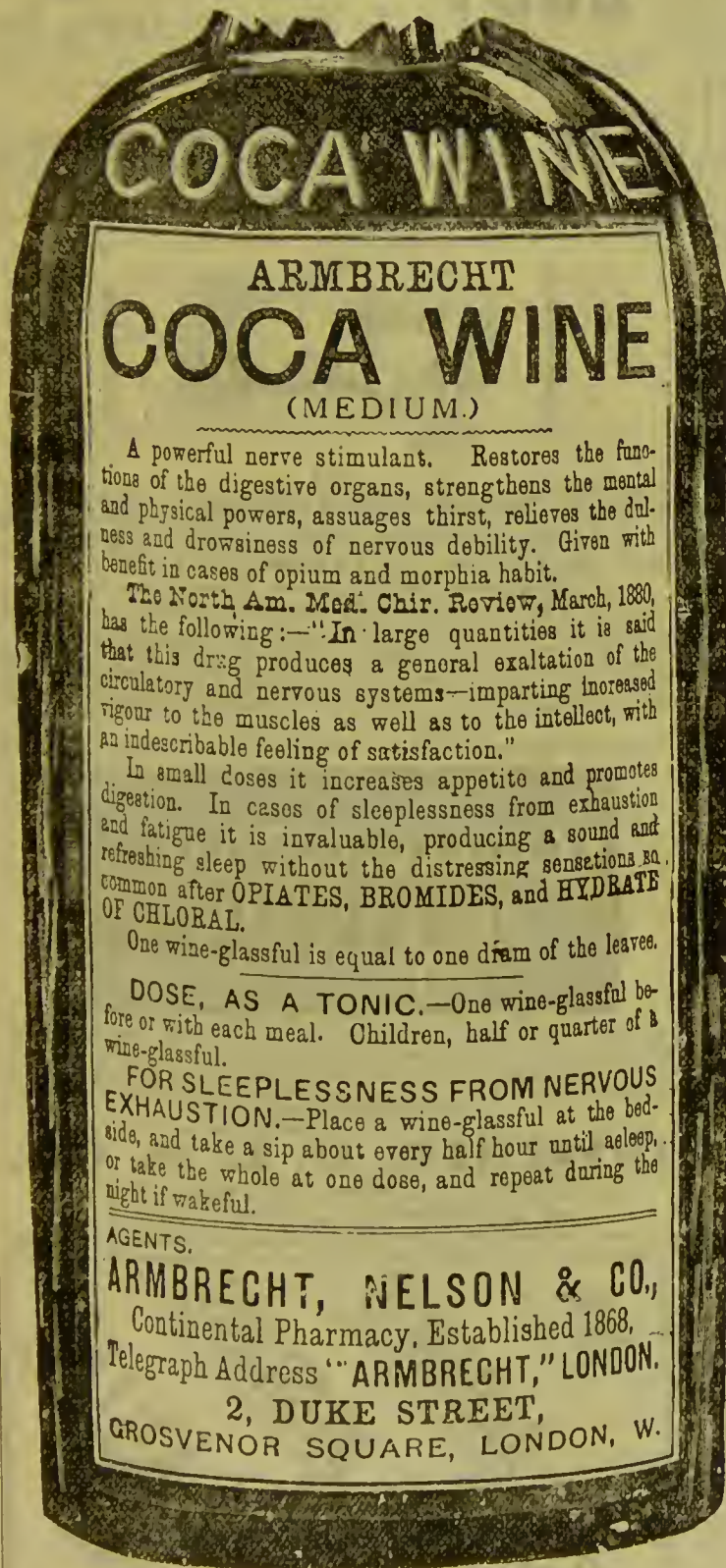
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[This Illustration represents the EXACT SIZE
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A powerful nerve stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs, strengthens the mental and physical powers, assuages thirst, relieves the dullness and drowsiness of nervous debility. Given with benefit in cases of opium and morphia habit.

The North Am. Med. Chir. Review, March, 1880, has the following:—"In large quantities it is said that this drug produces a general exaltation of the circulatory and nervous systems—imparting increased vigour to the muscles as well as to the intellect, with an indescribable feeling of satisfaction."

In small doses it increases appetite and promotes digestion. In cases of sleeplessness from exhaustion and fatigue it is invaluable, producing a sound and refreshing sleep without the distressing sensations so common after OPIATES, BROMIDES, and HYDRATE OF CHLORAL.

One wine-glassful is equal to one dram of the leaves.

DOSE, AS A TONIC.—One wine-glassful before or with each meal. Children, half or quarter of a wine-glassful.

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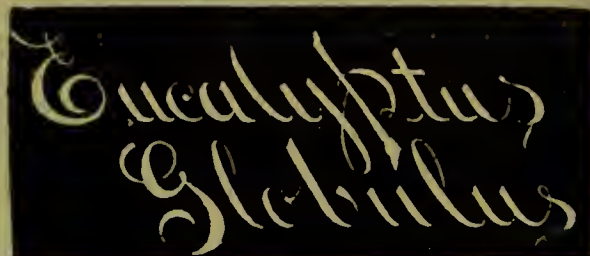
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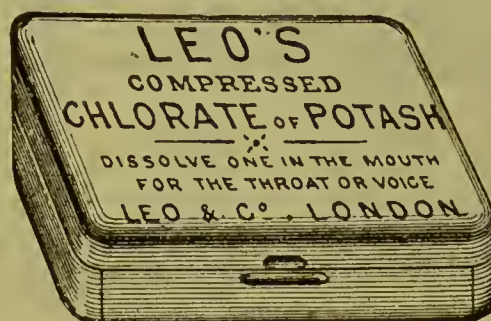
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Experimental Research as to the General Comparative Action of the Natural and Artificial Salicylic Acids, and their Salts of Sodium. Read in the Section of Pharmacology and Therapeutics at the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association held in Leeds, August, 1889. By M. CHARTERIS, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics in the University of Glasgow, and W. MACLENNAN, M.B., C.M.

See *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, Nov. 30, 1889.

The deductions from these experiments indicate that artificial salicylic acid and its salt of sodium are dangerous and, in large doses, fatal to animals, while salicin, natural salicylic acid, and its salts of sodium are not. That artificial salicylic acid contains an impurity or impurities, and until this or these can be extracted by the aid of chemistry the internal administration of it or its salts of sodium should be discountenanced. Large and repeated doses of the sodium salt are necessary in the treatment of acute rheumatism, and hence we may account for the restlessness, the confusion, and the delirium sometimes attendant on its use, which have been testified by clinical experience. It is more than probable, too, that the retarded convalescence occurring in some cases of acute rheumatism after the salicylate treatment is due to the great and protracted prostration which the impurity or impurities give rise to. It is to be remembered in connection with these symptoms that prescriptions of the salicylate of sodium are invariably made up, unless otherwise indicated, from the artificial and not the natural salt.

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BUNTER'S NERVINE FOR TOOTHACHE, gives permanent relief by Painless constriction of the Nerve in Decayed Teeth, forms a Stopping, arrests Decay, saves Extraction, Sleepless Nights prevented, Neuralgic Headaches and all Nerve Pains relieved. As a NERVE TONIC it gives strength to the nervous system, invigorates the entire frame, affording relief and effecting a cure in many complaints over which the nerves exert control. Invented by G. B. BUNTER, Surgeon Dentist, Maidstone. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

PURILINE TOOTH WASH for the TEETH, GUMS, and BREATH. A pure, perfect, and refreshing Fluid Dentifrice. A few drops in water used daily will thoroughly Cleanse, Beautify, and Preserve the Teeth, polish the Enamel, prevent Tartar, destroy all living "Animalculæ." It is Absolutely Pure and Harmless to the youngest child or most delicate constitution. Used as a Tooth Wash after each meal will keep the mouth in a delicious condition of comfort, health, purity, and sweetness, for ever. 1s. and 2s. 6d.

BUNTER'S DENTINE, a Permanent Stopping for Decayed Teeth. One can easily prepare and place it in the cavity of the Tooth in a soft state, and in a short time it becomes a perfectly hard and white Enamel, forming, as it were, a part of the original substance of the Tooth. Price 1s. 6d.

PURILINE TOOTH POLISH, a pure and perfect article for Cleansing the Teeth, Hardening the Gums, and Perfuming the Breath. Will Purify and Beautify the Teeth with a Pearly Whiteness, polish the Enamel, prevent Tartar, and destroy all living Germs (Animal or Vegetable), which are the most powerful source of decay to all Teeth. It is not a Powder or Soft Paste that will scatter over clothing and soil the toilet: it is a Dental Paste of stiff consistency, non-gritty, and Absolutely Pure and Harmless to use. It is neatly put up, forming a sightly Toilet Article, or may be carried in the pocket in any climate of the world, without injury or losing its virtues. Price 1s.

Proprietor—A. WILSON, 422 CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

AND PATENTEES OF

CHLORALAMID

SEE "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL," 14 DECEMBER, 1889.

Declared by the highest medical authority in this country to effect sound and comfortable sleep better than any of the Hypnotics which have been introduced during the last few years.

DOSE, FROM 30 TO 50 GRAINS.

Important to Dispensers.—Tell the patient to dissolve the Chloralamid in Whisky or Brandy, and afterwards add cold water to taste.

DO NOT APPLY HOT WATER TO DISSOLVE OR THE PREPARATION WILL DECOMPOSE.

Full particulars for Medical Practitioners and Dispensing Chemists, giving also interesting Clinical Reports, will be sent Post Free.

This Preparation, securing sleep without any ill effects, neither interfering with the activity of the heart, respiration, temperature, digestion, or urine secretion, will not fail to be the most favourite Hypnotic of the future.

Wholesale Drug and Chemical Houses may obtain Schering's Chloralamid from

A. & M. ZIMMERMANN, LONDON

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS.

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ATKINSON & BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE.

Established by 90 years' experience as a safe and effective Medicine.

Sold universally by Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers.

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11 RUSSELL STREET, DOWNING STREET, MANCHESTER.

SHOW CARDS AND BILLS ON APPLICATION.

DR. SOULE'S HOP BITTERS.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

The HOP BITTERS CO., Ltd., upon reconstruction, in consequence of the numerous imitations of their world-famed medicine, have deemed it desirable to bring the name of the Originator of these celebrated Hop Bitters (Dr. Soule's) more prominently to the notice of the public, in order to prevent future impositions. They have therefore altered their advertisements accordingly, of which you will please take notice.

The irritation which unfortunately existed during the period of the late administration will effectually be removed by the present management, and the amicable relations with the Trade which formerly existed will, it is hoped, be in future maintained.

41 FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Dr. J. HUGHES BENNETT, Brompton Consumption Hospital, London, says:—"I have used 'PALATABLE' Oils valuable additions to our remedial resources." These oils the leading Physicians in the kingdom. See doctors' opinions, rejected. Dr. WARING'S (Medical Staff Indian Army) formerly, and largely used in India. Terms for both unaltered,

Consigned to Agents unstamped.

Fox's "PALATABLE COD LIVER

NORTH MEDICINE CO., Spring St., Manchester; 95 Farringdon St., London; Sharland & Co., Lorne St., Auckland, N.Z.

SEE

Hospital, and Lecturer on Materia Medica, Charing Cross since first they were brought out, and I regard them as have for last 20 years been prescribed and recommended by They can be taken and retained when every other kind is mular for "OLD ENGLISH LINIMENT" is a very efficient and specially liberal to Shippers. Will stand any climate.

Fox's "OLD ENGLISH LINIMENT," 1/1½d.

OIL," 1/2, 3/9; with Quinine, 2/6, 4/9.

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PRIZE MEDAL FOR
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PRIZE MEDAL FOR
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PRIZE MEDAL IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

Improved Soda Water and Ginger Beer Powders. Genuine Medicines in Stopped Bottles. Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Chamonile and Ginger, and Peppermint. Celebrated Jamaica Pomatum in Fancy Pots.

Special Quotations to Export Merchants and Shippers. Price Lists free on application.

SEABURY'S COMPOUND SULPHUR CANDLE

From *The Chemist and Druggist*, Dec. 22, 1888:—"A compound sulphur candle is a novelty which ought to sell freely. It offers an easy means of applying sulphurous acid gas in apartments, to clothing, &c. It is a mass of sulphur with a wick, all enclosed in tin, and capable of being sold for 1s."



From *The Lancet*, Jan. 5, 1887:—"The idea is an excellent one, for considerable risk attends the burning of sulphur in an ordinary manner. It is, moreover, a great convenience to have a known and suitable quantity of sulphur ready for immediate use. The cubic area of a room being known, the exact number of candles required for its disinfection will at once be evident."

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[3]

DENOVAL'S MEDICINAL CAPSULES

ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Attention is called to the following articles:—

ON THESE

MEDICINAL CAPSULES

CHEMISTS ARE
ALLOWED

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	Retail
Peruvian Mixture Capsules	8, 2 2
Matteo Oil and Copaiba do.	2/6
Santal Oil do. (36 in each box)	6/6
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Copaiba Capsules, No. 0	1/8
" " No. 1	1/8
" " No. 2	1/8
Copaiba, Alum and Cubeb	1/6
Compound Ferruginous	1/6
Male Fern Oil	8/6
Od Liver Oil	1/6
Oastor Oil	1/8
Denoual's Injection (to insure a radical cure)	2/9

ALL DRUGS WARRANTED TO BE GENUINE

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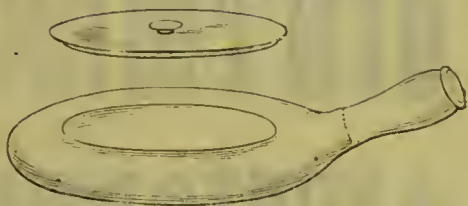
Carlton House, 4 New Cross Road, London, S.E.

H. GILBERTSON & SONS.

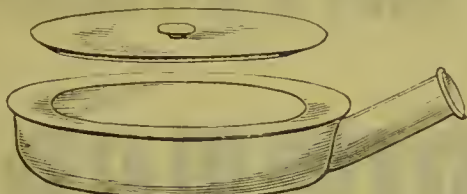
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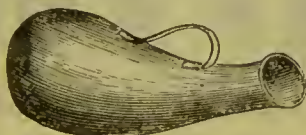
REDUCTION IN PRICES OF EARTHENWARE BED PANS AND URINALS.



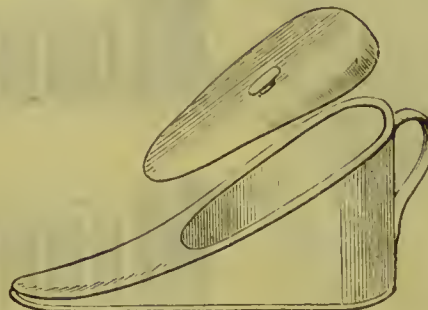
BED PANS (Round) as Fig. 1, Small, Medium, and Large, 2/3, 3/4, 3/6 each.
" " with covers 3/6, 3/9, 4/3 "



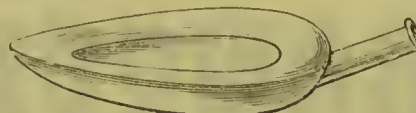
BED PANS (New and Improved) as Fig. 3 2 9, 3/3, 3/9 each.
" " with covers 3/6, 4/4, 4/6 "



URINALS (Male) as Fig. 5 1/4 each.



BED PANS (Slipper) as Fig. 2 3/4, 3/6, 4/4 each.
" " with covers 3/9, 4/6, 5/4 "



URINALS (Spoonbill) as Fig. 4 1/4 each.



URINALS, Female, as Fig. 6 1/4 each.

GILBERTSON'S REGISTERED DISPENSING BOTTLE.

Rd. No. 118583.

PRICES.

1	1½	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	16	20 oz.	
10 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	12 9	12 9	20 6	20 6	23 6	30 0	Green, per grs.
10 9	10 9	11 6	12 6	13 0	15 6	15 6	24 0	24 0	27 0	34 6	White, "

IN CRATES (about 6 Gross Assorted).

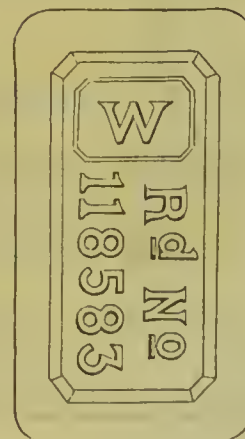
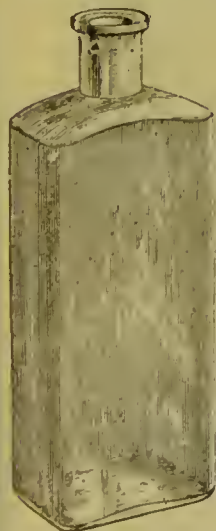
Not less than 1 gross of a size.

1	1½	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	16	20 oz.	
9 6	9 6	9 8	10 9	10 9	11 9	11 9	19 0	19 0	21 6	27 0	Green, per grs.
10 3	10 3	11 0	12 0	12 6	14 9	14 9	23 0	23 0	26 0	33 6	White, "

CRATES AND CARRIAGE FREE.

Casks for EXPORT are charged, but delivered F.O.B.

NAME PLATES EXTRA, AT USUAL RATES.



FACSIMILE OF
BOTTOM OF BOTTLE.

This Bottle is made with rounded corners without altering its flat surfaces, which not only adds to its appearance but reduces breakage to a minimum, ensuring accurate capacity, simplifying labelling, and producing a perfect appearance when wrapped.

ANY OF THE ABOVE BOTTLES ARE SUPPLIED WITH FLAT, GLOBE, OR CUT GLOBE STOPPERS.

ALSO MADE IN ACTINIC GREEN AND AMBER, SUITABLE FOR SPECIALITIES.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO SHIPPERS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

11 ST. ANDREW'S STREET, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON.

MOONSEED PILLS,



Moonseed Bitters

MOONSEED OINTMENT,
MOONSEED ANTIOBESE,

AND

MOONSEED BITTERS

Can be had of most of the Wholesale Houses,

WHO WILL OBTAIN SUPPLIES OF

MESSRS. EDWARDS, 157 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, E.C.

All Retailers of Moonseed Preparations must sign our contract not to cut the prices of our goods.

Applications should be made to the Wholesale Houses for Form of Agreement. Any Wholesale House not being able to supply our Form of Agreement cannot supply our Preparations except at a high price, which is not remunerative to the Retailer.

Sole Proprietors, and originators of the non-cut and starvation system,

A. E. POWELL & CO., SWINDON.

ANTECZEMA

THE MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR
INFLAMED AND IRRITABLE SKIN DISEASES.

Inveterate Cases of Psoriasis, Eczema, &c.
(including one of 40 years' standing),
have been rapidly CURED by Anteczema.

Sold in Bottles. price 2s. 9d.

Wholesale of F. NEWBERRY & SONS.

ANTECZEMA

Mr. J. J. GILES (Chemist), of Folkestone, writes:—

"I find my sales steadily increasing. Your preparation is something entirely new as an application for Eczema, &c., and purchasers say they derive great benefit from its use, which enables me to recommend it with confidence."

Mr. MACKAY (Chemist), of Singapore, writes:—

"I have given Anteczema several trials in Singapore, and am convinced that it is a most valuable remedy for skin affections. Many old cases have been treated and perfectly cured which defied all other kinds of treatment."

SOLE AGENT—

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93 FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL AGENTS WANTED.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

CAUTION.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that by an order made by Mr. Justice Stirling on the 16th day of June, 1888, in an action in the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division), Beecham v. Pritchard, the Defendant was perpetually restrained from infringing the Plaintiff's Trade Mark, and from printing, writing, or marking on or affixing to, or causing or permitting to be printed, written, or marked on, or affixed to, any show or other cards, or labels, or pill boxes, the words "BEECHAM'S PILLS," or any mark calculated or contrived so as to lead to the belief that the Pills sold by the Defendant are the Plaintiff's Pills.

PROCEEDINGS WILL BE TAKEN against any person selling Pills as "BEECHAM'S PILLS" other than those manufactured and supplied by the Plaintiff, Thomas Beecham, of St. Helens, Lancashire, the Proprietor of "BEECHAM'S PILLS."

OPPENHEIM & MALKIN,

61 Lord Street, Liverpool,

June, 1888.

Solicitors for the said Thomas Beecham.

LIQ. KAVA KAVA CO.

(POTTER & CLARKE'S),

A fluid extract of Kava Kava, Hydrastis, Uva Ursi, &c., for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa, and affections of the Urinary Organs.

WE have confidence in recommending the above preparation to the notice of our friends as a substitute for Copaibæ Compounds. It is devoid of nauseousness and almost without smell; it does not derange the stomach, but, on the contrary, *has a beneficial action upon the whole system, increasing the appetite and strengthening the digestive organs.* In its action the discharge of gonorrhœa is augmented previous to its cessation, but in most cases, where the usual dietary regulations are carried out, the Liq. Kava Kava Co. may be relied upon to effect a cure in from 8 to 12 days.

In troublesome cases the following injection is recommended: Zinci Chlor. 2 gr. in 3 oz. of water used every 4 to 6 hours. Care should be taken to wash out the urethra with water before giving an injection so that the diseased surface may be fully exposed to the action of the remedy.

In painful micturition and acute vaginitis it is of undoubted efficacy, allaying inflammation and pain, and suppressing catarrh of the urethral mucous membrane when present.

DOSE— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms in water every 3 or 4 hours.

The following are a few of the Testimonials to the value of this Preparation we are continually receiving. We shall be pleased to pay carriage on sample orders.

"I have been using your Liq. Kava Kava Co. for some time, and it has given me great satisfaction. In some cases I have found it superior to Liq. Copaibæ Co., and have no doubt that when it becomes generally known it will have a good sale."

"I have found your Liq. Kava Kava Co. a very efficient preparation for the purpose it is recommended. It fails less frequently than any other preparation I have used."

"I have great pleasure in saying that your Liq. Kava Kava Co. gives every satisfaction. My patients ask for the same medicine as before."

"Can testify to the efficacy of Liq. Kava Kava Co. in the treatment of Gonorrhœa. It thoroughly cleanses the urethra, reduces the inflammation, and does not disagree with the stomach."

Friends abroad may obtain it through any of the Export Houses.

Price 4/6 per lb. W. Qt. 4/3 per lb.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

POTTER & CLARKE

WHOLESALE & EXPORT BOTANIC DRUGGISTS,

5, 6, & 7 RAVEN ROW, ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, No. 16,713.—DECEMBER 20th, 1886.

GODFREY'S CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM INHALER

Catarrhal Throat and Ear Affections,
Loss of Voice,

Bronchial Asthma, and Hay Fever.

THE SIMPLEST FORM OF INHALER.

Very Portable. Contains no Water.

SILVER MEDAL, BRUSSELS EXHIBITION, 1888.

Yields a plentiful cloud of *Neutral Vapour*, with little or no effort
on the part of the patient.

SHIPPERS & LARGE BUYERS SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

PRICE 7s. 6d. RETAIL.

May be obtained through S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, London.

Illustrated Prospectus, with the "*History of Chloride of Ammonium as a Remedial Agent*," free by post.

Sole Makers—GODFREY & COOKE, 30 Conduit Street, Bond Street, LONDON, W.



OL. PINI PUMILIONIS VER.

Guaranteed distilled from the young leaves of the

TRUE PUMILIO PINE,

A special importation direct from the THURINGIAN PINE FOREST.

The Pine Oil is now generally recognised by the Profession as a valuable addition to the Chloride of Ammonium vapour, and it is recommended to their patients for daily use. From 3 to 5 drops on the damp sponge mixes with the vapour in the act of inhalation, rendering it agreeably stimulating, and also materially increasing its efficiency.

It should be dropped on the sponge directly after squeezing the water out, and on each occasion of charging the Inhaler.

The Pine Oil is put up in bottles, with Dropper, in Case complete, price 2s.

LIQUOR RUSCI DETERGENS

AN ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF THE

OLEUM RUSCI, OR RUSSIAN BIRCH TAR,

As Originally Prescribed by Mr. MALCOLM MORRIS.

Useful in Chronic Skin Affections, especially Eczema.

MIXES WELL WITH WATER.

DIRECTIONS.—A Teaspoonful in a Wineglass of Water as a local application.

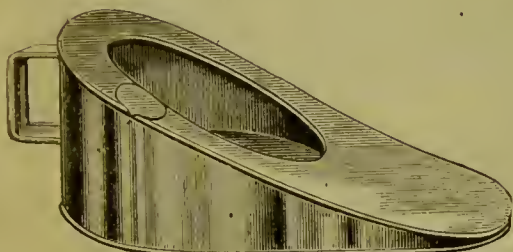
In 4-oz. 3/6, 8-oz. 6/, and 16-oz. 10/6 Bottles.

USUAL TRADE DISCOUNTS.

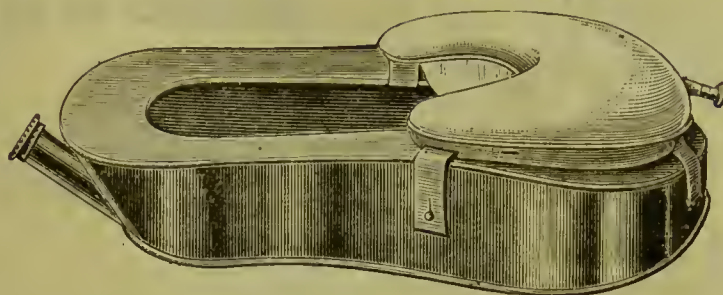
GODFREY & COOKE,
30 CONDUIT ST., LONDON, W.

F. SCHUTZE & CO.

SCHUTZE'S IMPROVED BED-PAN AND BED-BATH.



EACH 6s. 6d.

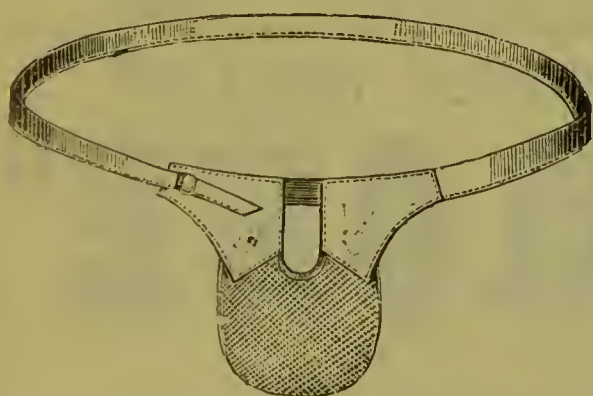


EACH 13s. 6d.

Reprinted from "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," January 28 last.—Messrs. F. SCHUTZE & CO., of 36A Aldersgate Street, E.C., bring under our notice a number of their manufactures which present certain features of novelty. The following is a drawing of a new bed-bath, of improved shape. This bath is made of tinned iron, enamelled inside, and beautifully broazed outside. In place of the ordinary padded cushion the bath is fitted with an indiarubber air-cushion with a fall leaf, the latter directing the water back into the bath, and thus preventing the bed-linen being soiled. The illustration shows how the cushion is attached to the bath. The next figure shows the shape of a solid nickel tin bed-pan which the firm are just placing on the market. This is really a beautiful utensil, and, as it retains its silver brightness, it never becomes unsightly. The point of the pan is cut off in the inside by means of a partition, which prevents any accumulations gathering there. Cleanliness is further ensured by a covered orifice at the side, through which the contents can be poured out. Both the pan and the bath are of first rate manufacture and excellent finish.

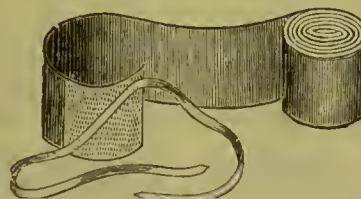
Schutze's Suspensory Bandages.

Suspenders in all qualities and patterns
from 3s. to 42s. per dozen.



We make the manufacture of this line a speciality.
Buyers will find it to their advantage to ask us for
quotations before placing their orders.

SCHUTZE'S PURE PARA RUBBER BANDAGES. BEST QUALITY.



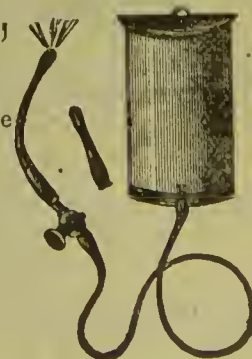
Width	Gauge	5 Feet	7½ Feet	10 Feet	15 Feet	21 Feet	Any of these perforated coarse or fine, 3d. extra each.
Inches		Each	Each	Each	Each	Each	
2½	20	2/-	3/-	4/2	6/-	8/3	
3	20	2/3	3/6	4/10	6/9	9/6	
2½	22	1/7	2/5	3/6	4/9	6/9	
3	22	1/11	2/11	4/0	5/9	7/9	
2½	25	1/2	1/11	2/6	3/6	5/2	
3	25	1/6	2/4	3/2	4/2	6/6	

We are still supplying these, subject to 10 per cent. and 5 per cent.
A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

"SCHUTZE'S HYDROSTATIC DOUCHES"

3-pint can, japanned, fitted with 6 feet black pure rubber tube and vulcanite stop-cock, with vaginal and rectum tube to plug on.

- | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| In card-board box... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4/6 each. |
| Ditto, with 5-pint can | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5/- " |
| Ditto, fitted with additional jets for eye and ear, or nose | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1/- " |
| Travelling Douche, in shut-up tin, japanned case, fitted with stop-cock, rectum and vaginal tube | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5/6 " |



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LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "ACME LONDON."

Established 1840.

Telephone No. 6757.

TRUSSES.

	Quality 1	2	3
Single, per dozen, Circular	12/0	13/6	15/0
Double	18/0	21/0	24/0
Scrotals, Single, per dozen, Circular	30/0	36/0	42/0
Double	42/0	48/0	54/0

SPECIALITY—RED ENAMELLED NON-CORROSIVE STEEL SPRINGS. Perfect fit, quality guaranteed, our own make. 1/0 extra per dozen.

SURGICAL ELASTIC HOSIERY.

	Per pair.	Thread ditto.
Extra Stout Silk Stockings	7/6	4/6
" " Knee Caps	4/9	3/3
" " Anklets	4/3	3/0
" " Leggings	5/6	3/9

Knee and Thigh Pieces, Knee Stockings, Wristlets, &c.

THE "EUREKA" MEDICATED PINE WOOL FELT APPLIANCES.

	Sizes 0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chest Protectors, Single	6/0	7/6	9/6	12/6	15/6	18/6	21/6
Lung .. Double	13/0	15/6	20/0	25/0	30/0	36/0	42/0

Knee Caps, Thigh Pieces, Throat Pieces, Neuralgia Caps, Socks, &c.

	Nos. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Suspensory Bandages	2/6	3/6	4/0	5/6	6/0	7/0	8/0	9/0	10/0	11/0

And so on up to 30/ per dozen. Every kind manufactured, 100 patterns to choose from.

Gentlemen's Abdominal Belts	from 12/0 to 84/0 per dozen.
Ladies'	24/0 to 150/0
Obstetric Binders (the "Eureka")	36/0, 42/0, 48/0, 54/0, 60/0
Chest Expanding Braces	from 21/0 to 72/0

Elastic Webs of all widths, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS EXECUTED IN A FEW HOURS.

The "Eureka" Brand of Goods may be obtained through all Wholesale Houses. If any difficulty in procuring them apply for name of nearest Agent. To induce the trade to stock exclusively my goods I supply, free of charge, Terra-cotta Statuettes, Glaciers, Showcards, Circulars, Electros, &c.

DR. JOHN FRANCIS CHURCHILL'S INHALANT



"SPIRONE"

TRADE MARK.

FOR THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF ALL

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, WINDPIPE, NOSE, AND THROAT,

Claims to be a Specific for all Congestive and Inflammatory conditions of the Respiratory Apparatus, and will be found efficacious in

COUGHS AND COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Inflammation and Congestion of the Lungs, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, Croup, Diphtheria, Pharyngitis, Laryngitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Enlarged Tonsils, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice.

Colds in the Head, Hay Fever, and all other Complaints of the Respiratory Organs.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE INVENTOR.

None Genuine except such as bears the above Trade Mark "SPIRONE" and the Signature of the Inventor upon the Bottles on the Label over the Cork, and on the Wrapper,

JOHN FRANCIS CHURCHILL, M.D. (Paris),

The Discoverer of the Specific Cure for Consumption, and of the Medicinal Properties of the Hypophosphites.

Price 4s. 6d. and 11s. per Bottle.

SET OF APPARATUS FOR ADMINISTRATION, 15/. PAMPHLETS AND SHOWCARDS FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE SPIRONE COMPANY, Lim., Depot—17A Duke St., Manchester Square, LONDON, W.

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OF

SURGICAL TRUSSES

(MATHER'S OWN MAKE).

INGUINAL—Single. 10 to 40 inches.

White Roan and Moleskin	15/- per dozen.
Basil and Moleskin ...	...	...	20/- „
Red or Maroon and Best Moleskin, Doeskin Pads	...	...	22/- „

INGUINAL—Double.

White Roan and Moleskin ...	...	...	26/- per dozen.
Basil and Moleskin ...	...	...	32/- „
Red or Maroon and Best Moleskin, Doeskin Pads	...	...	38/- „

For FEMORAL HERNIA.

Basil and Moleskin, Circular	...	...	Single, 22/- per dozen; Double, 38/- per dozen.
„ „ Best Quality, with Narrow Steel Band, and made very light	„	42/-	„ 54/- „

CIRCULAR—Basil and Moleskin.

With Sliding Back	60/- per dozen.
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COLE'S (Expired Patent).

Best Doeskin Pads...	10/- each.
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SALMON & ODY'S (Expired Patent).

72/- per dozen.

For SCROTAL HERNIA.

Single	...	42/- per dozen; Double	...	72/- per dozen.
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COLE'S (Expired Patent).

Best Doeskin Pads	5/- each
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SALMON & ODY'S (Expired Patent).

36/- per dozen.

MOC MAIN.

Best Quality	...	Single, 6/6 each; Double, 12/- each.
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For UMBILICAL HERNIA.

On Salmon's principle	8/- each.
Circular Umbilical Truss	3/6 „

TERMS :—12½ per cent. discount at One Month; 10 per cent. Three Months' Current Account.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

WILLIAM MATHER,
DYER ST., HULME, MANCHESTER.

London Wholesale and Export Agents: Messrs. MACE & HALDANE, 94 Milton Street.

Telegrams—
"LINT LIVERPOOL."

THE
LIVERPOOL PATENT LINT CO.,
MARK ST. MILLS,
NETHERFIELD ROAD NORTH,
LIVERPOOL.



LINT. MANUFACTURERS OF
FLAX, & COTTON,
LINTS,
ABSORBENT, AND CARDED
COTTON WOOLS,
ABSORBENT, OPEN WHITE, and GREY
BANDAGES,
SURGEON'S, AND CARBOLIZED
TOW.

COCKING'S ADAPTABLE PORO-PLASTIC JACKETS AND SPLINTS. Patentee and Sole J. T. COCKING, PLYMOUTH.

Cervical Jacket, No. 1. Cervical Jacket, No. 3.

INSTRUCTIONS
FOR MEASUREMENT.

JACKET

(in cases of slight deformity)

Circumference at axilla.

" waist.

" hips.

Length from axilla to great

trochanter.

In severe angular cases circum-
ference over apex of curve, posi-
tion of ditto, and contour should
be given; in lateral cases a
description of the case.

In all cases it must be stated if
for male or female.

CERVICAL JACKETS.

Same measurements required,
and circumference at neck, and
length from neck to axilla.

Any part of the Jacket can
in the process of manufac-
ture be left soft.

ANTERIOR

AND POSTERIOR

ELBOW.

A FULL LIST OF SPLINTS AND PORO-PLASTIC IN SHEETS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION

ESCHMANN BROS. & WALSH,

Inventors and Manufacturers of the

SOFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER,
GUARANTEED WITH WOVEN EYES.

To be had of all Surgical Instrument Makers
and Wholesale Houses.

ST-DALMAS' LEICESTER

**Improved
Adhesive
Plaster**

ON FINE FLESH COLOURED CAMBRIC

USED BY SURGEONS ALL
OVER THE WORLD.

In ONE WEEK three curious uses were reported for which

"THE LEICESTER" IMPROVED ADHESIVE PLASTER,

On Fine Flesh-coloured Cambric,

is found the best, after trying other makes (in the first case, nearly every known plaster). A well-known actor said he had the good fortune to meet with it in the South of England, and had inquired for it wherever he went since. It is the only plaster he can find to answer for fixing false hair, &c. A chemist in the North wrote and said a lady violinist would have nothing else; she uses it to make a pad to protect her fingers. A chemist in Yorkshire has a customer who uses plaster to keep his eyes open, and nothing will hold the lids up so well as "The Leicester" Improved Adhesive Plaster on Fine Flesh-coloured Cambric. Surgeons in all parts are frequently commending it. The Sale rapidly increases.

**MAXWELL'S
CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM
INHALER.**

The simplest Apparatus yet introduced to the profession.
Requires no strong caustic or acid liquids.
Fumes are invariably neutral.

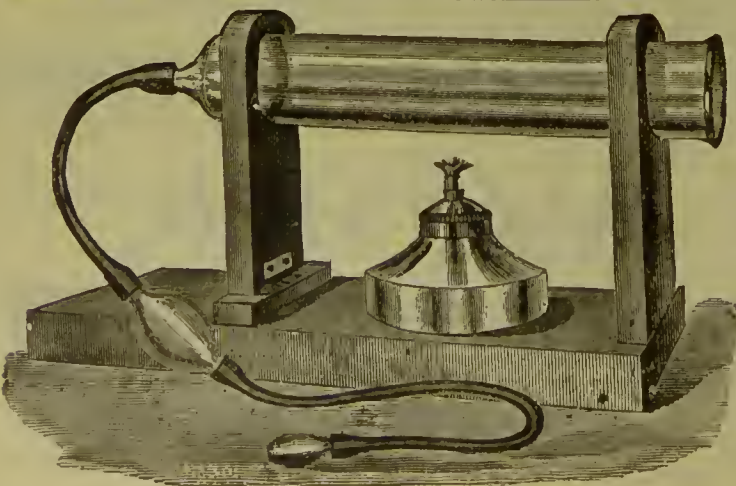
To be had of all Chemists and Sundriesmen, and of the Proprietors—

ANDERSON & ADAMS

68 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

LYNCH & CO., London Agents.

PATENT.



SPECIALITIES IN SURGICAL TISSUES.

Absorbent
Cotton Lints,
Flax Lints,
Roll Bandages,
Cotton Wools.



TRADE MARK
(REGISTERED).

“Gamgee Tissue”

(Patent Absorbent Gauze and
Cotton Wool)

AND

all kinds of
Antiseptic Dressings.

MANUFACTURED BY

ROBINSON & SONS,

Cotton Spinners, Weavers, and Bleachers,

WHEAT BRIDGE MILLS, CHESTERFIELD.

And 55 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, LONDON, E.C.

LINTS.

These we make by our improved machinery. Perfectly pure, strongly absorbent, beautifully soft, tears well, and very cheap. Their use in the largest Hospitals of London, Edinburgh, &c., is a sufficient guarantee of their quality. Our Flax Lint is the only **ABSORBENT** Flax Lint made, that we know of.

BANDAGES.

Surgeons who have not seen our White Absorbent Roll Bandages should write us for a sample. As well as being all that is required for splints, &c., being instantaneously absorbent, LOTIONS can be applied direct through the Bandage, and they are also the very best Bandage for use with starch or plaster-of-Paris, &c. *We were the first to introduce to the Profession the now highly-valued White Open-weave Absorbent Bandages.*

ABSORBENT COTTON WOOLS.

We were the Sole Manufacturers of Absorbent Cotton Wool for the late Sampson Gamgee, Esq., F.R.S.E., who introduced it into British practice, and have had a large and increasing demand for this article up to present date. We make a first-class article for Surgeons' private practice, and a pure cheap Absorbent Cotton for Hospital use. We are also Carders of both Grey and the ordinary grades of Non-Absorbent White Cottons.

“GAMGEE TISSUE.”

PLEASE READ THIS—

This *patented* article, recently introduced, and of which we are the sole proprietors and manufacturers, is deservedly increasing in favour with the profession. We quote the following extract from a Clinical Address delivered by **SAMPSON GAMGEE, Esq., F.R.S.E., Consulting Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham** :—

“On purely surgical grounds, I have no hesitation in stating that the absorbent gauze and cotton tissue prepared at my suggestion by Messrs. Robinson & Sons, of Chesterfield, is the most generally useful and comfortable, the most easily manageable, and most economical surgical dressing with which I am acquainted.

“The tissue, as made in long lengths, is perfectly uniform in surface and thickness, and can be cut to any shape or size to pad the trunk or the limbs, in case of disease or injury. Powerfully absorbent and elastic, the tissue is equally serviceable for drainage and compression, for dressing blisters and burns, wounds and ulcers, sprains and fractures. The tissue does not stick in wounds, and can be applied and taken off with facility and without pain. It does not lump together but remains uniform, and is a most soothing and healing application to inflamed joints, and many skin affections.

“The tissue is susceptible of any antiseptic medication, and it also takes up plaster-of-Paris, cream, liquid glass, collodion or paraffin so readily as to make an excellent basis for splintage and moulds. A limb or the trunk may be very speedily and effectually immobilized by surrounding it with a layer of the dry tissue, and outside that placing a layer, or intersecting slips, of the same material previously soaked in plaster-of-Paris, cream, or other solidifiable substance”—which is best kept into its desired position by Robinson & Sons' Absorbent Bandages.

N.B.—Certificate of Merit to Robinson & Sons for Bandages, Cotton Wools, and Lints. Exhibited at the International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, London, 1881.

We place the highest value on this **AWARD**, as most of the Judges of Surgical Appliances at the late Exhibition have used our Lint, &c., for many years at the London Hospitals. No higher recognition of Quality can be given.

ROBINSON & SONS.

OUR GOODS CAN BE HAD FROM THE WHOLESALE HOUSES OR DIRECT FROM THE MILLS.

M. BAILEY & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

M. B. & Co. beg to call the attention of the Trade to the following articles manufactured by them:—

Glass Syringes, Nipple Shields, Breast Exhausters, Fittings for Feeding Bottles, Tubes, and Tube Work in all its branches, &c., &c.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of J. Brooks & Co.'s celebrated Specialities:—Winter Cream, Lip Salve, Solidified Camphor Cream, Glycerine Jelly, Perfumery, &c., &c.

Buyers are cautioned against imitations of these World-renowned preparations. None are genuine unless bearing our Registered Trade Mark.

MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ANY OF THE WHOLESALE HOUSES. WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY FROM

M. BAILEY & CO., 32 and 34 Buckingham Road, KINGSLAND, N.



BATH AND FLESH GLOVES

(A selection of between 40 and 50 tasteful patterns).

CHEST PROTECTORS

Of every description.

CORN AND BUNION PLASTERS.

WHOLESALE ONLY OF

SOLPORT BROTHERS,

Manufacturers,

LONDON, N.

68 Shaftesbury St., New North Road,



BENNETT'S PATENT FLEXIBLE LEATHER FLESH BRUSH.



One of the most valuable recent Inventions for the Preservation and Improvement of Health.

Sells very readily. No Chemist should be without one in stock. **Retail Price 10s.**

SOLE LICENSEES—

ELLIS & CO., Lim., 47 FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

BUNION PLASTERS.

In glass-top boxes, containing 12 Plasters, oval, square, round, or assorted. Thin 2/, Thick 2/9 per box.

THIN (in boxes containing 6 Plasters)	..	..	2/8 per dozen.
" " " 12 " " "	..	..	5/4 "
THICK " " 6 " " "	..	..	3/6 "
" " " 12 " " "	..	..	7/ "

BUNION PLASTERS ON KID.

Oval, square, or round, in boxes containing 6 plasters, 2/8 per dozen. Subject to Discount.

MANUFACTURED BY

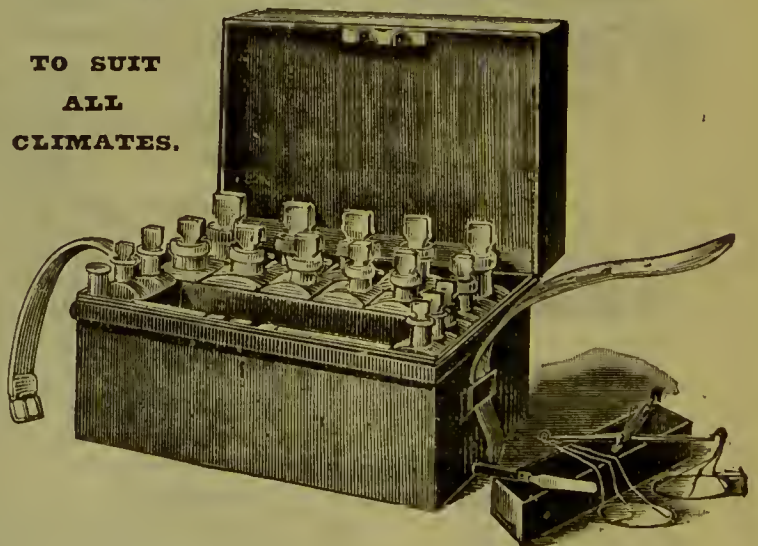
SEABURY & JOHNSON,

46 JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New York and Hamburg.

BENTLEY'S COLONIAL MEDICINE CHEST

TO SUIT
ALL
CLIMATES.



The above is made in Black Japanned Tin, size 10x6 1/2 x 5 1/2, fitted with Lock, Key, and Strap; contains 5 4-oz., 6 2-oz., and 5 1/2-oz. stoppered bottles, Scales, Knife, and Measure, space for Plaster, &c. Price 16 6.

E. BENTLEY & SON,

Exporters of Bottles, Druggists' Sundries & Medicine Chests.

14 TABERNACLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HERBS IN PACKETS.

Facsimile of Face of Packet.

Each Packet bears
this Registered Trade
Mark.



PRICE—

7s. per gross

In $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross boxes assorted to order.

Guaranteed Pure
and
Good Quality.



PRICE—

7s. per gross

In $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross boxes assorted to order.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

TASTEFUL DESIGN. FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

HERBAL RECIPES ON EACH PACKET.

ALL HERBS CAREFULLY SELECTED.

 Take care to order the "WINGED LION BRAND."

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS WITH EACH ORDER

Entitled "POPULAR HERBAL REMEDIES."

SPECIMEN SAMPLE AND FULL LIST ON APPLICATION.

POTTER & CLARKE,

5, 6, & 7 RAVEN ROW, Artillery Lane, LONDON, E.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

IMPORTANT CAUTIONS

From Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD,
and the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD, by whom the suit in Chancery was first heard, stated in his judgment that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Defendant Freeman was as deliberately untrue as the falsehood he had deposed to with reference to the use of his Chlorodyne in the Hospital.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR also stated, 'that Chlorodyne was a fanciful name, and had application been made sooner, the Court would have given Dr. Browne protection.'

LORD CHANCELLOR SELBORNE coincided with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor upon this point, and stated 'that had application been made at a proper time and place, the Court would have found means to restrain the Defendant from misrepresenting the decision of the Vice-Chancellor.'

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, on appeal, stated in his judgment, 'that the Defendant Freeman had made a deliberate misrepresentation of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood.'

It was proved in Court, on affidavit by Mrs. Forbes, of Paris, that the testimonial published in the *Times*, November 14th, 1865, speaking of the great efficacy of Chlorodyne in Cholera, referred to Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and that she never used any other, that she had written to the Defendant Freeman to that effect; notwithstanding which notice the Defendant publishes the said testimonial as referring to his medicine.

The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in his report on Chlorodyne, January 13th, 1866, gives information that the Chlorodyne referred to was the medicine introduced by a retired Army Medical Officer, which was Dr. J. Collis Browne; still this is published by the Defendant as testimony to his medicine.

Numerous affidavits from eminent Physicians and others were produced in Court, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chlorodyne, and that when prescribing they mean no other.

The Defendant himself publishes that his compound is in effect and composition quite different to any other preparation; nevertheless he assumes the name, testimonials, &c., of Chlorodyne.

Technicalities in law prevent that protection which the public should justly have against such a course of conduct. It is now incumbent on all who purchase Chlorodyne to see that the name, 'Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,' is engraved on the Government Stamp, as it is not sold otherwise. All other compounds under the name of Chlorodyne are spurious. All attempts at analysis have failed; hence the statement that the constituents of Chlorodyne are known is a misrepresentation.

ORIGINAL AND

FURTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subjoined list of eminent Firms concur with Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's statement in Court, that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; and that when Chlorodyne, or the Original Chlorodyne, is ordered, they invariably supply Dr. J. Collis Browne's:—

Apothecaries' Hall,	London	Frazer & Green,	Glasgow	Morson, T., & Son,	London
Allen, Hanbury & Co.,	"	Gale & Co.,	London	Newbery & Sons,	London
Balas Brothers,	"	Giles & Son,	Clifton	Oldham, G., & Co.,	Dublin
Banks & Richards,	Birmingham	Goulding, Messrs.	Cork	Parsons & Richardson,	Leicester
Barron, Harvey & Co.,	London	Gratton & Co.,	Belfast	Peake, Allen & Co.,	Dublin
Bell, John, & Co.,	"	Grimwade, Ridley,	London	Raines & Co.,	York
Bourne & Taylor,	"	Grindley & Son,	Chester	Raines & Co.,	Edinburgh
Corbyn & Co.,	"	Hearon, Squire & Francis,	London	Sang & Barker,	"
Cox & Gould,	"	Hodgkinson, Tonge & Stead,	"	Sanger, J., & Sons,	London
Curling & Co.,	"	Hopkins & Williams,	"	Sim, James, & Co.,	Aberdeen
Curtis & Co.,	"	Hovenden, R., & Sons,	"	Smeeton, W.,	Leeds
Davy, M'Murdo & Co.,	"	Hunt & Co.,	Exeter	Southall & Co.,	Birmingham
Dobbin, W., & Co., Limited	Belfast	Hunt, A., & Co.,	"	Sutton, W., & Co.,	London
Drew, Barron & Co.,	London	Johnson, J. H. & S.,	Liverpool	Tomlinson, Hayward & Co.,	Lincoln
Drew, B., & Alexander,	"	Langton, W., & Co.,	London	Treacher, Hodgkinson & Co.,	London
Dunn & Company,	"	Lynch & Co.,	"	Westrup, J. B.,	Kensington
Edwards, W.,	"	Mander, Weaver,	Wolverhampton	Westwood & Hopkins,	London
Evans, Gadd & Co.,	Exeter	Marsden & Sons,	London	Woolley, James,	Manchester
Evans, Lescher & Webb,	London	Maw & Son,	"	Wyleys & Brown,	Coventry
Ferris & Co.,	Bristol	Meggison & Co.,	"	Yates & Co.,	London
Foulger, S., & Son,	London	Mackay, John, & Co.,	Edinburgh		

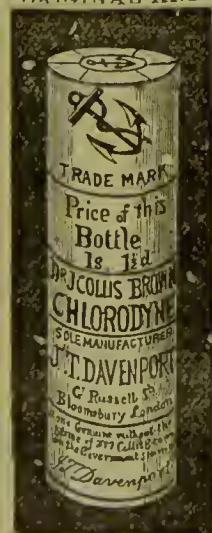
After these public statements in a Court of Equity, and subsequent confirmation by the trade at large, no Chemist can conscientiously use or sell any other compound for Chlorodyne without committing a breach of faith, unjust to patient and physician. The value of the remedy alone creates the great demand.

Sold in Bottles—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Usual Discount to the Profession.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,

J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmacist.

88 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON.



ONLY GENUINE.

ROTARY PILL MACHINES



Fig. A.

Fig. A.—This invention consists in a novel and improved arrangement of Machinery, whereby any description of Pill Mass can be converted into Pills, at the rate of from 15 lbs. to 40 lbs. per hour, according to the size of the Machine used.

Fig. A.—No. 1 .. £12 12s.
No. 2 .. £15 15s.
No. 3 .. £20 0s.

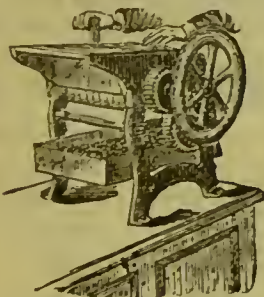


Fig. B.

Fig. B.—A small useful Machine capable of making 10 lbs. of Pills per hour, particularly adapted for persons making small quantities, at £7 15s.

Press suitable for same, £2 15s.

Any of the above can be made to cut two or three different size Pills at an additional cost for extra Rollers and Plates.

PIPING PRESSES

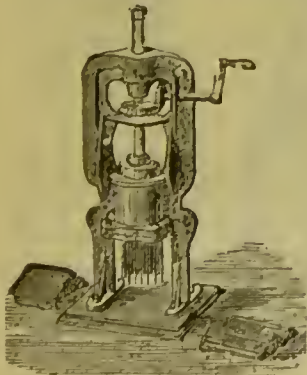


Fig. C.

Fig. C. is the Improved Press for Piping, by means of which a great quantity of Mass can be Piped in a few minutes, truer than by the old method of rolling.

No. 1 .. £3 0s.
Fig. C.—No. 2 .. £5 10s.
No. 3 .. £8 10s.

J. W. PINDAR'S NEW ROTARY PILL MACHINES

As used to this date by Messrs. Holloway, Cockle, Cox, and all the principal Pill Makers in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia.

29 Murray St., New York,
and Farringdon Rd.,
London, Nov. 9th, 1880.

Mr. J. W. PINDAR,
Dear Sir,—Your letter of inquiry came duly to hand. As I always told you, the Pill Machine in operation at my London warehouse has given entire satisfaction. So have those we are using in this country. We can make smooth, round Pills of uniform size at a very small expense. I can safely say that your Pill Machine is all that you claim it to be—a perfect Machine.

Yours truly,
A. J. WHITE.

224 Strand, 13th March, 1866.

Mr. J. W. PINDAR,
Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that the Pill Machine which you made for me answers remarkably well, as the Pills are far better made than those by hand-machines, and with much less waste. I can, therefore, confidently recommend it as a very excellent one, a great saving of labour and, consequently, expense.

I remain, yours faithfully,
THOMAS HOLLOWAY.



J. W. PINDAR'S Improved Double-Action TINCTURE PRESSES

(As approved of by Wholesale Chemists.)

Superior to Hydraulic,

On account of holding the pressure.

Prices for One Gallon
£3 10s.

For each additional
Gallon, £1 10s. extra.

Directions for use
forwarded with each
article.

3 Crane Court, Fleet Street, Feb. 14th, 1871.

To Mr. J. W. PINDAR.

Dear Sir,—We have now used your Rotary Pill Machine about six years, and find it answers better than any we had previously used, and makes the Pills of a very regular size.—Yours truly,

T. WHELPTON.

338 Oxford St., opposite Great Portland St.,

Feb. 11th, 1871.

Mr. J. W. PINDAR,

Sir,—The Rotary Pill Machine and Press which we had from you (for a special order) answered very satisfactorily.—We are, Sir, yours respectfully,
JOHN BELL & CO.

NEW PATENT "ECCENTRIC" PILL COATER.

Invented and made by J. W. PINDAR, Patentee.



By an entirely new arrangement of mechanism this machine is constructed in a manner which supersedes all others, as, owing to its "Eccentric" motion, the Pills—which may be coated with Pearl, Silver, Gold, or Sugar, &c., &c.—are thoroughly separated from each other during the process, and retain their original spherical form, whilst being thrown round the receptacle with remarkable velocity.

These machines are equally adapted for coating large or small quantities; thus, a machine constructed for and suitable for coating 20 lbs. will coat 1 lb. only with equal efficacy, and in the most satisfactory manner.

Each machine is supplied with a Drug or Powder Sifter, to be attached if required, and which, fitting to top of Pill Receptacle, is subject to the same "Eccentric" motion as above mentioned.

This addition will be found of great advantage in the Laboratory, being both efficient and compact.

PRICES.

No. 1.—For 2 lbs.. £3 5s.;
sifter for same, 7s. 6d.
No. 2.—For 5 lbs., £4 15s.;
sifter for same, 15s.
No. 3.—For 10 lbs.. £6 15s.;
sifter for same, £1 5s.
No. 4.—For 20 lbs., on Iron
Standards, for Steam, Gas,
or other power, £15 15s.;
sifter for same, £2 5s.

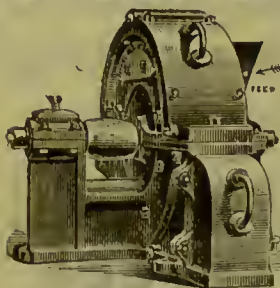
The smallest Machines can be
worked by Steam Power at a
small additional cost.

Testimonials from all parts of the World may be seen on application to

J. W. PINDAR, 75 New Church Rd., Camberwell, LONDON.

CARTER'S DISINTEGRATORS

Will Pulverise, Granulate, or Shred almost any Mineral, Vegetable, or Animal Substance.



Nº 00

NEARLY 1,600 IN USE

In all parts of the World.

For Grinding Sugar, Bark, Linseed, Ginger, Pepper, Spices, Salt, &c., this Machine is invaluable
Made in 9 Sizes. Illustrated Catalogue may be obtained on application.

Samples of ANY Material will be Ground free of charge.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MILLING LONDON."

J. HARRISON CARTER, 82 Mark Lane, LONDON, and 3 Rue du Louvre, PARIS.

MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF

MACHINERY for the MANUFACTURE of PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

N. PALAU & CO., 43 Avenue du Maine, PARIS.

Special Mills or Laboratories, Mortar-mills, Sifting-machines, and Grinding-machines. Pill-making Machines, Silvering-machines, Coating-machines, Pill-printing Machines, Sugar-coating Pans, Machines for preparing and for cutting Pill-masses, Machines for manufacturing Lozenges, Machines for making Pearls and Gelatinous Capsules, Laboratory Presses, Mixing-machines, &c.

PILL COATING & PRINTING.

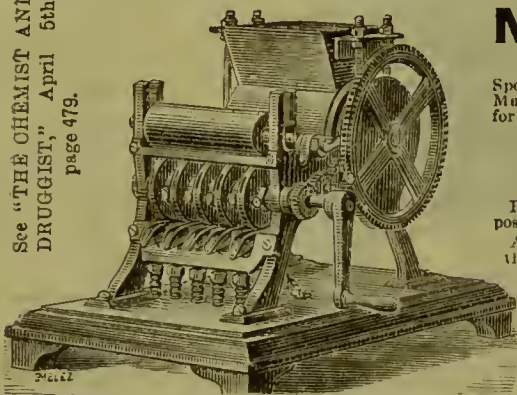
Pill-printing has long been considered a luxury, and remained in the hands of a Paris house, which alone possessed a proper coating process.

As a matter of fact, the coating was the unique difficulty to the extension of the process. This no longer the case, and we are in a position to offer our clients communication of a means of coating pills. This coating serves as a protection to the substances composing the pills; also, it is absolutely soluble in the gastric juices, and a clear impression is obtained by printing.

The coating effectually protects the pills from alteration from whatever cause, in any climate or temperature. It is less costly than silver or sugar coating.

Thus, by our means, pill and granule printing has become quite practicable. It gives a superior appearance to the goods, besides which the printed inscription has the advantage of advertising the manufacturer's name or of indicating the nature of the active principle.

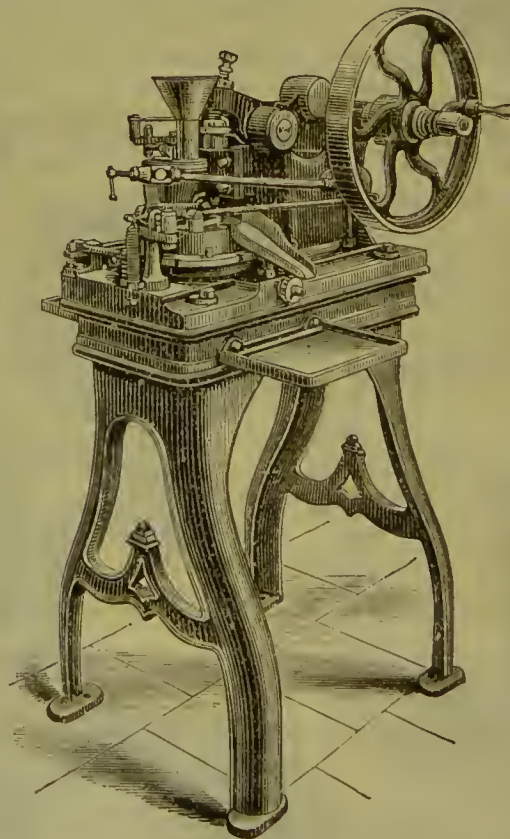
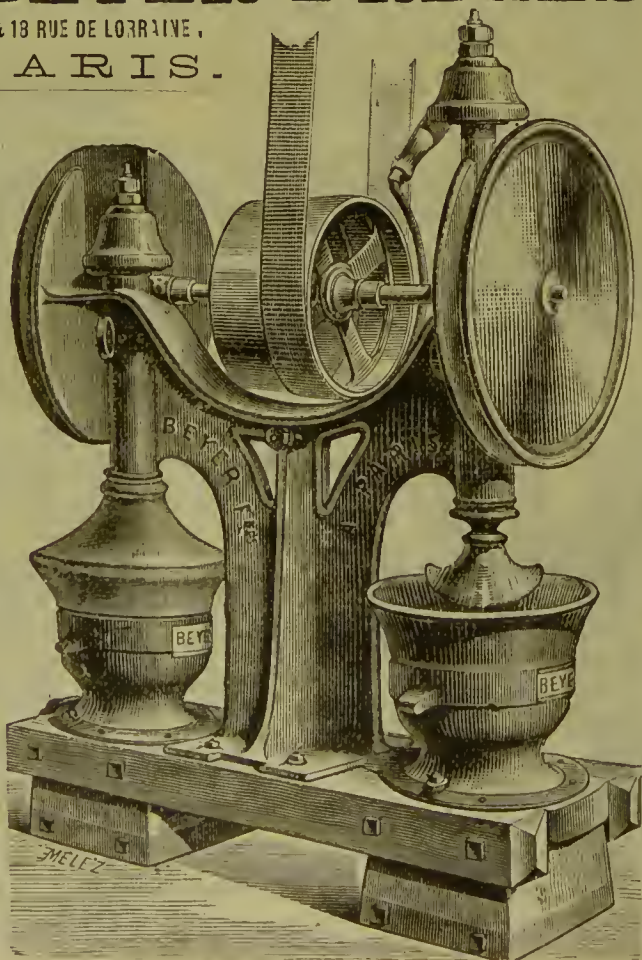
See "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," April 5th, page 479.



BEYER FRÈRES

16 & 18 RUE DE LORRAINE,
PARIS.

MORTAR MILL, with two or more Trepan.



Sole Licensees for Manufacture and Sale of McFerran's Improved Automatic Machinery for Making

COMPRESSED TABLETS

Of various shapes and sizes, from 1 gr. upwards.
Experts sent to fix and start Machines. Write for particulars and prices.

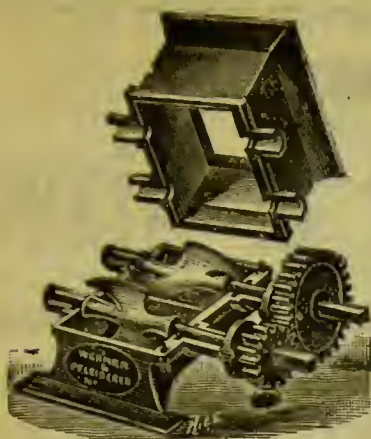
MAKERS FOR CAPSULE MAKING, Machines Manufactured to Contract for Inventors & Merchants

JOHN HOLROYD & CO. LTD.

Engineers, Tool Makers, and Machinists,

TOMLINSON STREET WORKS,

HULME, MANCHESTER.



Size 3. Type I, for 1-lb. Mass.

THE "UNIVERSAL" KNEADING AND MIXING MACHINE FOR PILL MASS MAKING,

ALSO FOR
Horse Balls, Tooth Pastes, Ointments, Soaps, Powders, and for
general Mixing and Incorporating.

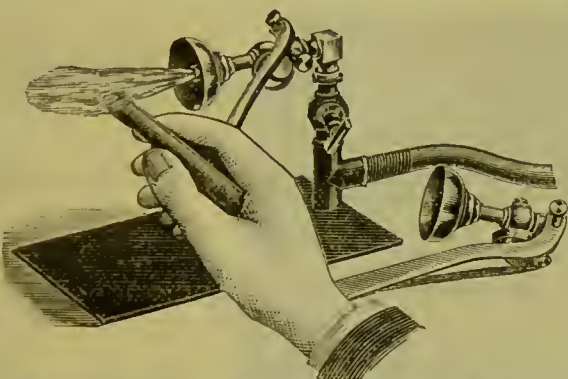
REPLACES WITH ADVANTAGE ALL OTHER APPLIANCES FOR THESE PURPOSES.

Made in various sizes, to do from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. up to 1 ton at a time.

WERNER & PFLEIDERER, 86 Upper Ground St., **LONDON, S.E.**
Blackfriars Bridge.

HAWES' PATENT SELF-ACTING SEALING JET

Adapted by The Apothecaries Hall, and
leading Chemists, Stationers, and
Tobacconists,
Great saving in Gas and Labour.



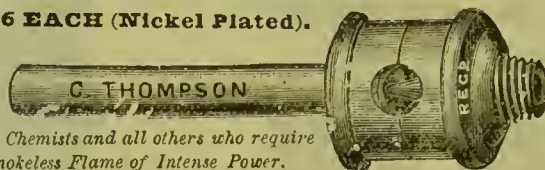
QUITE NEW.

SINCLAIR, TWEEDIE & CO., 13 ELDON STREET, **LONDON, E.C.**

CHAS. THOMPSON'S ATMOSPHERIC GAS JET.

PRICE 1/6 EACH (Nickel Plated).

REGISTERED
No. 147859.



For the use of Chemists and all others who require
a Small Smokeless Flame of Intense Power.

EXCLUDE AIR.—An ordinary ILLUMINATING FLAME is obtained.
ADMIT AIR.—For Sealing Wax purposes this BUNSEN FLAME is most useful;
the impression produced from a seal is a far better colour than it is possible to
produce with an ordinary gas-jet.
ADMIT FULL QUANTITY OF AIR.—For Soldering purposes this powerful
BLOWPIPE FLAME is invaluable to Jewellers, Dentists, and others.
The block is the exact size of the jet; it will fit where any ordinary Burner has
been, and the saving of gas will soon repay its cost.

Small Nickel-Plated Taps to fit the above Jets, 1/- each.

AGENTS—Maw, Son & Thompson, Bourne, Johnson & Latimer, Evans, Lescher &
Webb, London. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham. Evans, Sons & Co.,
Liverpool. Raimers, Clark & Co., Edinburgh. Glasgow Apothecaries Co., Glasgow.
Boileau & Boyd, Dublin; and other Wholesale Druggists and Sundrymen;
from
CHAS. THOMPSON, Pharm. Chemist, Sparkbrook, Birmingham,
on receipt of Postal Order or Stamps.

NEW PATENT

AIR-TIGHT CHEMIST JAR.

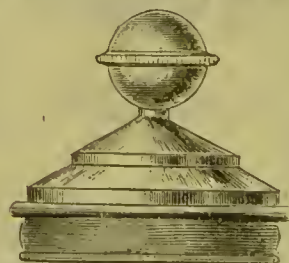
A slight turn of the knob presses the indiarubber Band against the
glass, and renders the vessel absolutely air-tight. The Stopper is
made of pure Nickel, of handsome shape.

INVALUABLE FOR SHOW BOTTLES, CHEMISTS, CONFECTIONERS, &c.

Samples and Prices of all Chemists' Sundriesmen.



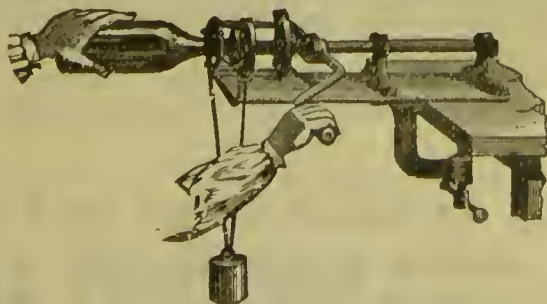
C. MELIN,
37 CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE, E.C.



Section of the Nickel
Stopper when closed.

NEW CAPSULING MACHINE

The only Machine
which leaves no crease
or pleat on the
Capsule.



Can be fixed to any
Counter.
A single pull of the lever
is sufficient
to fix the Capsule.

Patentee—**C. MELIN,** 37 Crutched Friars, **LONDON, E.C.**

GARDNER'S PATENT Combined "Rapid" Sifter & Mixer

Is the Best Machine in the World for Simultaneously Reducing,
Sifting, and Mixing Dry and Lumpy Powders.

MADE IN
7 SIZES
TO
Suit STEAM
or MANUAL
LABOUR.

Capacities from
15 to 300 lbs.
at one Mixing.



The Editor of 'The
Chemist and Druggist.'

having thoroughly
tested one of these
Machines, writes as
follows on page 14,
edition of July 5,

1890 :—

GARDNER'S "RAPID" SIFTER AND MIXER.—The illustration which is printed above is an external view of the Mixer which is made by Mr. William Gardner, of Gloucester. It is an ingenious apparatus, which we have inspected and worked with much interest, and we find that it is well suited for the requirements of druggists. The apparatus is practically in two parts; the cylindrical box at the bottom is the mixer, and above this is the sifter. Upon the top of the sifter, towards the left, is a hopper-feeder, which is in the form of a V, the outlet being capable of graduation to any degree, and one side of it is shaken as the brush within the sifter is revolved. The effect of this is to keep the sifter continually supplied with sufficient material for proper working. We notice also that the construction of the sifting-brush ensures the breaking up of hard lumps of such powders as tartaric acid. The sifter is practically an oblong cylinder, the lower half being the sieve (which can be changed in a few seconds), and the upper half may be either a cover or another sieve; in either case dust is kept in effectually by the top cover. At the end of the sifting-chamber there is a spout, through which any foreign substance is pushed out while the machine is in motion, thus preventing the sieves choking up, but the powder which is sifted falls directly into the mixer, where there is a very ingenious arrangement of agitators, which defy adequate description; but this we can say, that they mix the powder thoroughly. There are many points about the machine which deserve mention, but it is to its general fitness for pharmaceutical purposes, especially its rapidity of working, that we now call attention.

Price List, Testimonials, and all further particulars may be had on application to

WM. GARDNER, Patentee & Manufacturer, **SOUTHGATE ST., GLOUCESTER.**

BOTTLE AND Glassware

BUYERS,
HOME AND EXPORT,

Are respectfully asked to note our
various

QUOTATIONS,

Chemists' & Druggists' Diary,
1890,

Pages 336 to 346.

BREFFIT'S

(LIMITED),

Chemists' & Druggists' Bottles & Glassware,
83 Upper Thames St., LONDON.

(AIRE & CALDER, BOTTLE CO.).

R. H. BARRETT'S NEW PATENT BOTTLE.

THE ONLY REALLY PERFECT CAPPED BOTTLE FOR VASELINE, POMADE, DRY POWDERS, &c.

PRICES (in 5-gross Lots):—Fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various colours, very attractive in appearance—1 oz., 12/; 1½ oz., 13/; 2 oz., 13/6; 3 oz., 16/; 4 oz., 18/ per gross.

Fitted with best BOXWOOD CAPS—1 oz., 15/6; 1½ oz., 16/6; 2 oz., 17/6; 3 oz., 21/6; 4 oz., 24/6 per gross.

Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles in great variety, Plain or Stoppered. Orders may be sent to the PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

R. H. BARRETT,

FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,

THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

Telegraphic Address—"FOREFRONT LONDON."

[2]

MOVE WITH THE TIMES!

PATENT FOLDING BOXES

For Packing Pills, Powders, Patent Medicines, Foods and Drugs of all kinds, Postal Bottle Boxes. Samples and Quotations forwarded.

ADVANTAGES.

Economy.—These Boxes are much Cheaper than ordinary Boxes, and just as strong. Made any size. **Save Space.**—Fifty folded Boxes fit in the same space as five standing. Take up no room. **Save Labels.**—The Boxes are supplied printed plain or in colours, or with lithographed designs. No labelling.

Advertise.—Very effective advertisers. (See Illustrations.)

I. W. PARMENTER & CO., LIM.

MANUFACTURERS, PRINTERS & LITHOGRAPHERS,

7 & 8 Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.

Telephone No. 6561.

Telegraph "Enumerate."



CHALMERS' PATENT SAMPLE AND PARCELS POST BOX.

THE ONLY BOX

That fulfils ALL the requirements of the POST OFFICE.



Is fastened INSTANTLY.

Cannot open by accident.

Is immensely strong.

Has no corners.

No seams, joints, nor solder.

Nothing to scratch or tear letters.

Is practically air-tight:—Is used for Flour, Cherry Blossom, Sanitas, and Soap-Powders.

Dispenses with string, bags, and paper.

Saves 19 minutes out of 20.

OVER 300,000 SOLD.

SAVING THEIR OWN COST.

W. B. CHALMERS, 37 MINCEING LANE, E.C.



PHILADELPHIA, 1876.



MELBOURNE, 1880.



MELBOURNE, 1888.



SYDNEY, 1879.

KILNER BROTHERS

GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 3^A GREAT NORTHERN GOODS STATION, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.



PARIS, 1878.

Telegraphic Address :

"BOTTLES LONDON."



LONDON, 1862.

Telephone

No. 7509.



PARIS, 1875.

MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.



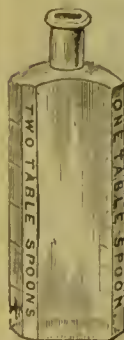
Codd's, Bulbs, and all the best stoppered kinds ; full size and splits. Also Cork Bottles in all sizes and shapes.

VAN BOXES and CASES to contain above and many other kinds of bottles.

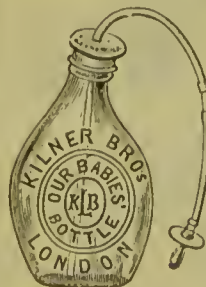
For full particulars see Special Illustrated Catalogue of Mineral Water Bottles, Boxes, Syphons, &c., issued each Season.



DISPENSING BOTTLES.



In Green and White Flint. All the required sizes. Flat, Oval, Round, Octagon, and Direct Square. The "K" brand, being well known, is in constant and large demand.



FEEDING BOTTLES.

Fitted in a large variety of styles to suit all classes of buyers.

Careful attention is given to quality of Bottles and Rubber.

Increasing sales testify to the satisfaction given by these Feeders.

For further particulars see Illustrated Price List of Dispensing and other Bottles, which will be sent on application.

MANUFACTORY.

"Eclipse" Glass Works,
Lea Bridge, Clapton, London, E.

Prize Medal, Adelaide Exhibition, 1887.

Award of Merit, Melbourne, 1888.

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:

381-3 KINGSLAND ROAD,
LONDON, E.

E. A. HEARN & CO.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS.

Makers of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass Bottles, either PLAIN or STOPPERED, in

WHITE FLINT, AMBER, BLUE, MEDICAL GREEN, ACTINIC GREEN, &c., &c.

OR ANY COLOUR MADE TO ORDER.

FEEDING BOTTLES IN ALL SHAPES,

PLAIN NECKS OR SCREW STOPPERED.

SPECIALITY.—First-class Quality at Reasonable Prices.



NIBLETT'S PILL-MAKING MACHINERY,

USED BY THE LARGEST PILL-MAKERS IN THE WORLD.

Those desirous of securing the best Appliances for Pill Making should send for

NIBLETT'S ILLUSTRATED LIST,

Which will be mailed free to any part of the world on application to

G. W. NIBLETT, Engineer, 26 Rainbow Street, Southampton Street, Camberwell, S.E.

PETER MACLACHLAN & CO.

134 St. Vincent St., GLASGOW,

SUPPLY

STRAW ENVELOPES

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

TO FIT ALL SIZES
AND SHAPES OF BOTTLES, FLASKS, JARS,
&c., &c.

DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS

The following are our present Greatly Reduced Prices for not less than 3 gross of assorted sizes:—

	Per Gross.		Per Gross
6 & 8 oz., Plain or Graduated	8/6	1/2 oz. Phials ..	3/6
3 & 4 oz. "	7/6	1-oz. " ..	3/9
12-oz. "	12/-	1 1/2-oz. " ..	4/6
		2-oz. " ..	5/3

Packages, 1/ each, allowed for if returned.

I. ISAACS & CO.

GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS.

25 Francis St, Tottenham Court Road **LONDON.**
153 Upper Thames Street

BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

First Honours for Sealing Wax wherever exhibited.

"LION" BRAND

DISPENSING WAX

OF BRILLIANT COLOUR.

A Special Series of Six qualities.

Sealing Wax, Parcelling Wax, Bottling Wax,
Mail and Bag Wax, of great adhesive power,
and for every purpose.

GEO. STEWART & CO.

57 FARRINGDON STREET, E.C.

And all Wholesale Houses. WORKS—EDINBURGH.

GLEDHILL'S PATENT AUTOMATIC CASH TILL.

The Largest, Cheapest, and Best Variety of Cash Tills in the World. Hundreds in use.

Acknowledged by those who have bought them to be the most perfect. Tills ever invented.

SOLID MAHOGANY, IN FOUR SIZES.

No. 1 .. £8 8 0 } 1 and 2. to admit paper 3 1/4 wide; 3 and 4, to admit
" 2 .. 4 15 0 } paper 2 in. wide. The paper is supplied 65 yards
" 3 .. 4 4 0 } long, in one continuous length, and ruled to any
" 4 .. 2 17 0 } pattern.

1,500 customers can be served on the narrow paper for **One Penny.**

Nos. 1, 2, 3 are fitted with a Special Check Action. This is a very ingenious invention for preventing the drawer being carelessly or wilfully left partly open.

This is a feature, besides many others, which no other till possesses—and thus it has been pronounced the Till of Tills.



TESTIMONIAL.

After thoroughly testing several Check Tills, we unhesitatingly say that the one you supplied us with, and which we have had in use for several months, is the best for Chemists' use.

The wide width of your paper is a great advantage, and forms a permanent record of business, as well as a perfect check.

Contrary to our fears, the use of the Till does not delay the quick serving of customers.

WILSON & SON,
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Harrogate.

Send for particulars to the
INVENTOR,

G. H. GLEDHILL, 41 & 43 Northgate, HALIFAX.

E. YOULDON

EAST LONDON GLASS BOTTLE WAREHOUSE,

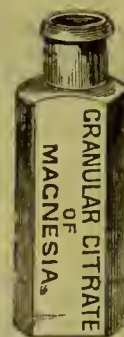
36 to 40 Great Garden Street,

(ESTABLISHED 1840) Whitechapel, LONDON, E.

Stores: Great Northern Railway, Royal Mint Street, E.



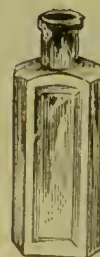
GLASS BOTTLES



OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Dispensing, Perfumery, Confectionery, Pickle,
Sauce, Oil,

HAND-MADE SAMPLE PHIALS & STOPPERED ROUNDS,
Mineral Waters, &c., &c.



SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS.

WILLIAM TOOGOOD'S

WAREHOUSE AND SHOW ROOM,

BURLINGTON BUILDINGS,

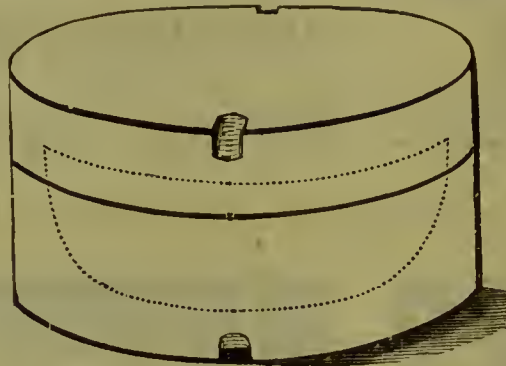
HEDDON STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

TOOGOOD'S

IMPROVED PATENT

EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most perfect and convenient yet offered to the Trade.



Owing to the increasing demand for our Patent Pots, we have introduced a Special THIN Series for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

ORDINARY THICKNESS—

1 dr.	2 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4	6	8 ounces.
1/6	1/6	1/6	1/8	1/10	2/	2/3	2/10	3/6	4/6	5/6 per doz.

THIN FOR DISPENSING—

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4	6	8 ounces.
1/7	1/9	2/	2/2	2/5	3/	4/	5/	6/ per doz.

THE LACTOTHERME

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK) OR

INFANTS' PORTABLE MILK STOVE,

Patented in England and Abroad.

ADVANTAGES.

The Lactotherme heats milk exactly to the proper temperature at which it should be given to Infants, viz., 98 degrees Fahrenheit, this being the temperature of the milk from the mother's breast.

The Lactotherme does not cause the milk to turn sour.

The Lactotherme greatly benefits the health of Infants, as by giving food at a proper temperature, Colic, Diarrhoea, and Convulsions are guarded against.

The Lactotherme is portable, and may be as effectively used in a Railway Carriage as in the Nursery.

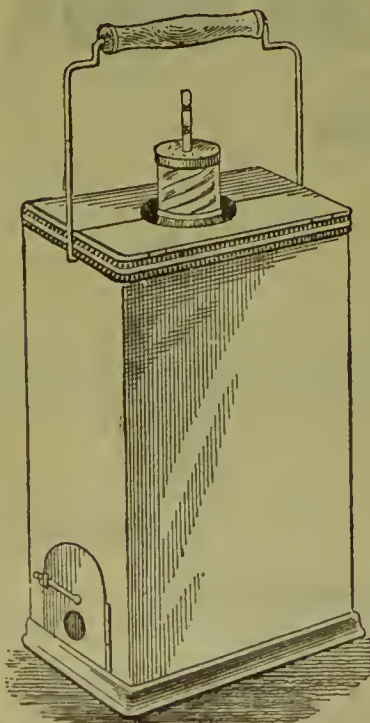
The Lactotherme will be also found a boon to Invalids for keeping warm Beef Tea, &c., during the night.

The Lactotherme is safe, cleanly, and effective, and burns without smell.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

No. 1. Japanned Iron, 6/- each. No. 2. Polished Brass, 8/6 each.
No. 3. Nickel Plated, 10/- each.

Each Apparatus is furnished complete with Thermometer, Box of Prepared Carbon, Box of Wicks, and Float.



TOOGOOD'S PATENT BRONCHITIS AIR KETTLE,
51/- per dozen.

SOLE AGENT FOR DR. LEE'S STEAM DRAFT INHALERS.

TO DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN

AND

Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists

PUTTING UP SPECIALITIES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

Glass Bottles

STOPPERED AND PLAIN,

MADE TO ORDER IN QUANTITIES

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

JOHNSEN & JØRGENSEN

5 SAVAGE GARDENS, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS AND IMPORTERS.

Free with every 8d and 1s. Bottle of

CRYSTAL PALACE JOHN BOND'S



GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK



PREPARED BY THE DAUGHTER OF THE LATE JOHN BOND,

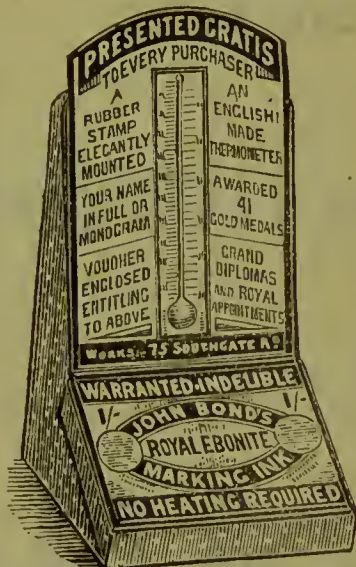
A voucher entitling purchaser to their Rubber Stamp, monogram or name in full, elegantly mounted, free of charge.

The Editor of the *Chemist and Druggist* says:—"A very neat little mounted Rubber Stamp, bearing full name or monogram, really well made"

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

"GIVEN AWAY a THERMOMETER" with every 1s. bottle of JOHN BOND'S "EBONITE" MARKING INK.

This is no Toy, but a reliable working article.
Wholesale price, 84s. per gross.
REQUIRING NO HEATING.



REQUIRING NO HEATING.
SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED
PRICE LIST.

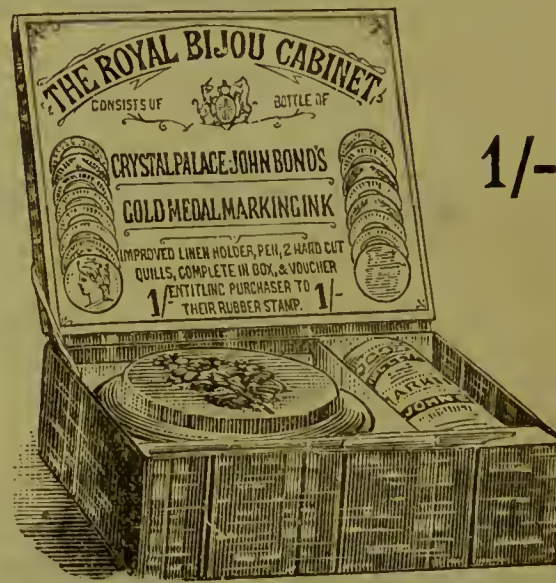
BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WORKS—75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, N.

"A GOOD LINE."

Crystal Palace John Bond's 1s. Bijou Marking-ink Cabinet

Consists of 1s. Bottle of Ink, Improved Linen Stretcher with a beautifully artistic floral device thereon, and Pen in handsome covered box, to retail at 1s.
We respectfully recommend it being shown on Counter and Window.
Over 100 gross already sold. Wholesale price per gross, 72s.



1/-

Best value for money ever offered to the public. Orders booked by our representatives wherever introduced.

WORKS—75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, N.

THE SURGEONS' LINT,

V.B. QUALITY.

The superior quality of Newsome's Absorbent Surgeons' Lint is universally admitted. The V.B. quality is quite pure and of great superficial area and exquisite softness. The C., D., E., and F. qualities are equally pure and absorbent; E. is stronger in fabric.

NEWSOME'S BLEACHED ROLLED BANDAGES, 3 in., 2½ in., 2 in. Also SURGICAL ABSORBENT OPEN BANDAGES.

Specially Bleached & Grey Carded Cotton Wools, Absorbent & Bleached & Grey Waddings; also Sheet Waddings, Tow, &c.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED THROUGH THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR FROM

C. NEWSOME, Spinner and Manufacturer, JERSEY ST. MILLS, ANCOATS, **MANCHESTER.**

London Agents—B. PRATT & CO., 1 Wood Street, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"Newsome, Ancoats," Manchester.

OKELL'S ORIGINAL MONA BOUQUET

Retail, 1/, 1/9, & 3/6; Wholesale, 7/12/ & 22/6 per doz.

This much-admired Perfume (first introduced by the late Joseph Okell) may be obtained from the leading Patent Medicine Houses, Wholesale Druggists, and Druggists' Sundry Dealers.

Sole Consignee—THOMAS WEST, 59 and 61 Chester Road, Stretford, Lancashire.

Special Agents—B. G. LENNON & CO., London, and Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, and East London, South Africa.

This old-established and celebrated preparation for the Teeth attractively put up in the form of Liquid, Powder, and Paste, is now being largely advertised to the public.



THE GENUINE
EAU DE BOTOT
IS THE ONLY DENTIFRICE APPROVED
By the Academy of Medicine of Paris.

	Size	Size	Size
EAU de BOTOT	1/6, 11/9;	2/6, 20/;	5/3, 32/9 doz
P. WDER	.....1/	8/6;	2/6, 17/ doz.
PASTE	.....1/	8/6;	2/6, 17/ "

Of all Wholesale Houses.

SAMPLE BOXES,
Containing
Powder, Paste, & Liquid,
per 8.- doz.

N.B.—See each Article
has the Signature—

A NEW DISCOVERY!!

What is it?—A rat with only two legs. Where is it?—Met with in most retail, especially Chemists', establishments. What does it gnaw?—The Contents of the Cash Till. How is this rat Trapped or Detected?—By using

STOKES' CHECK TILL SYSTEM.

The only system occupying 7 in. of Counter Room, being 17 by 7 by 7 in., thus being invaluable to Chemists.



THAT the outlay is never felt, from the fact that the amount of deficiencies exposed is so large; in some cases, return is 300 per cent. on outlay.

GIGANTIC SUCCESS!!
1,000 SOLD IN 12 MONTHS.

Mr. G. J. BOOT, of Nottingham, one of the most successful men in the Midlands, has purchased 37 of **STOKES' TILLS**, which speaks for the value of these machines better than 100 Testimonials; a firm having so many branches would not be inclined to order even a second article if not satisfactory.



ONLY £3

5 per cent. discount for cash.

Cheque with order, which can be post dated seven days.

SENT ON TRIAL
SEVEN DAYS.

Full Particulars on application to

G. R. STOKES & CO., LIM., HANLEY, STAFFS.

Free with every 6d and 1s. Bottle of

CRYSTAL PALACE JOHN BOND'S



GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK



PREPARED BY THE DAUGHTER OF THE LATE JOHN BOND,

A voucher entitling purchaser to their Rubber Stamp, monogram or name in full, elegantly mounted, free of charge.

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Over 100 gross already sold. Wholesale price per gross, 72s.



1/-

Best value for money ever offered to the public. Orders booked by our representative wherever introduced.

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The superior quality of Newsome's Absorbent Surgeons' Lint is universally admitted. The V.B. quality is quite pure and of great superficial area and exquisite softness. The C., D., E., and F. qualities are equally pure and absorbent; E. is stronger in fabric.

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Specially Bleached & Grey Carded Cotton Wools, Absorbent & Bleached & Grey Waddings; also Sheet Waddings, Tow, &c.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED THROUGH THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR FROM

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Telegraphic Address—"Newsome, Ancoats," Manchester.

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IS THE ONLY PREPARATION APPROVED
By the Academy of Medicine of Paris.

	Size	Size	Size
EAU de Botot	1/6, 11/9;	2/6, 20/;	5/32, 9 doz
P WDER	.....1/	8/6;	2/6, 17/ doz.
PASTE	.....1/	8/6;	2/6, 17/ "

Of all Wholesale Houses.

SAMPLE BOXES,
Containing
Powder, Paste, & Liquid,
per 8/- doz.

N.B.—See each Article
has the Signature—

M. Botot

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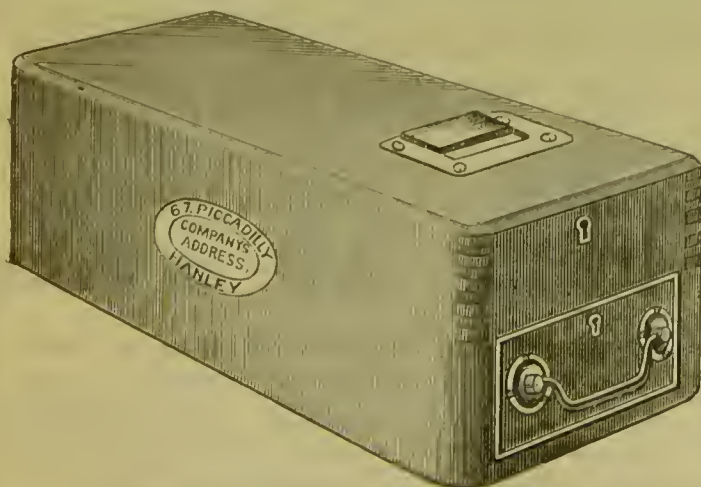
The only system occupying 7 in. of Counter Room, being 17 by 7 by 7 in., thus being invaluable to Chemists.



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Please send 5 gall. 56 o.p. as before. I have pleasure in saying I have always found your spirit answer all tests, which is more than I can say of all I have had from different places, and also to be practically free from odour.

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This pure grain spirit, which has been thrice rectified and filtered through charcoal, is being largely used in making high-class Perfumes.

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WHITE, RED, and YELLOW—Best and Purest.

Consistency suitable for all Climates, and pronounced by the MEDICAL PROFESSION to be *UNSURPASSED*.

Tins of all sizes, from 1 to 10 lbs.; Iron or Wood Kegs, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 cwt.; Barrels about 3 cwt., &c. Samples and prices on application, stating packages and quantities required, to the Manufacturers—

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CARBOLIC PINK POWDER, 5/-, 7/6, and 10/- per cwt., in bags or casks.

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HANDSOME LARGE DECORATED BLACK AND GOLD TIN BOXES,

Holding $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (usual 1/- size), 4/6 doz. Ditto, LARGE SIZE (usual 1/6 size), holding about double quantity, 8/- doz.

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CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID (Brown), 1/-, and 1/6 Gallon; also in patent stoppered bottles, labelled.

SANITARY FLUID or CREOSOL (to be used with 100 parts of water, making a *milky fluid*), half usual prices.

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W. H. B. PURE REFINED.

In 2-lb. cakes, in cases of about 130 lbs.

" 1 "	" "	130 "
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,, oz. cakes in 2-lb. parcels in cases of 54 lbs.		

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In round cakes in 2-lb. parcels, or in oblong cakes, loose } in cases of 54 lbs
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Plain blocks of 7 1/2 lbs. in cases of 250 lbs.

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Plain round cakes in 2-lb. parcels in cases of 72 lbs.

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CALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.

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AT LOWEST PRICES.

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CHEAPEST HOUSE

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PERFECTLY PURE.

FIT FOR ANY
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64

2/3

Jars, 2-gallon, 2/6; 3-gallon, 3/; 4-gallon, 4/.
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From June 1, 1890, orders for Sea Salt and Sundries as per TIDMAN & SON'S price-list amounting to not less than £5 net will be forwarded carriage paid to any place in Great Britain or any port in Ireland in direct steam communication with London.

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We will gladly co-operate with
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Strong cotton cloth, 7 in. wide—yards, 17/; 5 yards, 78/ per doz.
Twilled linen, 6 " " " 24/; 5 " 138/ "

Plain or Porous.

Moleskin, 6 in. wide—yards, 48/; 5 yards, 216/ per doz.

10-yard spools, { $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ 3 in. wide.
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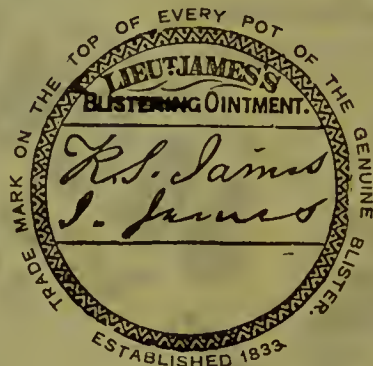
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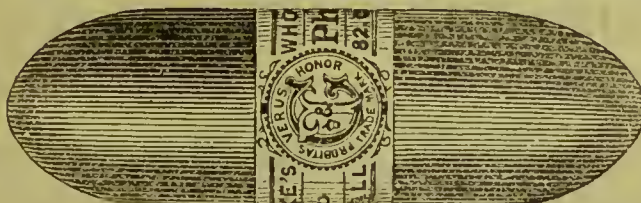
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WORLD-FAMED HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.



FOR Colic or Gripes in Horses and Cattle.
 FOR Debility and Chills in all Stock.
 FOR Bours in Calves and Lambs.
 FOR Hoven or Blown Cattle and Sheep.
 FOR Shivering Fits in Horses.
 FOR Weakness after Lambing or Calving.

PRICE—10/ PER HALF-DOZEN, OR 19/ PER DOZ. BOTTLES.



FOR Healing all Wounds in all Animals.
 FOR Kicks, Stake Wounds, Broken Knees in Horses.
 FOR Cracked Heels and Saddle Galls in Horses.
 FOR Bore Tests and Swollen Udders in Cows and Ewes.
 FOR Dressing and Anointing in Lambing and Calving.
 FOR Every Horse-keeper, Farmer, and Shepherd.

PRICE—2/6 PER BOTTLE.



FOR Fevers, Yellows, Indigestion, and Biliousness.
 FOR Red Water, Costiveness, and Mawbound.
 FOR Disordered System in Cattle.
 FOR Bad Cleansing after Calving.
 FOR Preventing Milk Fever and Inflammation.
 FOR Purifying and Increasing the Milk.

PRICE—12/ PER DOZEN PACKETS.



FOR Ill Condition, Off Appetite, Disordered System.
 FOR Hoat-lumps, Itching, and Sonrvy Skin.
 FOR Hidebound, Bad Water, and Blood Ailments.
 FOR Coughs, Colds, Bore Throats, and Fevers in Horses.

IN CANISTERS. PRICE—3/6, 7/, 14/, AND 21/.

THE "ORIGINAL" UNIVERSAL MEDICINE CHEST, £2 4s. and £5. FOR ALL DISORDERS OF HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Only Prepared by the Inventors, **DAY & SONS, Crewe, Cheshire, ENGLAND.**

Exporters are invited to apply for terms. Liberal Discount offered.

FLY SEASON, 1890.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY FOR THE YEAR

IS THE

"Roller" Duplex Fly Exterminator.

PATENTED AND REGISTERED.

The attention of the Trade is specially invited to this
THE MOST UNIQUE AND NOVEL INVENTION
 of its kind that has ever been introduced.

Vendors desirous of a large trade would do well before purchasing elsewhere to send for
 samples and terms, and acquaint themselves with the

MERITS, DESIGN, SUPERIORITY, AND NOVELTY
 of the "ROLLER" DUPLEX FLY EXTERMINATOR,

Which renders it the most attractive and saleable article of its kind.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF ITS MERITS:—

It is **ARTISTIC IN DESIGN AND FINISH.**

It is **STICKY BOTH SIDES**, thus catching the flies whichever side they alight.

It is **so arranged as to admit of immediate suspension to Chandelier or any convenient position**, or it may be laid down on any flat surface.

It is wrapped round a specially-designed "Roller," which **guarantees cleanliness**, and also enables it to be packed in a small compass, and handy for sale.

It is now **SECOND TO NONE IN ITS ADHESIVE POWERS AND ATTRACTIVENESS**, and adapted for any climate.

It is warranted free from poison.

RETAILS ONE PENNY EACH.

Send for Samples and Terms (liberal), which will be sent by post by the

SOLE MANUFACTURER AND PATENTEE,

BIDDLES, READING.

Telegraphic Address—"BIDDLES READING."

LONDON AGENTS:—Messrs. EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.

Messrs. PANNETT & NEDEN, 204 Wandsworth Road, S.W.

Messrs. POTTER & CLARKE, Raven Row, Artillery Lane, E.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE:—Mr. J. HOUSTON BAYNE, Cloth Market.

WILLIAM MATHER'S SPECIALITIES.

MATHER'S Nigrine, a Jet Black
Marking Fluid.

MATHER'S Fuller's Earth.

MATHER'S Goldbeater's Skin.

MATHER'S Perfumes.

MATHER'S Cachou Lozenges.

MATHER'S "Prince of Wales"
Floats and Lights.

MATHER'S Chemical Fly Paper.

MATHER'S Infant Feeding Bottles

MATHER'S Nipple Shields.

MATHER'S Violet Powder.

MATHER'S Camphor Rolls.

MATHER'S

Chlorodyne Lozenges.

Porous Plaisters.

Royal Balsamic Plaisters.

Porous Belladonna Plaisters.

Corn Plaisters.

Court Plaisters.

Mustard Plaisters.

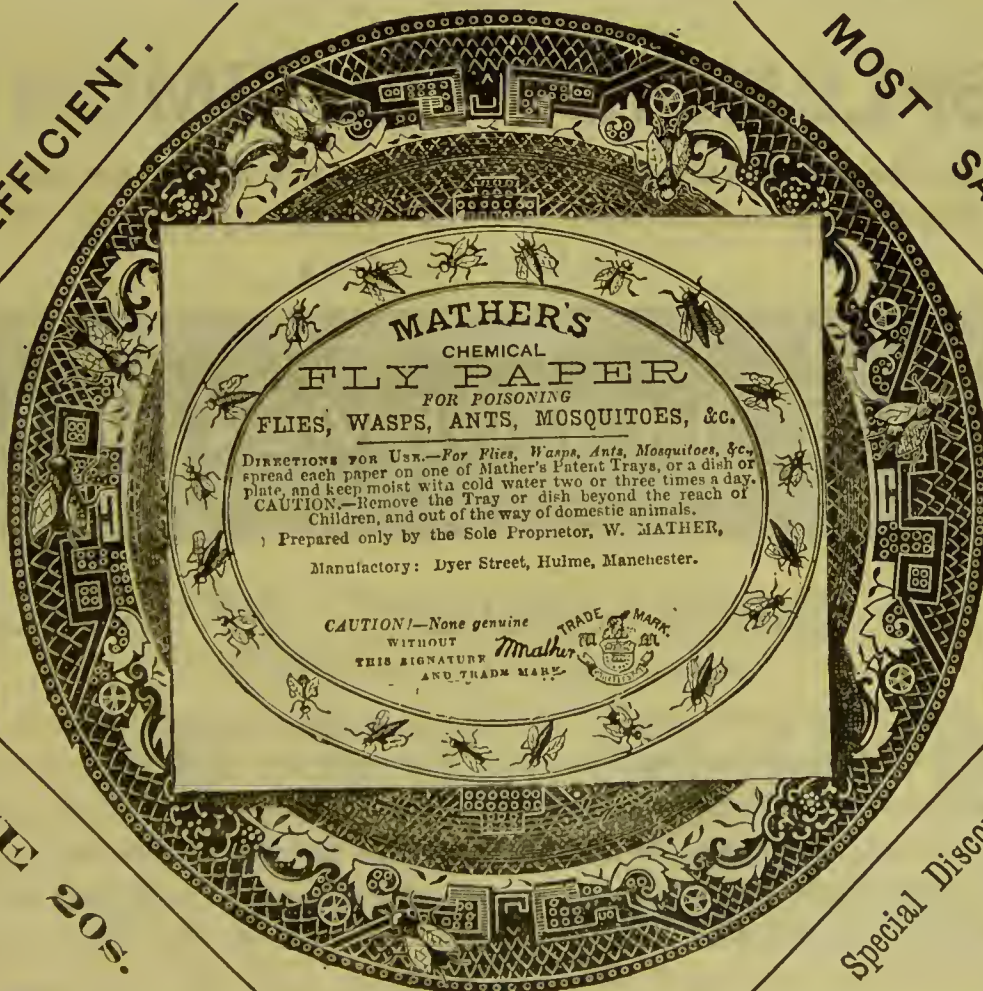
SURGICAL TRUSSES.

THE
MOST EFFICIENT.

MOST
THE SALEABLE.

PRICE 20s.
Per 1,000.

Special Discount to Large
Buyers.



WILLIAM MATHER,
DYER STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER.

LONDON WHOLESALE AND EXPORT AGENTS:—

MESSRS. MACE & HALDANE, 94 Milton Street, London, E.C.



PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

"Catch more Flies in a day, than the old fashioned papers do in a week."

THE "FLY CEMETERY"

Free from Poison. Annual sale millions. Liberal Terms.
Manufacturers, TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT, Reading.



"Will you walk into my parlour?" said the spider to the fly.

"Will you buried be and sweetened in our honey cemct'ry?"

Saith TUNBRIDGE WRIGHT, of Reading, as they hang their patent sticker,
Where the flies do congregate when the summer's coming quicker.

Then the flies they came and stayed upon this the "stickiest sticker"

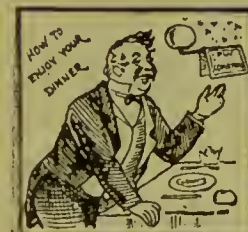
That ever man invented as a trap to trap 'em thicker;

And the fly-distracted sufferer joyed most exultingly

As he watched the growing numbers in the house-fly cemet'ree.

A SPLENDID TESTIMONIAL.

An old lady went into the shop of one of the chemists at Buxton and asked for some fly-papers. She said she wanted the old-fashioned kind, not the sticky ones, they got filled up so quickly; she wanted some that would last longer.



PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

"Catch more Flies in a day, than the old fashioned papers do in a week."

THE "FLY CEMETERY"

Free from Poison. Annual sale millions. Liberal Terms.
Manufacturers, TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT, Reading.



THE EXACT WEIGHT OF A FLY.

James Spencer, a grocer, being greatly troubled by flies, put twenty-one sheets of sticky fly-papers about his store. In the evening he gathered them up, and noticed how much heavier they were, being covered with flies. He weighed the twenty-one sheets, and found they weighed seven pounds. Then he put twenty-one fresh sheets on the scales, and they weighed four pounds four ounces. Thus the flies weighed two pounds twelve ounces. He found that there were twenty flies to each square inch of the fly-paper; each sheet had 336 square inches, and 6,720 flies, and the twenty-one sheets had 141,120 flies. Thus one may ascertain the weight of a fly; for if 141,120 flies weigh two pounds twelve ounces, it is easy to calculate what one will weigh.



PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

"Catch more Flies in a day, than the old fashioned papers do in a week."

THE "FLY CEMETERY"

Free from Poison. Annual sale millions. Liberal Terms.
Manufacturers, TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT, Reading.



WILSON'S **PATENT STICKY FLY PAPERS**

(PATENT DATED AUGUST 5, 1887. No. 10781.)

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Do not hesitate to handle these because you have a stock of the others ; poisonous fly papers will always be used by some people, but you must know that a large number of your customers want a sticky sort of thing, and have readily bought the not altogether satisfactory article hawked about the streets. The trade in Sticky Fly Papers over the counter is already one of great magnitude, and well worth attention. **TEN** times the number of people use them, and inasmuch as the papers are so immediately covered over with flies, quite **TEN** times the number of papers are used.

A notable improvement has been effected by the inventor, who has succeeded in masking the odour which was hitherto perceptible on opening ; the very greatest care is taken in spreading, so that no excess of coating shall show itself outside the papers, ensuring their being thoroughly clean to handle, and fit to be sold in the best establishments.

The season is now quite on, and you should procure at once, and send a sample to your neighbouring butchers, bakers, confectioners, grocers, &c.

Stamp your name upon each, and presently you will find a large volume of trade to be the result.

The price is **4/- per gross**, and you can procure from any of your wholesale houses ; if not, send postal order to the Proprietor—

S. WILSON,
FLY PAPER MANUFACTURER,
ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE,

And you will have them sent on, Carriage Paid.

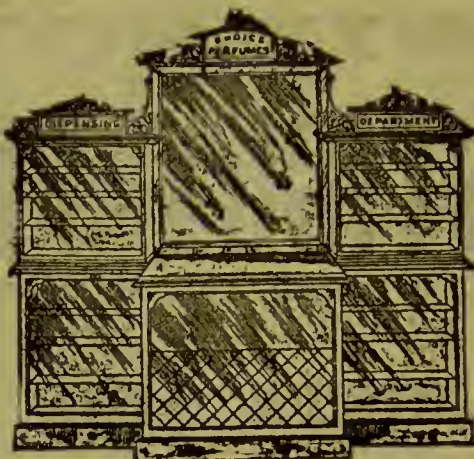
SPECIAL TERMS TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

London Depot:—Mr. H. C. QUELCH, St. Paul's Chambers, Ludgate Hill,
to whom all Foreign Orders should be sent.

"THE CHEMIST" DISPENSING COUNTER.

6 feet long by 2 feet wide .. £24
If the Dispensing Screen only, £12

This handsome Dispensing Counter is manufactured in Spanish mahogany, and of the best workmanship, so that it will stand any climate. The counter has a solid mahogany top, and plate-glass case front. The centre part fitted to take sponge. A mahogany screen on top, consisting of two plate-glass cases, with shelves inside, and large plate-glass mirror in the centre, and three glass tablets with gold writing in ornamental mahogany carved work. The back of screen fitted with small shelves and a glass poison cupboard. The inside of counter fitted with strong counter drawers, label and cork drawer, open shelves, &c.

**NOTICE TO THE TRADE.**

In consequence of inferior Second-hand Goods being sold for our make, we have found it necessary to protect our reputation for best work with a Trade Mark, as above, and unless goods are so stamped we cannot be answerable.

BOWLING & GOVIER

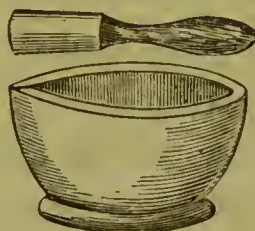
Manufacturers of High-class Shop Fittings,
GUN ST., BRUSHFIELD ST.
BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

CHEMISTS' SHOP FITTINGS, SHOW CASES, &c.

FOR BEST WORK AT LOW PRICES SEND TO

G. TREBLE & CO., 2 KINGSLAND GREEN, DALSTON, LONDON.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES FREE. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO EXPORT ORDERS.

**WEDGWOOD ACID-PROOF MORTARS AND PESTLES.**

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Funnels, Evaporating Pans, Electric Battery Fittings, Bed Pans, Urinals, Medicine Spoons, Physic Cups, Sick Feeders, Bleeding Basins, Medicine Measures, Eye Cups, Inhalers, Nursery Lamps, Wall Tiles, &c.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

Any Article not bearing the Stamped Trade Mark "WEDGWOOD" is not made by us.

JOSIAH WEDGWOOD & SONS, ETRURIA, STOKE-ON-TRENT.
London Rooms: ST. ANDREW'S BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS.

W. S. YATES

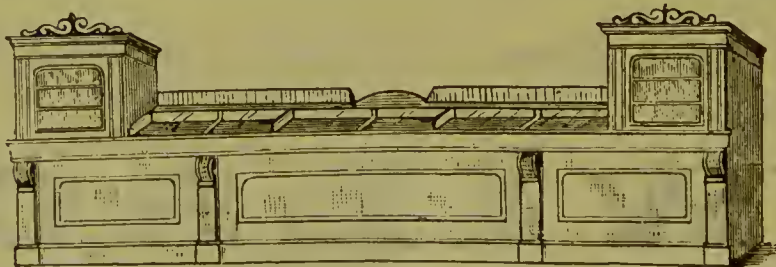
(ESTABLISHED 1864),

CHEMISTS' AND GENERAL SHOP FITTER,
SHOP FRONT BUILDER AND GLASS SHOWCASE MAKER,
3 CAMDEN STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PLANS & ESTIMATES

supplied for Work

In any part of the
Kingdom.



ALTERATIONS

and REMOVALS also

Estimated for.

The following are some of the Chemists' shops fitted by W. S. Y.:-

Mr. AGNEW (2 shops), Great Homer Street, Liverpool.
" WARHURST (4 shops), Stanley Road, Liverpool.
" MARTIN (2 shops), Lime Street, Liverpool.
" HALL, Breckfield Road, Liverpool.
" THOMAS, Lark Lane, Liverpool.
" BLACKBURN (2 shops), Tuebrook, Liverpool.
" BUDDEN (5 shops), Dale Street, Liverpool.
" WOODCOCK, Scotland Road, Liverpool.
" FLETCHER, Breck Road, Liverpool.
" PURCELL, Walton Road, Liverpool.
" EVANS, Elam Bank, Liverpool.
Messrs. KNOWLES & WRIGHT, Castle Street, Liverpool.
Mr. CRAWLEY, Rice Lane, Liverpool.
" CALEY (2 shops), Stanley Road, Liverpool.
" ADAMS, Granby Street, Liverpool.

Mr. CLARKE, Warwick Street, Liverpool.
" JEWELL, London Road, Liverpool.
" BROWN, Stanley Road, Liverpool.
" HUGHES, Mill Street, Liverpool.
" HARRIMAN, Brownlow Hill, Liverpool.
" JOSEPH, Great Homer Street, Liverpool.
" SANT, West Derby Street, Liverpool.
Messrs. J. H. & S. JOHNSON, Chnroh Rd., L'pool.
Mr. JONES, County Road, Liverpool.
" PARRY, Stanley Road, Liverpool.
" EDWARDS, Litherland.
" WRIGHT, Leek.
" THOMAS, Aberystwyth.
" BOWEN, Cricioeth.
" R. PHEYSEY, Waterloo.
" T. MARTIN (2 shops), Waterloo.
" EVANS, Millam, Cumberlan.

Mr. BREWITT, Sandy, Bedfordshire.
" BAKER, Chester.
THE CHEMIST CO., Wem, Salop.
Mr. BENNETT, Widnes.
" ROSE, New Brighton.
" CLEMENTS (2 shops), Egremont.
" LEWIS, Rock Ferry.
" COLE, Clanghton.
" MARSON (drawers only), Stafford.
" WOODS (cases and drawers), Warrington.
" RICHARDSON, Fern Grove, Liverpool.
Messrs. WALKER & SON, Myrtle St., Liverpool.
Mr. RIGHTON, Southport.
" A. M. SUDLOW, Southport.
" SUART, Penny Street, Lancaster.
" PREECE, Oxtou.
" CHABOT, West Kirby.

SECOND-HAND FIXTURES OCCASIONALLY ON HAND. DENTISTS' CASES, &c. &c.
SHOPS TO LET FOR NEW BUSINESSES.

All kinds of Glass Work in Name Plates, Shelves, Outside Lettered Signs, &c.

ELKANAH NATALI, SHOP FITTER AND GLASS CASE MAKER, 207 OLD STREET, "Shoreditch End," LONDON.

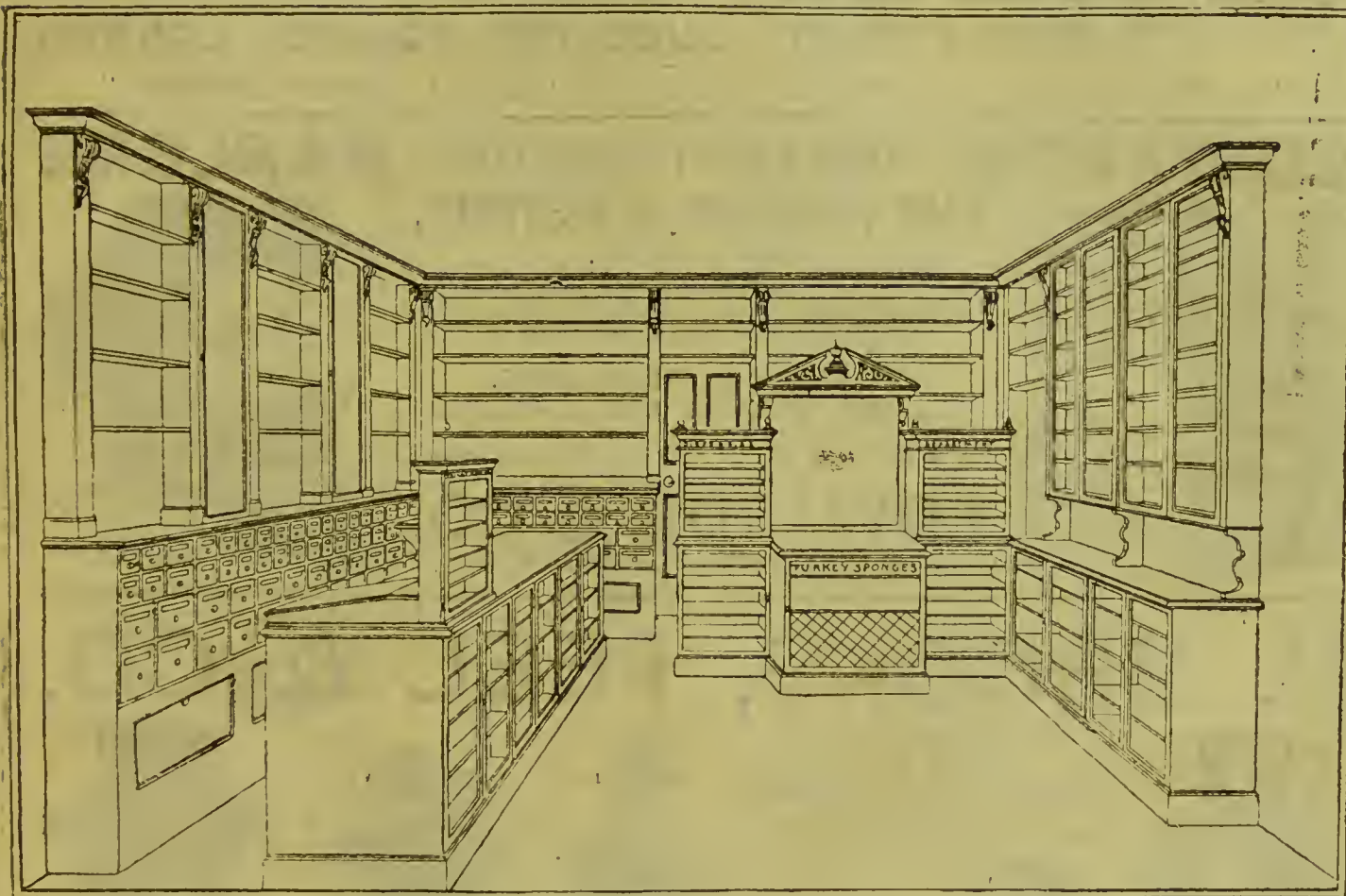
(NEAR COUNTY COURT).

ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.

Only Address.

All Work Guaranteed.

No Connection with any other House.



£95 SHOP COMPLETE. Dimensions about 15 ft. by 13 ft.

Hundreds of Testimonials. Special price given for any part of the above Fittings.

PARTICULARS OF CHEMIST'S SHOP FITTINGS.

To enclose window with a solid mahogany front, to open with mahogany doors, glazed with fancy glass; top of enclosure polished black and glazed with stout sheet glass, with iron tramways for carboys.

LEFT-HAND SIDE OF SHOP.

To supply and fix a run of mahogany-fronted dovetailed drawers, with glass knobs and bevelled-edge glass labels to each drawer (any names); under drawers, fitted with bottle lockers to open with falls, stained and polished to match mahogany; above drawers, fitted with mahogany cover-board for ointment jars to stand on; above same to have mahogany-fronted pilasters (for supporting shelving), with carved mahogany trusses, and mahogany faced shelving, surmounted by a solid mahogany moulded cornice; between shelving to have one or two poison cupboard, fitted inside with black shelves, enclosed with silvered plate-glass door.

BACK OF SHOP.

Against wall to fix a nest of mahogany-fronted dovetailed drawers, with glass knobs and bevelled-edge glass labels to each drawer; underneath same to have pine-stained and polished lockers, for bottles, &c., to open with falls; above drawers to have a mahogany cover-board for ointment jars, &c.; above same to have mahogany-fronted pilasters (to support shelving), and shelving to have mahogany fronts, surmounted by mahogany moulded cornice to match that behind serving counter; behind dispensing counter fitted with a pine stained and polished cupboard, with shelves inside to open with panelled doors; above same to have pilasters, shelving, ceramic, &c., to match that behind serving counter.

All the above-mentioned to be fixed in a proper and workmanlike manner, within 100 miles of London, for the sum of Ninety-five Pounds (£95).

Packed Free.

Chests, &c., to be returned or paid for.

Carriage to be paid by Consignee.

ILLUSTRATED LIST OF GLASS CASES ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD.

RIGHT-HAND SIDE OF SHOP.

To supply a mahogany plate-glass wall-case, fitted inside with black movable shelves—the top part to stand on mahogany brackets, bottom part also mahogany and plate-glass doors, with shelves inside. The top of wall-case fitted with a mahogany moulded cornice, to match that behind serving counter; adjoining bottom part of wall-case, parallel with back of shop, a mahogany and plate-glass dispensing counter, with sponge-case in centre, with tablet "Turkey Sponge"; each side of sponge-case to have plate-glass cases, fitted inside with shelves; the counter to have a solid mahogany top, 2 ft. wide; fitted on counter a very elaborate dispensing screen, with silvered plate-glass centre, mahogany carving on top, and marble slab in front; at each side of mirror to have mahogany cases to open with plate-glass doors, fitted inside with black movable shelves, silvered glass backs, tablets on top—"Dispensing Department," and three shelves at back the entire length for dispensing bottles.

ON FLOOR OF SHOP.

To fix a mahogany serving counter, 3 ft. high and 2 ft. wide; plate-glass case front, fitted inside with black movable shelves and doors to open, solid mahogany top with moulded edge; on top of counter to have a mahogany and plate-glass show-case to correspond with screen, with writing desk at back, to open with a mahogany flap, fitted with lock and key, and pigeon-holes inside; underneath serving counter a nest of deal drawers (13 in number), comprising till with lock and key, two paper, two label, and eight other large drawers.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS, FOR SHAVING WITHOUT SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.

CAUTION.

The labels on genuine EUXESIS bear signature of Inventor, A. S. LLOYD, in *BLACK INK*, and the signature of his Widow, AIMEE LLOYD, in *RED INK*. Refuse all others.

Manufacturer: **AIMEE LLOYD** (WIDOW OF A. S. LLOYD, formerly of 27 GLASSHOUSE STREET)
3 SPUR STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON

N.B.—When ordering from Wholesale Houses, write "LLOYD'S EUXESIS (WIDOW'S)."

EDWARDS' INSTANTANEOUS HARLENE HAIR PRODUCER & RESTORER.

NOTICE.

Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers, &c., selling our "Spécialité," will oblige by writing for Show Cards, Counter Bills, &c., forwarded free.

EDWARDS' HARLENE,
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle.

Liberal Terms to Shippers and the Trade. Terms, and all other Particulars on application.

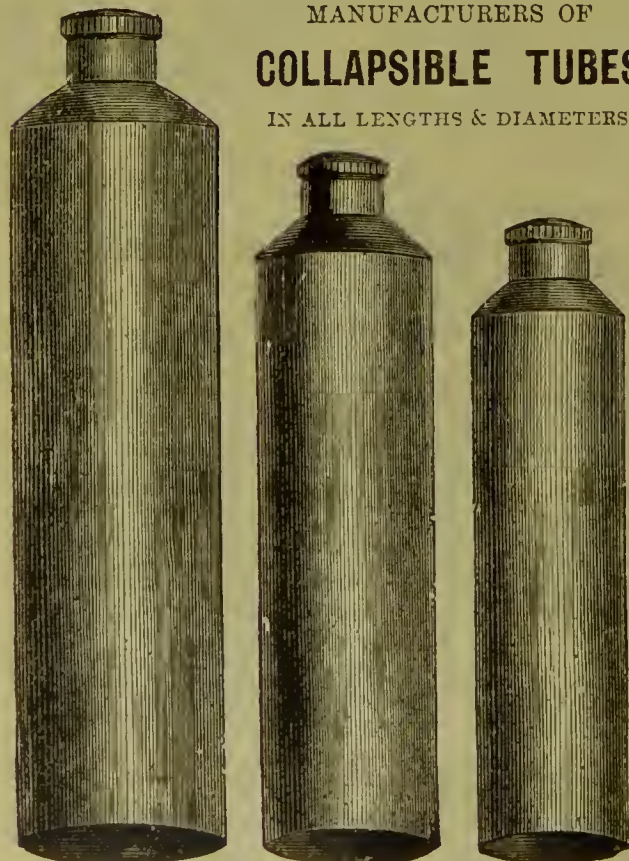
EDWARDS & CO.

5c NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.C.



H. BROOKS, PEEL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
COLLAPSIBLE TUBES
IN ALL LENGTHS & DIAMETERS.



IN PURE TIN, OR MIXED METAL



SPRINKLERS FOR BOTTLES OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
IN PURE TIN, PLAIN OR GILT.

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES AND "SPRINKLERS."

For Perfumes, Artists' Colours, Soaps, Cosmetiques,
Creams, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

H. BROOKS, PEEL & CO.

31 LYME STREET, CAMDEN TOWN, N.W.

Manufactory—BARTHOLOMEW ROAD, N.W.

CORN PLASTERS.

For excellent finish and carefully selected White Felt our Plasters will be found equal to the best produced; in adhesiveness and flexibility they surpass all other makes. We make them antiseptic, which is a very valuable and desirable quality.

In glass-top boxes, containing 144 Plasters. Thin 1/8, Thick 2/4 per box.

THIN (in boxes containing 12 Plasters)	..	..	2/3 per dozen boxes.
THICK "	"	24 "	4/6 "
THICK "	"	12 "	2/10 "
THICK "	"	24 "	5/8 "

Smaller Corn Plasters (12 in a box). Thin 2/3, Thick 2/10 dozen. "Plain or Arnicated.

KID CORN PLASTERS.

Round or oval (12 in a box), 2/3 per dozen boxes. Subject to Discount.

MANUFACTURED BY

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
46 JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.
New York and Hamburg.

SPONGE IMPORTERS.

M. PETERSON & CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1870),

75 ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

FOR HOME, FOREIGN, & COLONIAL MARKETS.

FOR CLEANING PLATE &

BRADLEY & BOURDAS'S
ALBATUM or WHITE ROUGE,

For Cleaning Gold, Silver, and Plated Goods.

Since its introduction as a substitute for the ordinary Rouge, a quarter of a century ago, the sale has amazingly increased both at home and abroad. A trial is only needed to prove its superiority over other plate powders in use. Sold in Boxes at 1s. and 2s.; Tins, 6s. 8 Pont Street, Belgrave Square, and 48 Belgrave Road, London, S.W.

SALVINE.

THE SCIENTIFIC DENTIFRICE.

OF ALL WHOLESALE
HOUSES.

This Preparation has been especially designed by an eminent London Dental Surgeon, after a long series of careful experiments, to Prevent Decay of the Teeth in addition to beautifying them.

SALVINE is the only Dentifrice that is an Ant-Acid and Anti-Parasitic. Put up in a novel and attractive manner. Price 1/, 1/6, and 2/6.

LIBERAL TERMS.

A handsome, valuable Showcard of an exceedingly tasteful and high-class design, now ready. Transparencies and other attractive Advertising matter.

SALVINE DEPÔT, 3 Oxford St., LONDON, W.

COMFORT

FOR THE FEET.



Corns and Bunions may be removed, and enlarged Toe Joints reduced, by using *Thompson's New French Corn Plaster*. Sole Proprietor, M. F. THOMPSON, Homoeopathic Chemist, 17 GORDON STREET, GLASGOW, from whom the Plaster may be had in Packets, by post, for fourteen stamps. Those who are troubled with the discomfort of Corns or Bunions will be glad to have attention called to this remedy, as it removes pain very speedily. It is a simple Plaster, thin as silk, and comfortable to the foot.

Ask your Chemist for it, and take no Substitute.

Wholesale 9/6 per dozen, cash with order, post free. May also be obtained through London Wholesale Houses.

Walking is now really a pleasure to me.

It is put up on Cards. "Very saleable."

HOPGOOD & CO'S

HAIR

NUTRITIVE & SEDATIVE

CREAM

The only preparation for the Hair recommended by leading Physicians for the removal of Scurf, allaying irritation, preventing greyness and baldness, and producing a

LUXURIANT HEAD of HAIR.

In Bottles to retail at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s.
Revised Wholesale Prices, 12s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 20s., 30s., and 42s. per dozen
Supplied by all Wholesale Sundry Houses,

OR FROM THE DEPOT—

OSBORNE, GARRETT & CO., 51 Frith St., Soho, London, W.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS,

For Shaving without Soap, Brush, or Water.

CAUTION.

The only Genuine has a yellow label printed ONLY in Black Ink, and bears the original address of the late inventor, "27 Glasshouse Street, Regent Street," the proprietors having purchased under an administration suit, the Secret, Trade Mark, Goodwill, and Premises:

SOLE PROPRIETORS

R. HOVENDEN & SONS,

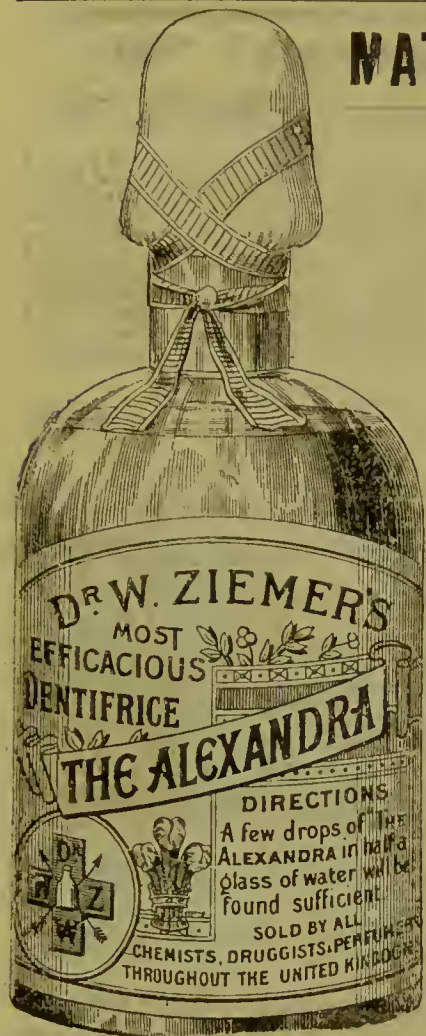
LONDON.

WATCHLESS FOR THE TEETH, GUMS, & BREATH.

**DR. W. ZIEMER'S
MOST
EFFICACIOUS**

THE "ALEXANDRA"

DENTIFRICE.



IT PRESERVES, BEAUTIFIES, AND RENDERS THE TEETH PERFECTLY WHITE WITHOUT INJURING THE ENAMEL.
IT STRENGTHENS THE GUMS.
IT IS MOST AGREEABLE AS A MOUTH-WASH, AND SWEETENS THE BREATH.
IT IS INVALUABLE TO SMOKERS.

PRICES: 1/3 size, 9/; 2/ size, 15/; 3/6 size, 24/ per dozen.

SOLE PROPRIETORS—

B. W. ZIEMER & CO., 143 CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.

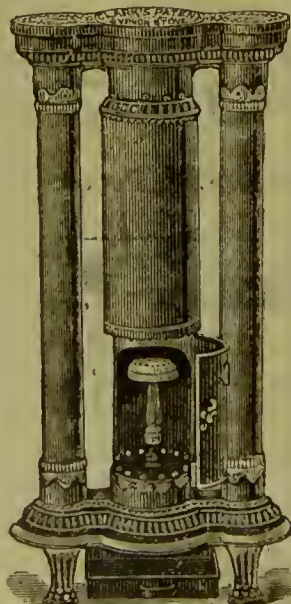
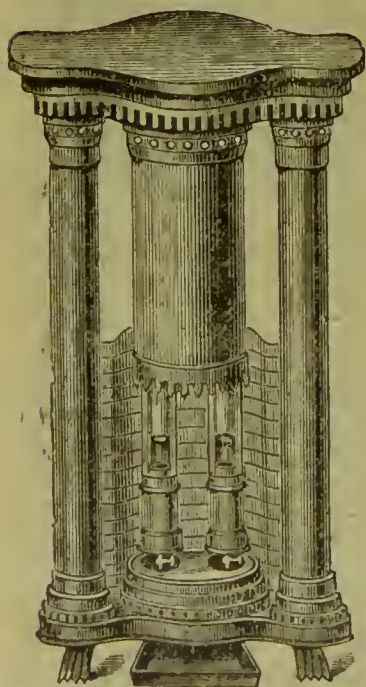
TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF CLARK'S PATENT

"SYPHON" (REGISTERED TITLE) HYGIENIC CONDENSING GAS HEATING-STOVES.

NO FLUE REQUIRED. ARE FREE FROM SMELL OR SMOKE.

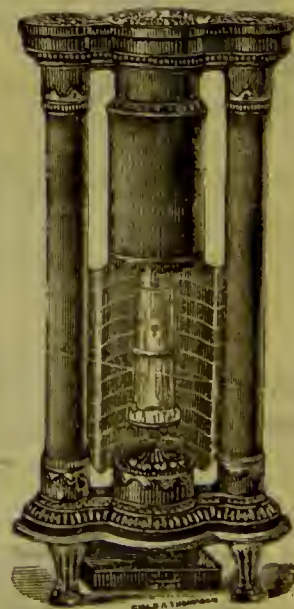
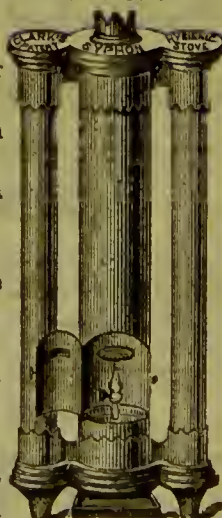
All injurious vapours are reduced to harmless liquid inside the Stove, and passed out at foot into a tray provided for that purpose.



For Use in Hospitals, Sick Chambers, Bedrooms, Halls, Conservatories, Churches, Schools, &c.

Specially suitable for patients suffering from Bronchial affections, as a moist atmosphere is obtainable when required.

For Terms, Particulars, and Prices, apply to

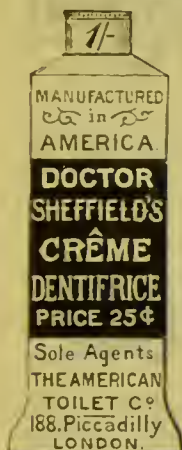


S. CLARK & CO., Patentees and Makers, Syphon Works, Park Street, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.
Telegraphic Address—"SYPHON STOVES LONDON." Wholesale Agents—Messrs. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

168 PICCADILLY, LONDON.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.**REECE & COMPANY'S
ZEMA SOAP**

(FOR ALL SKIN COMPLAINTS)

And all their other Preparations may be obtained through any of the
PATENT MEDICINE WAREHOUSES.**AMERICAN
"CRÈME" TOOTH PASTE.**

Vast is the difference between a "Crème" Tooth Paste and a Tooth Paste. Americans have used the above for 15 years. It is the only "Crème" Tooth Paste sold in England. It cleanses the Teeth, perfumes the Breath, and removes Tartar.

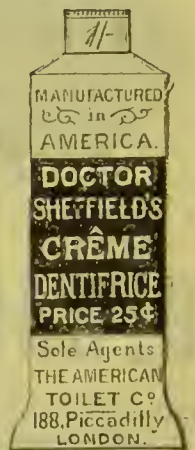
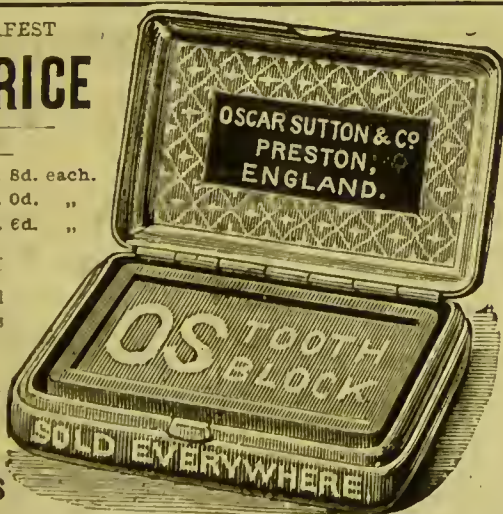
CHINA JARS, 2/- SILVER TUBES, 1/-

The beautiful way in which the "Crème" Tooth Paste is "got up" alone secures its sale. There is not another preparation in the United Kingdom which is turned out so well. Show Cards and Circulars with all orders of 1 Dozen upwards.

SPECIAL OFFER TO AGENTS.

With every dozen full-sized Tubes or Jars ordered in first order, we will give 1 dozen Sample Tubes or Jars. The samples are 1/4-size facsimiles. Write for Special Terms and Samples.

OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR

THE AMERICAN TOILET COMPANY, 188 Piccadilly, LONDON, W.**BEST AND SAFEST
DENTIFRICE****RETAIL—**No 0 Loose... 0s. 8d. each.
" 1. In tins 1s. 0d. "
" 2. Glass... 2s. 6d. "Wholesale of all
the leading houses
throughout the
world.**OVER
2,000
TESTIMONIALS****IMMENSE SALE.****WOODS' ARECA NUT
TOOTH PASTE,**As used and recommended by Madame
Marie Rose, the Prima Donna.**PRICE, 6d. and 1s. per Pot.****CAUTION.—SEE "WOODS, PLYMOUTH,"
ON EACH POT.****TRY IT!****NONIT
OIL.**A new nursery toilet
preparation, neatly put
up, agreeably perfumed,
thoroughly effective.**SHOW IT!**NONIT OIL goes freely, and in many districts is becoming
one of the most saleable articles chemists can stock.**SELL IT!**

Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each.

Intending dealers may have sample bottle post free 7d. stamps,
3 doz. 6d. trial lots, carriage paid, on receipt of P.O. 12s.**EDWIN FOWLER, Chemist,****218 HESSLE ROAD, HULL.**NONIT OIL may be had through Lofthouse & Saltner,
Hull; Ralms & Co., York; Hirst & Brooke, Leeds; Evans,
Sons & Co., Liverpool; R. Hovenden & Sons, London; P.
Newbery & Son, London; J. Sanger & Sons, London; and
most Wholesale Houses.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

1st. "Fowler's Nonit Oil with device." 2nd. Fancy Word, "Nonit."

PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY.

BARBER'S ORIGINAL CRIMSON MARKING INK,

WHICH IS CHANGED BY HEAT TO A JET BLACK.



Put up for Retail Sale in 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Bottles

ALSO

BARBER'S CONCENTRATED LIQUID COCHINEAL

FOR COLOURING JELLIES CUSTARDS, ETC.

Put up in 6d. and 1s. Bottles.

ALSO BARBER'S ARTIFICIAL IVORY FOR FILLING DECAYED TEETH,
1/- per Packet.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETORS—

G. BARBER & CO., CLUB MOOR, LIVERPOOL.

Can be obtained through any of the Wholesale Firms in Great Britain, or from FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO., Melbourne; ELLIOT BROS., Sydney and Brisbane; KEMP THORNE, PROSSER & CO., Dunedin and Auckland; FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO., Wellington; or direct from the Manufacturers—G. BARBER & CO., Club Moor, Liverpool, England.

WRIGHT'S MYRRH TOOTH SOAP.

8- PER DOZEN.



The Most Elegant Dentifrice on the Market. Removes Tartar, Preserves the Enamel, Prevents Decay, Gives Pearly White Teeth, Hardens and Strengthens the Gums, Cures Offensive Breath, a Gem for the Toilet.

Put up in an attractive manner for show case-display, and contains in a modified form the medicinal properties of Myrrh. It is an elegant saponaceous Dentifrice, absolutely pure, containing no mineral or acid substance, and no ingredient entering into its composition is in the least degree harmful or unwholesome.

CAN BE OBTAINED OF

H. A. GOODALL & CO.

Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, LONDON, E.C.

H. P. TRUEFITT'S SPECIALITIES FOR THE HAIR.

Floral Extract, 3/6, 5/-,
10/6, 21/-

Egg Yulep, 2/-, 4/-.

CONCENTRATED

Egg Yulep, 2/6,
5/-, 10/6.Golden Fluid,
10/6, 21/-.

EUXURON,

1/6.

&c.

Stimulating Lotion, 5/-,
10/6.Astringent and Tonic
Lotion, 5/-, 10/6.Quinine and Arnica
Hair Wash, 3/6,
5/-, 10/6, 21/-.Arnica Wash
3/6, 5/-,
10/6.

&c.

EUCHRISMA.
Combines in one clear Fluid every valuable
Component both of a Hair Grease and Wash,
3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

EAU RACINE.
For renewing the original colour of Grey Hair,
superior to all other Restoratives being perfectly
simple in its Composition. Price 6/-.

An elegant Preparation for
the Hair and Beard.
Price 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

BRILLANTINE.

H. P. TRUEFITT'S TONIC TOOTH BRUSH

(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

20. & 21 Burlington Arcade; 13 & 14 Old Bond St., London.

S. SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER WATER.

A highly-perfumed Scent of great refinement, prepared from ENGLISH LAVENDER FLOWERS, and most choice and delicate scents.

The strength and lasting quality of this Perfume render it very economical in use.



Prices: 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s. 6d., and 6s.

ALSO IN VERY NEAT CASES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

For Wholesale and Shipping Terms apply to



S. SAINSBURY, 176 & 177 STRAND, LONDON.

ENORMOUS SALE.

HIGHEST AWARD AND MEDAL, 1888.
SPECIAL AWARD & GOLD MEDAL, 1889.

PETAL DUST.

The Great Floral Air Purifier
and Everlasting Perfume.

PETAL DUST

has secured the HIGHEST AWARD wherever exhibited, and the Sale of nearly One Million packets within the last few years bears good proof as to its popularity with the public.

CHEMISTS will find PETAL DUST the best selling line for all Seasons.
Hundreds of Testimonials have been received.

PRICES.

3d. Size, in Boxes containing 3 dozen	6s. 0d. per box	} Net
6d. " " 1 " 	3s. 0d. "	
1s. " " 1 " 	7s. 0d. "	

Order through your Wholesale House, or, CASH WITH ORDER, direct from SOLE PROPRIETORS—

THE ROSMARINE MANUFACTURING CO., LONDON AND PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON OFFICE—54 STAMFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

CITY DEPOT—H. C. QUELCH, 19 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

E. C. Z. A.

THE NEW SKIN SOAP,

MADE ONLY BY

BAYLEY & CO., 17 COCKSPUR ST., LONDON,

THE SOLE AND ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF

"ESS. BOUQUET" PERFUME and of the Celebrated "SPERMACEI SOAP TABLET."

Silver Medal and Diploma of Honour, Highest Awards Fisheries Exhibition, 1883.
Silver Medal and Diploma of Honour, Highest Awards Health Exhibition, 1884.

SPONGES.

HENRY MARKS & SONS, LIMITED

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, AND MERCHANTS,

45 & 46 HOUNDSDITCH, AND 5 GORING STREET, LONDON, E.

Hydra and Syra.
GREECE.

Symi and Calymnos.
TURKEY.

AND AT

Key West.
FLORIDA.

Nassau.
WEST INDIES.

Caibarien.
CUBA.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

Telegraphic Address—"SPONGE LONDON."

Detailed Price List will, on application, be forwarded direct or through Shippers.

"THE SCENT of the LILIES" & "THE SCENT of the HAYFIELDS."

(Registered 87090.)

(Registered 87092.)



THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON!

In 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz.
bottles to retail at 2/-,
3/6, 6/6, 12/- and 21/-
each.

Artistic Advertisements given with each
first order.



ORDER THROUGH YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE OR DIRECT FROM

G. VOGT & CO., 19 Laurence Pountney Lane, LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAMS—"ALSACE, LONDON."

No BATH ROOM or CARRIAGE is fully Equipped without RANKIN'S CORK MATS.

RANKIN'S CORK MATS

Warm, Soft, and Dry, Easily Washed, Clean, and Durable.

BATHERS! Step from the Bath on to Rankin's Cork Mats. They
Prevent Chills in Bathing, and keep the feet warm and comfortable.

Mr. GLADSTONE pronounces them to be very useful, and Lord SALISBURY
and many of the Nobility and Gentry now use and appreciate them. They prevent
cold feet in Driving, in Church, in the Counting-house, in Stone-floored Apartments.
Used by Housemaids for kneeling on. Numerous testimonials to their use-
fulness in a great variety of ways. Sizes: 1 ft. square to 20 x 45 in. Prices: 3/6,
7/6, and 10/6 each. Special Mats up to 21/ each.

CAUTION.—Each Genuine Mat branded "Rankin's Cork Mat."

Wholesale terms on application to

WM RANKIN & SONS, Cork Importers, GLASGOW & LISBON.



A REAL COMFORT.

Wholesale Chemists' Agents: S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON

OF All leading Chemists & Furnishing Houses

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MINCING LANE LONDON E C

IMPORTER AND EXPORTER OF

ALL ESSENTIAL OILS

Wholesale and Export only

QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION

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SANTALWOOD OIL

GIOVANNI HAMNETT ESSENCE OF LEMON

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NOTICE ! ! !—THE MOST PROFITABLE BRAND.

THE FIRM of MARIA CLEMENTINE MARTIN,

N U N

Of COLOGNE, having been Awarded the SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE MEDAL
for their Celebrated

EAU DE COLOGNE

AT THE

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879,

Have the pleasure to announce to the Public that they have also obtained the First Prize Medal at the
MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1880.

They trust that the above distinctions conferred upon them by such expert judges will be sufficient guarantee that the Eau de Cologne of their manufacture is, **without doubt, the best.** They beg to append a List of Prize Medals obtained at other Exhibitions:—

LONDON, 1851.
PARIS, 1855.

RHENISH PROVINCES, 1852.
LONDON, 1862.

NEW YORK, 1853.
VIENNA, 1873.

The above Firm only export to England their DOUBLE Eau de Cologne, and request their Customers, in comparing the Prices of the different Brands, to take into consideration that the bulk of those sold with the white label are single (or only half strength of the Double), which enables the Makers to sell at a low price with great profit. If they will trouble to compare the subjoined Prices with those of any firm manufacturing Eau de Cologne DOUBLE, the comparison will be greatly in favour of our Brand.

PRICE LIST.

Duty Paid, Net. In Bond.			Duty Paid, Net. In Bond.		
No. 1.—Half Shorts.....	8/6	5/6	No. 4.—Long Green Flasks.....	16/-	11/-
No. 2.—Shorts.....	16/-	11/-	No. 5.—Wickered Bottles (Small)...	26/6	19/3
No. 3.—Shorts (finely Wickered) ...	21/3	16/6	No. 6.—Wickered Bottles (Medium) ...	53/-	38/6
No. 7.—Wickered Bottles (Large).....			106/- duty paid, net; 77/- in bond.		

Small Cases assorted to order (of not less than £3 value in bond) delivered free freight, less 7½ per cent. discount.

SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:

C. E. MASON & CO.,
2 BEECH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COOK'S ANTISEPTIC SOAP

(THOMSON'S PATENT).

A most carefully conducted set of experiments by eminent members of the Medical Profession has established the fact that this Soap is of the highest value in the treatment of ECZEMA, RINGWORM, SCABIES, FAVUS, and other Diseases of the Skin.

It has also been tested in a Physiological Laboratory as a germ destroyer, and proved to be more efficient than any other experimented with.—See "*Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*," 1888. No. 3.

Messrs. E. COOK & CO. have received from Medical Men numerous communications testifying to the success that has attended the use of this Soap, most of which cannot be published; but Messrs. E. C. & Co. have the permission of many of the writers to show the originals to members of the Medical Profession.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH

MESSRS. S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, OF LONDON,
OR DIRECT FROM THE MAKERS.

Price, in 3-tablet Boxes, per doz., 12/, Selling Price, 1/6; in $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross Boxes, 10/6 per box.

Messrs. E. COOK & CO. will, with pleasure, send sample, free of charge, to Medical Men on application.

Manufactured by **EDWARD COOK & CO., LONDON**, Makers of COOK'S Celebrated GOLD MEDAL PRIMROSE, MOTTLED, & SOFT SOAPS; also of COOK'S LIGHTNING CLEANSER, and COOK'S HIGH-CLASS TOILET SOAPS.

Speciality—**SAVON DE LUXE.**

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

“THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST” of the 24th May last, page 713, says:—

“COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

“IT is not so very long ago since collapsible tubes were introduced, and, unlike many things which the public take kindly to, as they have done in this case, it was some time before retail chemists could get them. But lately we have noticed that those who put up their own specialties, such as tooth-pastes, perfumes, and ointments, have found the tubes useful; and as the trade would doubtless like to hear something about them, a few notes from our Town Traveller's book will not be out of place. These he gathered from Messrs. H. G. SANDERS & SON, of Victoria Gardens, Ladbroke Road, W., who are makers of the tubes and sprinklers. When the druggist gets the tubes, he finds that each one is a perfect metallic cylinder, closed at one end, to which a screw-cap is attached. This, with the exception of the cap, is made, by an ingenious device, from a single piece of pure tin in the form of a solid disc. There is no weld in the tube as finished—enormous pressure simply has been used to give it its perfect form. The tendency amongst surgeons now is to have all ointments, used by themselves at least, sent out in these tubes. They are so much more cleanly than sticking one's finger into a pot, or a chip box which is in the last stages of disintegration; and obviously it is of the highest importance that all surgical applications should be kept as aseptic as possible. It is for that reason, indeed, that we think collapsible tubes should be as much used for dispensing purposes as for perfumes, &c. We observed that ‘perfume-sprinklers’ constitute a large part of the firm's business. They tell us that they are every day finding fresh fields for their use. They make them in all styles for every purpose, with pin-hole openings for perfumes and with large holes for hair-cream. Their ‘spun metal bottle-caps’ deserve mention, as for many years the principal source from which these goods were obtained was the foreign market. Messrs. Sanders & Son are able to produce them of excellent quality, and in price so low as almost to drive the foreigner from the field.”

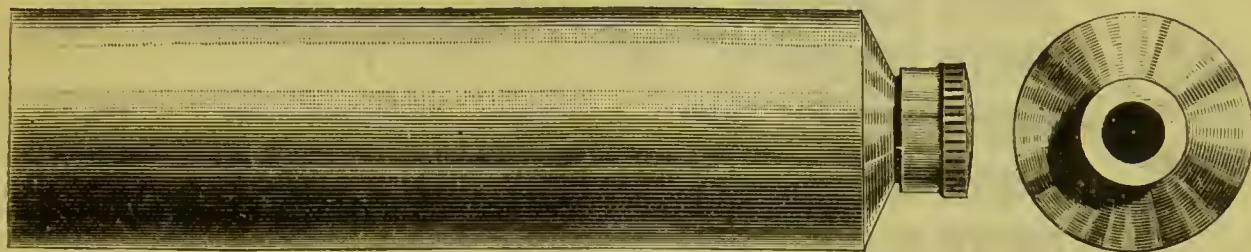
H. G. SANDERS & SON,
VICTORIA WORKS, VICTORIA GARDENS,
NOTTING HILL GATE, LONDON, W.



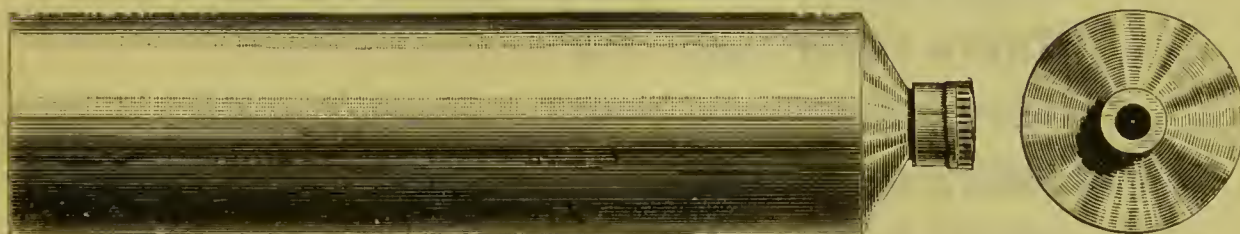
See opposite page.

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

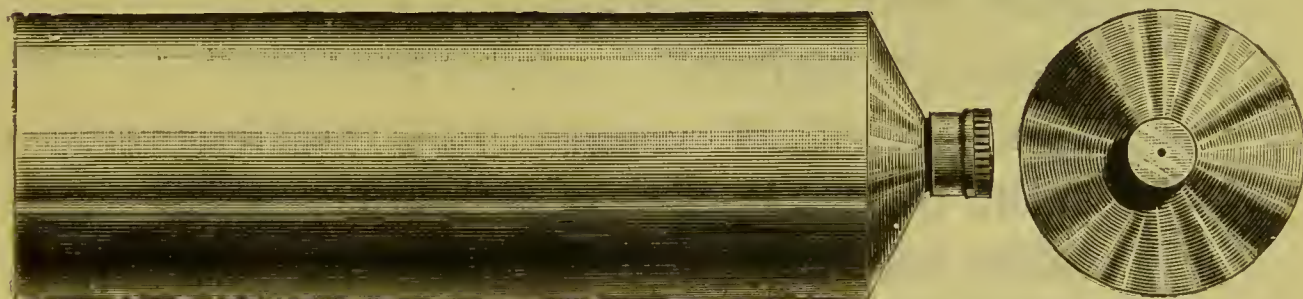
FOR OINTMENTS, SOAPS, &c.



FOR TOOTH PASTES, CREAMS, &c.



FOR PERFUMES AND ALL LIQUIDS.



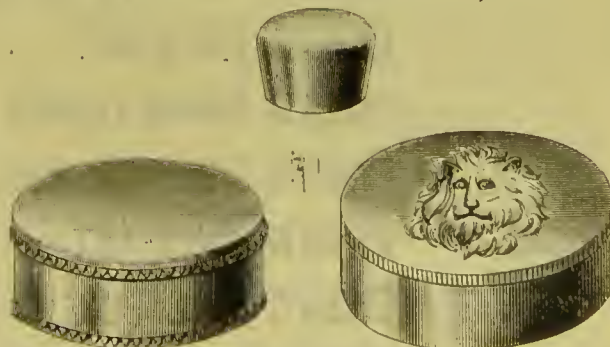
SPRINKLERS,

FOR PERFUMES, &c.



TURNT CAPS,

FOR SPIRIT FLASKS, &c.



For Prices of above apply to any Druggists' Sundryman, or to the Manufacturers—

H. G. SANDERS & SON,

Victoria Works, Victoria Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.

Telegraphic Address: "COLLAPSIBLE LONDON."

ESTABLISHED 1820.

EWEN'S PREPARATIONS & SPECIALITIES

EWEN'S CLARIFIED LARD	11d. per lb.
EWEN'S BENZOATED LARD	...	...	1/ „
EWEN'S DUPLEX BENZ ^D . LARD	...	...	1/3 „
EWEN'S PHARMACEUTICAL LARD	...	...	1/ „
EWEN'S CLARIF ^D . BEEF MARROW	...	...	1/4 „
EWEN'S CLARIF ^D . MUTTON SUET	...	...	9d. „
EWEN'S CLARIF ^D . BEEF SUET	...	...	1/ „
EWEN'S CLARIF ^D . DEER SUET	...	...	1/1 „
EWEN'S VIOLET POWDER	...	...	10d. „ 2/6, 3/9, 5/ per doz.
EWEN'S OLIVE OIL SOFT SOAP	...	...	8d. „
EWEN'S WHITE SOFT SOAP	...	...	1/ „
EWEN'S ZINC OINTMENT	...	...	1/6 „
EWEN'S COLD CREAM	...	...	4/ „ 4/, 8/ per doz.
EWEN'S CRÈME D'AMANDES	...	...	2/6 „ 4/, 8/ „
EWEN'S POMATUM	...	...	2/6 „ 4/, 8/ „
EWEN'S COCOANUT OIL	...	...	8d. „
EWEN'S TROTTER & NEATSFOOT OIL	...	...	1/6 „
EWEN'S PALM OIL	...	...	8d. „
EWEN'S COSMETIQUES	...	...	2/, 2/6, 3/6, 7/ per doz.
EWEN'S CAMPHOR ROLLS	...	...	8d., 1/2, 1/8, 2/3, 3/6 „
EWEN'S BRILLIANTINE	...	...	4/, 8/, 12/ „
EWEN'S LAVENDER WATER	...	...	3/6 per lb. 4/, 8/ „
EWEN'S EAU DE COLOGNE	...	...	3/6 „
EWEN'S TOOTH POWDER	...	...	4/, 8/ per dozen.
EWEN'S SHAVING CREAM	...	...	4/, 8/ „
EWEN'S BEARS' GREASE	...	...	4/, 8/ „

JAMES EWEN & SONS
5 HATFIELD ST.,
BLACKFRIARS,
LONDON, S.E.

EWEN'S GENUINE TOILET SOAPS.

EWEN'S FINEST BROWN WINDSOR	1/2 per lb.
EWEN'S EMOLLIENT BROWN WINDSOR	...	...	1/
EWEN'S "NUMBER ONE" WINDSOR	...	...	10d.
EWEN'S FAMILY BROWN WINDSOR	...	...	9d.
EWEN'S IMPERIAL BROWN WINDSOR	...	...	8d.
EWEN'S GENUINE BROWN WINDSOR	...	...	8d.
EWEN'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR	...	...	7d.
EWEN'S HOUSEHOLD BROWN WINDSOR	...	...	6d.
EWEN'S WHITE WINDSOR	...	...	8d., 9d., and 10d.
EWEN'S WHITE ALMOND	...	...	1/2
EWEN'S PINK ALMOND	...	...	8d. and 7d.
EWEN'S HONEY AND ALMOND	...	...	8d.
EWEN'S GLYCERINE AND ALMOND	...	...	8d.
EWEN'S OTTO OF ROSE	...	...	2/6
EWEN'S SANDAL WOOD	...	...	1/4
EWEN'S MUSK BROWN WINDSOR	...	...	1/2
EWEN'S GLYCERINE, Opaque	...	...	7d., 8d., and 9d.
EWEN'S GLYCERINE, Transparent	...	...	8d. and 10d.
EWEN'S GLYCERINE, Unscented	...	...	7d.
EWEN'S HONEY	...	...	7d., 8d., and 9d.
EWEN'S ELDER FLOWER	...	...	7d. and 8d.
EWEN'S SUNFLOWER OIL	...	...	10d.
EWEN'S LAVENDER	...	...	9d.
EWEN'S OATMEAL	...	...	8d. and 9d.
EWEN'S PINEAPPLE	...	...	9d.
EWEN'S PINE OIL	...	...	9d.
EWEN'S ROSE	...	...	7d. and 8d.

EWEN'S Camphor, Carbolic, Coal Tar, Curd, Olive Oil, Palm, Skin, Bran, Castile, Marsh Mallow, Cowslip, Fuller's Earth, Sand, 1/ and 1/6 Toilet, &c., &c.

1-lb. and 1/2-lb. Bars, Magnums, Tablets, Ovals, or Squares, in Boxes of 7, 14, and 28 lbs., and 1, 2, or 3 dozen.

"AGREED AT LAST."

THE Statuette, [as drawing below, is effectively produced in Terra Cotta, the likenesses of the two great political leaders being most striking, and their expression clearly shows they have at last found a topic on which no difference of opinion can exist, viz., that "Hocken's Acme Cones are the best."

We shall present this striking group, which is 18 inches high, with all first orders for £2 10s. worth of our

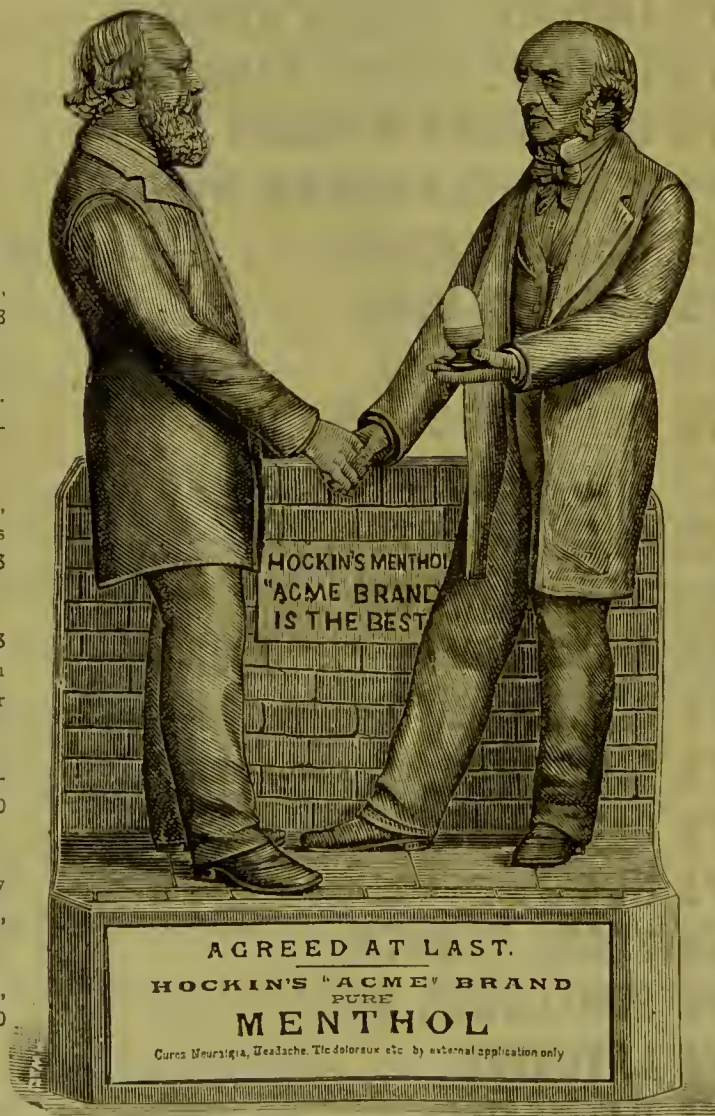
"ACME" BRAND PURE MENTHOL CONES

(not more than £1 in value to be taken in 1d., 2d., and 3d. Cones.)

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NEW PATTERNS, SPECIALLY SALEABLE.

- No.
*217F. Glass Show Bottle, with foot, as fig. 88, 1/8 per doz.
*217A. Glass Show Bottle, with foot, as fig. 161, 3/- per doz.
*214A. Glass Show Bottle, with foot, as fig. 161. This has a very large Cone. 4/3 per doz.
22J. Cone Shape, as fig. 203 each in slide box, 1 doz. in Outer, extra size, 4/3 per doz.
*221. Large Flat Draughtsman, very large Cone (120 grains), 4/9 per doz.
222. Elegantly cut Show Glass Bottles, as fig. 222, 3 cuttings, 9/- per doz.
224. Enamelled Tin Box, with Printing on box, 30 gr. Cone, 1/6 per doz.



1d. CONES.

- No.
219. Willow Boxes, bottle shape, 3 doz. on card, 6/- gross.
219T. Willow Boxes, Barrel shape, 3 doz. on card, 6/- gross.
219A. Willow Boxes, Acorn shape, 3 doz. on card, 6/- gross.

2d. CONES.

- 202s. Polished Willow Boxes, bullet shape, 12/- gross.
201s. Polished Willow Boxes, barrel shape, 12/- gross.
206s. Polished Willow Boxes, cone shape, 12/- gross. 2 doz. on card.

3d. CONES.

- 207s. Polished Willow Boxes, Draughtsman shape, 18/- gross.

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We only quote the most saleable patterns here. Detail of all shapes on application.

We have been informed that a report is being circulated that our Menthol is adulterated, and we will gladly present anyone with a cheque for £10 who will give us evidence that will enable us to proceed against the perpetrator of this false statement.

HOCKIN, WILSON & CO.

13 to 16 NEW INN YARD, 186a TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

CATALOGUE OF SUNDRIES AND SPECIALTIES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD.

"SUMMER SPECIALTIES."

PURE DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER.

The "Acme" Brand.

NO NAME ON LABEL.

1242—1d.	Black and Gold Printed Tins, gross	7/-
1242/3—3d.	Attractively Labelled Tins, „	15/-
1242/6—6d.	„ Revolving Lids, „	30/-
1242/1—1/-	„ „ „ „	66/-

FLY PAPERS.

"ARSENICAL."

The Best and Cheapest in the Market.

12/- per 1,000,

With buyer's own name.

Smaller quantities, 14/- 1,000.

ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT AT ONCE.

QUININE AND IRON TONIC.

PERMANENT & BRIGHT.

8-oz. Bottles - 6/6 doz.
16-oz. „ - 12/- „

PLAIN LABELS.

If 6 doz. be ordered, Buyers
may have their own name
on at 6d. doz. reduction.

EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

Good quality, in pale green
round Bottles; Labels with-
out name; sealed Corks.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., 4/6 doz.

$\frac{1}{2}$ „ 7/6 „

1 „ 12/- „

All Actual

Weights.

GRAPE JUICE SALINE.

*A Refreshing, carefully
prepared Saline.*

In 8-oz. Stoppered Cheltenham,
8/9 dozen.

6 dozen with Buyer's own
name.

Each Bottle in elegant coloured Car-
toon—forms a most attractive and
handsome package.

**Bulk, 7 lbs., 1/- per lb.
Package free.**

Carefully Prepared by

HOCKIN, WILSON & CO.

13 to 16 NEW INN YARD, 186a TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD,

LONDON, W.



HEAD-QUARTERS FOR SPONGES: CRESSWELL BROTHERS

1 & 2 RED LION SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

(To avoid mistakes please carefully note style of firm and address.)

**THE LARGEST IMPORTERS,
HOLDING THE LARGEST STOCK,
QUOTING THE LOWEST PRICES.**

NEW SEASON'S SPONGES: SPECIAL.

MESSRS. CRESSWELL BROTHERS beg to call the attention of all buyers of Sponges to the fact that they have secured the largest and most important parcels of the NEW SEASON'S FISHERY at very moderate prices, the quality being superior to that of former years.

C. B. would suggest the advisability of their friends and Customers sending their orders at the earliest possible opportunity, so as to ensure a good selection.

ANNUAL SPONGE IMPORTS.

ELOQUENT FIGURES.

Total Imports, last declared - - - 1,389,235 lbs.

CRESSWELL BROTHERS' IMPORTS	} 33 %
Percentage on Total Value	

Balance divided amongst remaining houses in the trade (as named in Kelly's Directory) shows average for EACH of only	} 1 ³ / ₄ %

SPONGES BY THE CASE, BALE, BIN, STRING, BOX, CARD, POUND, OR PIECE.
For full particulars see Cresswell Brothers' New Illustrated Price List.

CRESSWELL BROTHERS, 1 and 2 (next to Church), RED LION SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

G. B. KENT & SONS'



ENGLISH BRUSHES.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF 128 PAGES, ISSUED MAY 1890.

G. B. KENT & SONS'

SELECTED ILLUSTRATIONS OF HAIR BRUSHES.



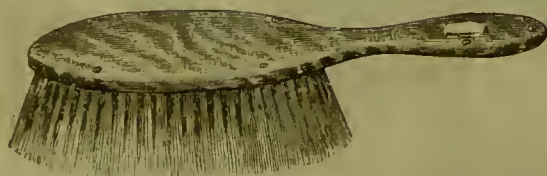
No. 562. 58s.
No. 572. 39s.



No. 506. 74s.



No. 650. 24s.



No. 326. 53s.



No. 699. 36s.



No. 513. 57s.
Side view.



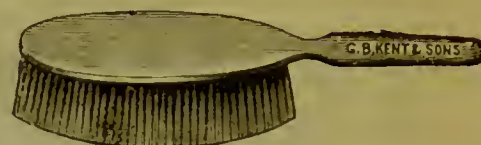
No. PLS 636. 86s.
Pearl Veneered, Star Centre.



No. 557. 75s.
Ladies' Combing Brush.



No. 326. 53s.



No. 666. 30s.



No. 525. 48s.



No. 455. 72s.



No. 26. 53s.



No. 716. 13s. 6d.



No. 513. 57s.
End view.



No. SP 619. 64s.
Shell and Pearl Veneered.

HAIR BRUSHES.

G. B. KENT & SONS.

THE "SENSIBLE" NAIL BRUSHES.



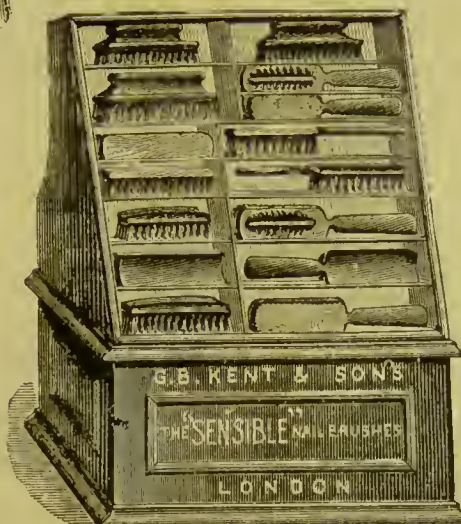
No. 118.



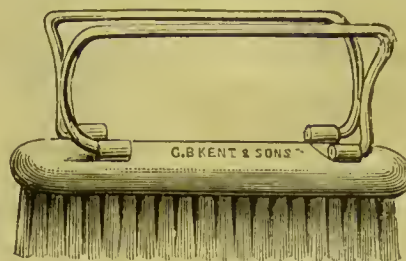
No. 130.



No. 106.



Case empty, £1 3s. each. 29x15x12 inches.



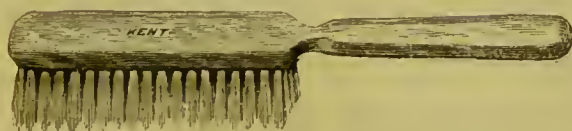
No. 154. Open.



No. 154. Closed.



No. 142.



No. 112.



No. 143.

MADE IN SATINWOOD AND SELECTED YELLOW BRISTLES.

BADGER SHAVING BRUSHES.

G. B. KENT & SONS IMPORT BADGER SKINS AND DRESS HAIR FOR THE TRADE.



No. 2333. Imperial. 30s.



No. 2344. Club. 34s.

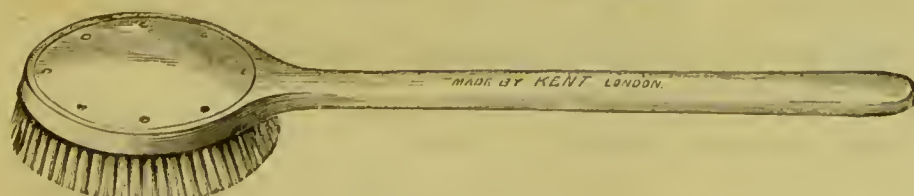
FLESH AND BATH BRUSHES.



"Duplex." F 30.



Beech. F 27.



Oak. F 19.



F 15.

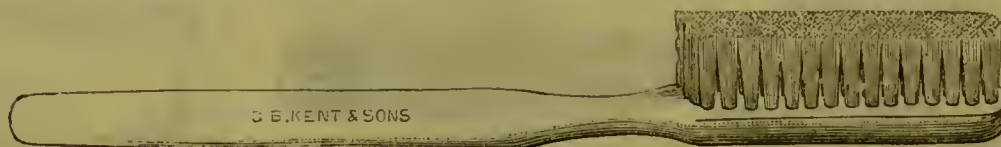
SPONGE IMPORTERS AND DRESSERS.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

TOILET BRUSHES.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF 128 PAGES, ISSUED MAY 1890.

G. B. KENT & SONS'



STIFFNESSES OF BRISTLE.

All the Best Quality Tooth Brushes are stamped in the neck with the number of the pattern and with a letter underneath to denote the stiffness, as follows :

XH designates Extra Hard.

H " Hard.

M " Medium.

MS " Medium Soft.

S " Soft.

Y designates Yellow.

VS " Very Soft.

GH " Goat Hair.

BH " Best Badger Hair.

Union " Union Badger.

STAMPING.

Are stamped with Name and Address gratis on orders of One Gross and upwards; or the following trade mark :

G. B. Kent & Co London

PRICES OF G. B. KENT & SONS'

SELECTED "BEST" QUALITY TOOTH BRUSHES.

EACH BRUSH GUARANTEED PERFECT AND MANUFACTURED ON THE PREMISES.

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	3 ROW		4 ROW			5 ROW	
		CHILDS	ADULTS	LADIES	GENTS.	PALATE	PALATE	GENTS.
THE BEST.	G. B. KENT & SONS' "Best" Quality	4/6	5/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	8s	8s
"	In Best Selected Badger Hair	7s	9s	12s	12s	—	—	15s
"	In Extra Hard or Yellow Bristles	—	—	—	7s	7s	8/6	8/6
"NOVELTY."	Extra secure.....	5s	6s	7s	7s	7s	8/6	8/6
QUAINT PATTERNS.	No. 85. The King Dick	—	—	—	7s	—	—	—
"	" 99. As illustrated	5s	6s	7s	7s	—	—	8/6
"	" 90. 901 902 903 904	—	6/6	—	—	—	—	—
"	In Extra Hard or Yellow, Nos. 85 and 99...	5/6	6/6	7/6	7/6	—	—	9s
EXTRA PATTERNS.	No. 131. The "Perfect Combination"	—	—	7/6	7/6	—	—	9s
DOUBLE BRUSHES.	No. 134. The Tooth and Palate Brush	—	8/6	—	10s	—	—	—
"	" 135. The Tooth and Sponge on Handle	—	—	—	9s	—	—	—
"	The Sponge only on Bone Handle	—	—	—	6/6	—	—	—
IVORY.	Ivory Tooth Brushes (see special Ivory List)	18s	21s	24s	30s	—	—	42s
"	Refilling Ivory Tooth Brushes	—	—	—	3s	—	—	—
IMPROVEMENT.	<i>Under Dr. Maury's Patent Improvement, 6d. per dozen extra on all the above.</i>							

ALL THE ABOVE ARE G. B. KENT & SONS' "WAXED BACKED" "WIRE DRAWN" CEMENTED TOOTH BRUSHES IN THEIR SELECTED BEST QUALITY.

It is requested that all orders be permitted to be executed "assorted" as to patterns and strengths, which avoids delay and gives a good selection.

TOOTH BRUSHES.

SHIRLEY'S "A1" MENTHOL CONES.



No. 34.

NEW AND SALEABLE PATTERNS.

No. 34. — 6d. Apple Shape ... No. 35. — 6d. Pear Shape... 3/9 doz.
 .. 34L — 1s. " 35L — 1s. " ... 6/6 "

Above can be had assorted, 1 doz. in glass-top box, and are very pretty and attractive goods.

BOXWOODS.

No. 112.—Draughtsman	3/3	1d. Lines. 3 dozen on Card.	
" 113.—Cartridge	3/6	No. 110.—Bottle Shape....	6/6 gross.
" 8P.—6d. Acorn	3/6	" 110V.—Vase "	7/- "
" 111.—1s. "	6/6	" 110L.—Reversible Shape	7/- "
" 17F.—1s Flat Shape	5/-	" 110PV.—Pedestal " ..	7/- "
" 9CR.—1s. Reversible	5/-	No. 114.—Varnished Vase..	16/- gross.
		" 114P.— " Pedestal	16/- "
		No. 115.—Draughtsman ..	20/- gross.
		" 23.—Barrel	20/- "



No. 35.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

THE BEST 2/6 SPRAY EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

No. 32.—This Spray is in assorted coloured glass, with sprays of grass and flowers thereon, and is fitted with a double black ball, making it altogether a splendid 2/6 line. Price per dozen, 22/-. Please order at once to secure immediate delivery.

No. 4.—Cut-glass Globe, double ball	39/- dozen.
" 30.—Assorted Coloured Glass, double ball, with butterfly and flowers, and gold mount	39/- "
" 19.—Plain Glass, vulcanite mount, double ball	14/- "
" 26.—Moulded Glass, vulcanite mount, double ball, larger	21/- "

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT IN STOCK.



EVERFRESH SALTS.

INEXHAUSTIBLE READY SCENTED, 2/2 per lb.



Nos. 188-9.

Nos. 168-9.—In Cut-glass Watch Bottles	4/- dozen	45/- gross.
No. 188.—In Peacock Blue Globe Stoppered Bottles	3/9 "	40/- "
No. 189.— " " " " "	7/- "	72/- "



Nos. 168-9.

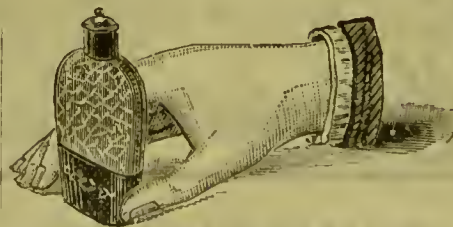
No. 187 is a China Bottle, flask shape, the china being coloured in imitation of Crocodile Leather. It is fitted with a china stopper, silvered over, making a very saleable line.

Filled with "Everfresh" Salts	4/- dozen	40/- gross	Empty 3/3 dozen
" Ammonia and Sponge	3/9 "	37/- "	32/- gross

In order to assist sales, a China Hand, as per illustration, is given away to buyers of 6 dozen No. 187 Bottle. The hand is holding a sample bottle of No. 187, filled with "Everfresh" Salts, which can be placed on the counter or in the window. These hands could also readily be sold to the public as an ornament to the table or mantelpiece, and to buyers of "Everfresh" Salts would be supplied at 6s. dozen filled, to non-buyers 9s. dozen.



No. 187.



"A1" FLEXIBLE GELATINE CAPSULES.

Guaranteed to contain Perfectly Pure Drugs.

No. 25. Copaiba Balsam	3 doz. in oval box	6/-	These Goods are well put
No. 25A. " " " " "	1 1/2 " " "	3/6	up and attractively
No. 49. English Santal Oil	2 " round "	15/-	labelled, and bear no
No. 5. Cascara Sagrada	2 " " "	8/-	name beyond the
No. 32. Copaiba, Cubebs, and Matico, 3 " oval		12/-	"A1" Trade Mark.

SEND FOR COMPLETE LIST SHOWING STRENGTHS, PRICES LOOSE, &c., &c.



ARTHUR W. SHIRLEY, 55 FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

DENTISTRY

*Mechanical work from impressions or models. Moderate charges, inclusive of materials.***FENTIMAN & CO.,** 2 Upper East Smithfield, City, E.C.

CHLORIDE OF GOLD

19/- per dozen
15-grain Tubes
(guaranteed)
Postage, 2d.

The best in the market. Immense quantities sold. Exported to all parts of the World.

LOUIS ROWLAND (Refiner),
59 South John St., LIVERPOOL.

Critchley's Starch Gloss

Makes Starched Linen like new. Does not stick to spider-like materials. Once tried always wanted. Used in the Royal Laundries. Sold everywhere, in packets, 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. each. Write for quotations.

Prepared only
by
T. CRITCHLEY,
BLACKBURN, and
2 BEECH STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ALL CHEMISTS

Who stock and introduce to the notice of their customers the new remedy for Skin Diseases, known as

ANTECZEMA,

Will always find that it commands a ready sale. It never fails to cure, and recommends itself. The preparation is a bland, soothing cream made by an entirely new and complicated process, and is perfectly harmless and non-poisonous.

In Bottles at 2s. 6d., Wholesale of **F. NEWBERY & SONS,** or of the Sole Agent—**R. C. LAYNG, Chemist, 93 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.**

THE NEO-CYCLOSTYLE DUPLICATING APPARATUS

Is invaluable
to all
Chemists
for Printing
Price Lists,
Circulars, &c.

Price from 25s. to 42s. complete.

Apply for Descriptive List and Specimens of Work to the
CYCLOSTYLE CO., 79a Gracechurch St., London, E.C.

Fletcher's Hydrobromates

Supplied in Original Bottles ready for Patient's use (stamped), to retail at 4/6 each; also in 1-lb. Bottles for Dispensing, by the Sole Manufacturers:—

**Fletcher, Fletcher
& Stevenson,**
21 Mincing Lane,
London, E.C.

S. SAINSBURY'S

From English Lavender
Flowers, and most choice
and delicate scents.

Lavender Water.

176 & 177 STRAND, LONDON.

Established 1839.

Wholesale and shipping terms on application.

CHEMISTS IN WANT

FIRST-CLASS FLUID SHEEP-DIP, in large or small packages, FLUID DISINFECTANT or CARBOLIC POWDER, 15%, for retailing or supplying Local Boards, Hospitals, &c., should write for samples and prices to

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(Contractors to Her Majesty's Government).London Wholesale Agents—**W. EDWARDS & SON, J. SANGER & SONS.**

PURE WHITE BEESWAX

Guaranteed pure, of the best quality, in blocks, cakes, or other forms. Candles, and all other articles manufactured of Beeswax, at the lowest possible prices.

QUOTATIONS FREE ON BOARD HAMBURG AND OTHER PORT

Lüneburger Wachsbleiche Wax Bleaching Works,
LUNEBURG (GERMANY).

Send 12 stamps for sample dozen of 3d. Sticks of White Gutta Percha Tooth Stopping.

BEST GUTTA PERCHA OR METALLIC

TOOTH STOPPINGS

Are Manufactured by **J. J. LAKEMAN, Dentist, LEYTONSTONE.**

Special Terms to Wholesale Buyers.

Maker of the **MERMAID IMPRESSION COMPOSITION** for Dentists' use. 3s. per lb., post free.**TO COUNTRY CHEMISTS.**

Send for our NEW SAMPLE PARCEL of

SALEABLE NOVELTIES for the MILLION
HALF PROFIT. ENORMOUS DEMAND.

Free by Parcel Post for Six Stamps.

THE GLOBE CHEMICAL CO., 336 CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C

JUST WHAT'S WANTED!

SHRINKING entirely PREVENTED.**Lucas "EVICTOR" Soap**

Is a SPECIALITY exclusively for Washing WOOLLEN Goods THAT ARE LIABLE TO SHRINK.

Neatly wrapped, full instructions, 1/4 Gross Boxes, 18/- Gross Tablets. Of all Wholesale Houses, and **C. W. LUCAS & CO., 51 Milton St., London, E.C.**

GREENSILL'S ORIGINAL

MONA BOUQUET.

Wholesale and Shipping Terms sent on application to the Sole Manufacturers—

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WATERPROOF ACCOUCHEMENT SHEETS

Manufactured for the Patentee by

ROBINSON & SONS,

Manufacturers of Antiseptic and Absorbent Lints, Cotton Wools, Gauzes, and Roll Bandages.

WHEATBRIDGE MILLS, CHESTERFIELD.

And 55 Fenn Street, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

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LIME JUICE CORDIAL

(no musty flavour)

As supplied to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament.

700 Medical Testimonials. Good Steady Demand.

Sole Proprietors—**A. RIDDLE & CO., 38 Commercial Street, London, E.**

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SPECIALITIES—

Arabic and Varnish Gums, Glucose, Glycerine, Beeswax, Honey, Rhubarb, Insect Powder, Saffron, &c., &c.

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(NEXT TO SOMERSET HOUSE).

Guide to New Patent Law and Registration gratis.

GEORGE HAYNES & CO.

Hampstead Cotton Mills, Stockport,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLEACHED & ABSORBENT COTTON WOOLS,

GREY WOOL, COLOURED WOOLS, & JEWELLERS' SHEETS.

Two Silver Medals and Diploma of Honour (Highest Award) given at Paris Universal Exhibition, 1889, for Superior Quality and Manufacture.

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ORANGE WINE

(VIN. AURANT., P.B.)

Specially brewed for Quinine Wine. Does not deposit, will keep good in any climate. In casks, 13 gallons to 140 gallons; small casks 3s. 9d. per gallon, carriage allowed if paid within three months. In wine-bottles (not less than 3 doz.) at 9s. per doz., bottles included. Casks and cases extra, and returnable.

Sample four stamps.

Special quotations to large buyers.

DURRANT & CO., Railway St., HERTFORD.**KURWA TEL (Registered),**

AN INDIAN MEDICINAL OIL, will be found a most effectual remedy for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, CHILBLAINS, LUMBAGO, and all CHEST COMPLAINTS. Sold in bottles by the Importers and their appointed Agents, at 1/-, post free 1/1s.

Acknowledgments of benefits derived from its use have reached us from Ministers, Medical Officers, and grateful mothers, from all parts of the country. Tea samples on application.

THE INDIAN TEA PLANTERS' COMBINATION, Fenchurch House, 7 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

Agents wanted where not already represented.

IVORINE.

This absorbent Cream protects the Skin from unpleasant effects of Sun Heat, Cold Winds, Hard Water, &c. Complexions eruptive or impaired by using powder or irritant cosmetics become purified and healthful.

Miss Ellen Terry writes:—"I find Ivorine the very best thing I have ever had to correct a dry skin." *Miss Kate Santley* writes:—"I have pleasure in saying Ivorine is admirable for the skin, and can confidently recommend it." *Miss Forteseue* writes:—"Ivorine is most pleasant, and preserves the skin, particularly when exposed to cold east winds." *Miss Neilson* writes:—"Ivorine is excellent for keeping the skin smooth, and shall certainly continue to use it."Manufacturers—**MORSE & CO., 3 Wood Street, BATH.****S.V.R.**

In 40-gallon returnable iron casks, pure tinned, with screw bungs, interchangeable brass taps and spanners for opening. Farina, Dextrin, Glucose, Alcohol absolut., Fusel Oil, Pear Oil, Lime-Soda-Lead-Acetates, Verdigris, Acetic Acid, Wood Naphtha, Charcoal, Ammonia liquid 880-900, anhydrous, Sodium Sulphide Nitrite 96/98 %, Bromides, Iodides, Chlorohydrate, Boracic Acid, Sulphate of Copper, Permanganate of Potash, Oil Caryophyll., Menth. Pip., Pinl, Juniperl.

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SILVER MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

PRECIPITATED CHALK, WHITEST AND PUREST.

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ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND OIL.

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MOUILLA LIQUID SOAPThe invention of Dr. DUNCAN, St. Petersburg.
Beautifully Transparent Golden Colour. Delicately Perfumed.
As prescribed by most eminent Skin Physicians.—See Testimonials.
In handsome bottles with sprinkler tops. Retail, 6d. and 1/6 per bottle. Wholesale terms on application to
The Mouilla Liquid Soap Co., Ltd., 6 Adam St., Strand, W.C.**EMP. BELLADONNA.**

ON SWANSDOWN, 16 IN. WIDE.

17s. per Doz. net cash.

JOHN QUILLIAM & CO., Plaster Works, Manchester.
Cowburn Street, [2]**PERSIAN FUMIGATING RIBBON**
(TAYLOR'S).

Put up in square red and gold pedestal cardboard boxes. Retail price, 6d. and 1s. each. This article sells well, is of superior quality, bears a good profit, and maker's name does not appear on label.

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J. N. TAYLOR, PERFUMER,
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GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLSCURE GOUT. CURE RHEUMATISM. CURE SCIATICA.
CURE LUMBAGO. CURE NEURALGIA.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills, well known as the Great Remedy for the above Complaints. No restraint of diet during use.

Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1 1/2d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

DALPIAZ'S Patent ELASTIC STOCKINGS.



Send to
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PARIS.

The metrical measures and height according to the annexed model in order to receive Stockings post free. Liberal reduction to the trade.

Price List Post Free.

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MANUFACTURERS, SANDY, BEDS

Sole Proprietors of Sanford's Celebrated **RAT POISON**, without doubt the best ever introduced. Price, 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. per box. Also **MICE POISON**; cannot be excelled. In packets, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each. Liberal terms to Chemists.Wholesale of **BARCLAY & SON, SANGER & SON, NEWBERRY & SON, EDWARDS & SON**, and others, London.**THE OLDEST ENGLISH & AMERICAN CHEMIST**
in PARIS (founded 1808)**BOISSY late GALLOIS**2, Place Vendôme, Corner of rue St-Honoré
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MAY & ROBERTS,
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FAMILY PILLS.
 TRY THEM!!

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 WHO ADOPT
HOUSE-TO-HOUSE DISTRIBUTION
 As a mode of ADVERTISING are requested to communicate with
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TO LET.

RICE NOTE PRICE AND WRITE FOR SAMPLE.
 No. 1 Blue or White, 1 lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. } For 5 cwt. lots, 18/6 cwt.
 in Fancy Picture Boxes. } assorted sizes,
 Buyer's own name put on 1-ton lots, f.o. rails Hull,
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Wholesale and Export Chemists. Manufacturers of Concentrated Fruit
 Essences and Flavourings of every description. Colour Extracts for Con-
 fectionery. Citrate of Magnesia, &c. Importers of Finest Super Essence of
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For Price-List.

Special Line—The "ACME" AGENT'S
 CASE. Is made in Mahogany, Walnut,
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 Fittings, and is the most unique and
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 Retail value of contents, £9. No charge
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PHOTOTYPE ON RECEIPT OF POST CARD.

Established
 1848.

THOMPSON & CAPPER,

Established
 1848.

WHOLESALE & EXPORT HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

55 BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL,

And (late HENRY TURNER & CO.)

51 PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THOMPSON & CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE WATER.

Sells well everywhere, its benedict qualities being attested to by physicians in all parts of the world. (See Testimonials.)

In 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles.

Wholesale Agents for the Dominion of Canada:—**EVANS, SONS & MASON Limited, MONTREAL.**

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ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,
CARLTON WORKS, ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER,

1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, E.C., and 44 Alter Wall, Hamburg.

GIBSON'S SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere. **FOR EXPORT TRADE.** They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb., and 5-lb. Bottles. Packed in Casks or in 1-doz. Cases as required, and delivered F.O.B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure. We specially recommend

Lime Fruit Tablets, Everton Toffy, Mixed Fruit Drops, Cough Drops, Raspberry Drops, Lemon Tablets.

CACHOU PEARLS,

Musk, Rose, Mint, and other Flavours. In 1-lb. White Glass Bottles. Bottles free.

COMPRESSED CHLORATE OF POTASH PELLETS, SACCHARINE PELLETS,

And PELLETS of every description, put up in 1-lb. White Flint Glass Bottles, with Boxwood Top Corks. Bottles not Charged.

HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Chlorodyne Cough Lozenges, Chlorodyne Jujubes, Peppermint Lozenges,

In every variety of size and strength. Curiously Strong, and Multum in Parvo Mints give the utmost satisfaction
Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

DIGESTIVE TABLETS. VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES for Singers and Public Speakers.

ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction. Put up in Tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia)

All Lozenges are sent out in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles (bottles free), but allowed for if returned.

PROPRIETARY LOZENGES CAREFULLY PREPARED, STAMPED, AND CUT TO ANY SIZE OR SHAPE.

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THE ONLY PERFECT ENEMA OBTAINABLE.

INGRAM'S IMPROVED HIGGINSON ENEMA AND SYRINGE APPARATUS

(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT).

Made without Seams or Ribs by our Patent Process of dipping in a solution of India Rubber, thus adding great strength and durability.

NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED WITH NO. OF PATENT 1474.

CAUTION.—The only
Enema made without
Ribs.



All Imitations may be
detected by the Ribs on the
Surface, and are always
liable to split.

WARRANTED NOT TO SPLIT

A.—Metal Pin Valve.

INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA is perfectly smooth on the surface, will not become hard or sticky, will not leak, and will not admit air while injecting or refilling. Specially prepared to resist the heat of tropical countries.

The great superiority of INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA over all others has given rise to VARIOUS IMITATIONS, and it has become imperative that the Patentees should, in order to PREVENT DECEPTION, explain the PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE OF THEIR ENEMA and the MODE OF MANUFACTURE OF IMITATIONS thereof, as they have UNDENIABLE PROOF that INFERIOR ENEMAS are positively BEING SOLD as their "ADVERTISED" PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA.

INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA is made by a NEW PATENT PROCESS, viz.: By repeated dipping in a solution of India Rubber until the required substance is attained. This process adds greatly to its STRENGTH and DURABILITY, and, at the same time, dispenses with ALL SEAMS, which, as is well known, are weak points in an Enema. This improved mode of manufacture (the result of long study and experience) enables the Patentees to produce a PERFECT ENEMA WITHOUT SEAMS, thus overcoming the great fault to be found in ALL other Enemas, viz.: SPLITTING AND LEAKING, which has always been a source of trouble.

INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA is fitted with IMPROVED VALVES, which prevent the admission of air with the fluid and CAN at any time BE REPAIRED, if necessary.

CAUTION.—Imitations of INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA are made of several pieces of Sheet India Rubber, which are cemented together and shaped in a mould, thus PRODUCING RIBS ON THE SURFACE, and ENEMAS SO MANUFACTURED ARE ALWAYS LIABLE TO SPLIT AND LEAK AT THE SEAMS, AND THUS TO BECOME QUITE USELESS.

INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA may be distinguished from ALL IMITATIONS by its ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM RIBS OF ANY DESCRIPTION on its surface, and by having an IMPROVED METAL PIN VALVE at the suction end A; and it is acknowledged to be the ONLY PERFECT ENEMA OBTAINABLE.

Patented in England, No. 1474, April 12, 1878; in France, No. 126,909, October 11, 1878; and in America, No. 212,939, March 4, 1879.

To be obtained of all Surgical Instrument Makers, Druggists' Sundriesmen, Chemists and Druggists, in the three following qualities:—

No. 1a. Highly Polished, in Red, Green, Blue, Black, or White.

No. 1b. Unpolished, in Red, Green, Blue, Black, or White.

No. 2. Unpolished, in Drab only.

Favourably noticed in "British Medical Journal," December 18, 1879; in the "Lancet," January 3, 1880; and in "British Medical Journal," September 30, 1882.